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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower to Views

Poland Is Speaking Fair
Cherry Blossoms Bloom
Fading Beliefs of Death

¶ **Hats and Battleships**—"What good are battleships, anyway?" asks Representative William Lemke of North Dakota. "They go out of style about as often as a lady's hat!" • Yes, and they cost almost as much!

¶ **Words of Pacifism**—Foreign Minister Joseph Beck reports to the Polish Senate that the road is open for Lithuanian-Polish accord. Said he, discussing the ultimatum which resulted in a reluctant acquiescence from Lithuania for restored diplomatic relations: "We are dealing with others on a basis of mutual respect and we want to undertake every activity with our partner, not against him. Polish policy cannot be diverted from that, either by emotional consideration or by public excitement." • If the tenor of the remarks truly represent Polish sentiment, Poland has found an element more conducive to peace than all its armed forces.

¶ **Japanese Cherry Trees**—Around the Potomac River Basin, Japanese cherry trees are in bloom. So 150,000 visitors are expected in Washington this week end. Thus, while America presents its bill to Japan for war damages, many of its citizens will be collecting dividends of pleasure from a bequest made years ago by a friendly Mikado. Cherries bloom in Washington because Mrs. William Howard Taft, when mistress of the White House, ordered from Japan eighty of the flowering trees. When the Mikado heard of it, he was so pleased that he sent 3,000 more as a gift of friendship. • The sentiment should remain as inspiring as the blossoms.

¶ **Neutrality Problem**—American munition supplies must still be withheld from the side of the Spanish war most American seem to favor, because of the Neutrality Act. Secretary of State Cordell Hull makes it clear that Spanish Government hopes in the direction of American arms and munitions are absolutely impossible of fulfillment except by a modification of the Neutrality Law; and Representative McReynolds, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has persuaded colleagues to cancel a hearing which would have initiated the modification process. • Seldom so soon after a law is passed does occasion arise to test its practicability.

¶ **Panay Cost**—Joseph C. Grew, United States Ambassador to Japan, presents America's bill for the Panay incident. It adds up to $2,214,007.36, and includes in its items damage to property, compensation for casualties and for injuries. There's nothing in the bill that can be interpreted as a penalty or indemnity, and this is interpreted in Washington as showing a desire on the part of the State Department to come to a settlement with Japan on a basis of consideration and fairness. Other bills will also be presented to the Japanese Government as soon as they are ready—these to cover damage to property and individuals involved in other incidents. • Is Japan running a "pay-as-you-drive" war?

¶ **Czechoslovakian Transition**—As a result of pressure from the Third Reich and developments within the Czech Republic which have revealed the necessity for "a united national German front," Konrad Henlein, leader of Czechoslovakia's National Socialistic Germans, finds himself driving a bandwagon on which are climbing many German parties hitherto unassociated with the wearers of the swastika. This leads observers to envisage a new transitional Cabinet, composed exclusively of Czechs and Slovaks which would reach an understanding with Henlein's followers. As Government difficulties increase demands for an agreement with Germany multiply. But in the background looms an involved question. How to render justice to the German minority, and simultaneously keep faith with the legions of Czechs and Slovaks.

¶ **Death Is Unnecessary**—In a recent Forum a research chemist advances the argument that not only is it unnecessary for all future bodies "to continue to die," but, further, that "it is not necessary to age." The preponderant weight of his thesis rests on certain research with diets, hormones, and drugs, which point to bodily reactions discrediting the superstition that aging is necessary or death inevitable. The writer, however, generously quotes from research in the psychic field which supports the conclusion that, as individuals are mentally organized better to "avoid or to counteract the thought" of death, longevity increases. • Aside from the possible value to physical research of such conclusions, is not the fact that natural scientists are beginning to glimpse the ultimate of continuous life of startling importance? And when they speak of destroying old superstitions about material existence, is that not also significant? Is it not, in fact, prophetic of the ultimate discarding of all superstitions about matter? By laying off the corruptible, men approach Life incorruptible.

Wages in South Much Too Weak, President Says

Dedicates Square in His Honor at Gainesville on Way to Warm Springs

Praises Civic Aid

GAINESVILLE, Ga., March 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt bluntly informed Georgia, and by implication other portions of the South, that its wages were "far too low," as he dedicated Roosevelt Square here today, a civic center honoring his part in rehabilitating this community after a tornado in 1936.

Stopping en route from Washington to Warm Springs, Ga., he made a fighting speech reaffirming his charges that a minority of "special privilege" is retarding national progress and prosperity in the United States today.

He called for "co-operation all along the line" to rebuild the Nation on sounder lines.

"We propose to go forward and not back," he said.

Praises City's Part

Gainesville's co-operation in the rebuilding, he said, presented a principle which if applied to national problems would "amply solve our national needs."

Mr. Roosevelt then declared prosperity was being retarded by a "selfish" minority who believe in a "different theory of government," give little thought to the "one third ill fed, ill-clad and ill-housed," and regard balancing the budget as more important than appropriating for relief.

"But this Nation," he said in taking his audience back to the Harding, Coolidge and Hoover Regimes, "will never permanently get on the road to recovery if we leave the methods and the processes of recovery to those who owned the Government of the United States from 1921 to 1933."

City Expresses Gratitude

Meanwhile the grateful citizens of this little North Georgia mountain city paid tribute to the man who came to their aid in time of need. Thousands of visitors joined 15,000 residents to greet the presidential special and to cheer the address.

More than 200 persons were killed and property damage amounting to $6,000,000 was caused by the swift striking storm on April 6, 1936.

Only a few hours later, the President, returning to Washington from Warm Springs, Ga., paused briefly and from the observation platform of his train said: "I'll do all my part to help you rebuild."

He then proceeded to make available Federal funds for rehabilitation and today city officials said that approximately half of the $492,000 cost of rebuilding the square alone had been contributed by the Government.

Text of President's speech at Gainesville, Ga.: Page 6.

Ford Celebration Planned by Detroit

DETROIT, March 23 (AP)—The City Council last night planned a two-weeks "birthday party" for Henry Ford during which the automobile magnate will be honored as a "philanthropist and humanitarian."

The Council set aside the period July 15-30 for civic celebrations of Ford's contributions to Detroit's growth into a major city. Mr. Ford also will be honored as "a pioneer in raising the standard of living of the working man," the Council's resolution said.

Polish and Italian Ministers Confer

Wide World

Joseph Beck, Foreign Minister of Poland — Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister of Italy

The Recent Visit to Italy of the Polish Foreign Minister Is Regarded by Diplomatic Observers as of Major Importance in the Tendency of the Poles to Realign Themselves With the Fascist Powers. Polish Friendship With Italy Is Stimulated by the Fact That Their Interests Run Parallel in the Danubian Valley. It Was Reported That During the Recent Visit, Mr. Beck Sealed Poland's Formal Recognition of the Italian Conquest of Ethiopia

Poland Sees Way Opened to Amity With Lithuania

WARSAW, March 23 (AP)—Foreign Minister Joseph Beck told the Senate today the road was open for Poland and Lithuania to "establish neighborly relations on a basis of mutual good will."

Discussing the episode of last week when Lithuania bowed to its Baltic neighbor's ultimatum for restored diplomatic relations, Mr. Beck turned to the border incident which had threatened to throw the two nations into conflict and said:

"A Polish soldier was killed and if his blood will seal an understanding between two neighbor nations he will have given his life to a noble cause. Besides, the world must know that in Poland the whole State stands behind every soldier on duty."

"We are dealing with others on a basis of mutual respect and we want to undertake every activity with our partner, not against him," the Foreign Minister said.

"Polish policy cannot be diverted from that either by emotional consideration or by public excitement."

Mexico Celebrates 'Economic Liberty' With Huge Parade

MEXICO, D. F., March 23 (AP)—Five avenues today poured masses of humanity into Independence Square before the Presidential Palace as Mexico celebrated its "declaration of economic independence"—President Cardenas' expropriation of foreign oil companies.

President Cardenas stood on a balcony, saluting, as throngs estimated at 200,000 moved slowly past the palace.

Nothing like the demonstration—hailing the President's decree of March 18, whereby Mexico took over the $400,000,000 properties of 17 American and British oil companies—had been seen in Mexico City in recent years.

Traffic in the center of the city halted entirely. Business and industry was closed for the day. The Confederation of Mexican Workers (CMT) proposed special taxes to reimburse foreign companies for the expropriated oil properties.

Hull Shatters Spain's Hope Of Access to American Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—Hopes of the Spanish Government that the United States would lift its embargo on the shipment of arms and munitions to Spain were definitely shattered by two overnight developments here.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, made public a letter in which he cited existing law to back a contention that it would be absolutely impossible to lift the embargo by any means other than congressional modification of the law.

Shortly thereafter it was learned that Representative Sam McReynolds (D) of Tennessee, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, had succeeded in persuading his Committee colleagues to cancel by unanimous vote a hearing on March 29 which would have initiated the modification process.

Administration Pressure Seen

The Committee action came as somewhat of a surprise to observers and indicated strong Administration pressure. Several members of the Committee have gone on record strongly favoring modification of the Neutrality Act and have for weeks been pressing for a hearing before the Committee on a large group of bills designed to modify the Act to permit purchase of American munitions by the victim of aggression.

Secretary Hull's letter, written to Raymond Leslie Buell, President of the Foreign Policy Association, was regarded here as definitely ending a search for some loophole in the law whereby American munition supplies could be made available to the regular Spanish Government.

The letter pointed out two statutes which apply. Under the statute of May 1, 1937 the Secretary conceded that it might be possible for the President to lift the embargo on the ground that although the Spanish civil war is still in process it has ceased to "threaten or endanger the peace of the United States."

Act Allows No Discretion

The Secretary pointed out that the joint resolution of Jan. 8, 1937, leaves absolutely no discretion. It specifically requires that the embargo apply to both factions in the Spanish civil war so long as the civil war exists. Nothing is said in this act regarding the effect on the peace of the United States. It makes a condition of civil war in Spain the sole reason for applying the embargo, and conclusion of the civil war the sole occasion for its removal.

Secretary Hull concluded from this legal situation that under no circumstances would it be possible for him to modify the existing embargo until or unless Congress should change the statutory situation.

U. S. Aerial Bombs Not Sent to Spain, Washington Insists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—The State Department insisted emphatically today that it is impossible any aerial bombs of American manufacture reached Spain for use in the civil war.

In an official memorandum it was stated that the inspection of outgoing shipments at ports is such that the export of large and bulky shipments cannot be effected secretly.

It was asserted that since Jan. 8, 1937, when the embargo against shipments of munitions to Spain was applied, the export of aerial bombs of American manufacture has been licensed only to China, Rumania, Netherlands Indies, and the Dominican Republic.

On March 8 it was reported that the German freighter Kellerwald was preparing to clear for Bremen with a cargo of 20,000 aerial bombs of American manufacture. Earlier, on Jan. 11, another dispatch recorded a statement that a cargo of 200 aerial bombs would be shipped abroad intended to transshipment from Germany.

The State Department attitude is that these, and similar reports, must be untrue since no licenses were issued for the export of aerial bombs to Germany.

The State Department memorandum referred exclusively to aerial bombs. There has been no official insistence that other types of American munitions are not going indirectly to Spain by means of either transshipment or false declaration of destination.

Income Tax Total In First 21 Days Of March Up 5.1 P. C.

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—The Treasury said yesterday income tax collections in the first 21 days of March totaled $685,689,563, an increase of 5.1 per cent over the comparable period last year.

These figures, officials said, represented actual deposits of Internal Revenue collectors. Previously, the Treasury reported that deposits and estimated receipts in the first 15 days were 18 per cent ahead of last year.

The actual percentage gain, however, will not be known until collections for the whole month are totaled.

Economics in the News

Extent of Recession—Figures Compared With Falling Off in Previous Setbacks—From Recession to Depression

By H. B. E.

An eagle-eyed correspondent noticed that a short time ago I changed my own designation of the present business setback from recession to depression. He asks for my warrant. The answer was provided in the same mail—in a graphic portrayal issued by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The most expressive way in which to show the extent of the setback is comparatively. This is what the National Industrial Board has done. The organization puts the business decline in the 1920-21 and 1929-32 depressions alongside the present decline. The starting point is the peak month of manufacturing production preceding the falling off. In 1920 this was March; in 1929, May; in 1937, April. The situation at the end of the next nine months is shown in terms of a percentage of the base figure. Thus we find these percentages of the peak month:

Manufacturing	Production
1920	67.7 per cent
1929	85.9 per cent
1937	60 per cent

Since the decline in manufacturing production in 1937 was greater than that in either 1920 or 1920, the use of the word depression is surely applicable.

It is interesting to compare the indexes for other phases of activity. Three are here selected: industrial stock prices (347 stocks), manufacturing employment, and manufacturing pay rolls. This is the record, reckoning a nine months' decline from the peak month of manufacturing production:

Industrial	Stock Prices
1920	69.4
1929	80.9
1937	65.3
Manufacturing	**Employment**
1920	77.6
1929	92.3
1937	80.8
Manufacturing	**Pay Rolls**
1920	79.3
1929	87.3
1937	67.8

What emerges from these additional comparisons will be quickly apparent. The depression this time has been steepest in industrial stock prices and manufacturing pay rolls. For manufacturing employment the depression in 1920 was steepest.

The warrant for my change of expression from recession to depression is reinforced by these data. At the same time I must add that, since the United States descended into the present depression from a unique state of under-investment, Dr. Alexander Sachs seems justified, in my opinion, in describing it as a "synthetic" depression. This seems to be proved from the fact that no other country has been through the same experience. Clearly what can be made can be unmade, though depressions feed upon the successive maladjustments they create, as well as the state of mind of the community.

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Franco Asked By Vatican To Curb Bombings

Appeal for Moderation Is Sent to Insurgent Leader in Spain

After Barcelona

VATICAN CITY, March 23 (AP)—Pope Pius has made two appeals to Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco to use moderation in the air bombing of the civilian population in the Spanish civil war, the Osservatore Romano, official Vatican newspaper, disclosed today.

[Great Britain and France asked the Pope to join in appeals to Franco after last week's bombings of Barcelona, the Government's capital, in which there were at least 872 fatalities. Monday Secretary of State Cordell Hull expressed a "sense of horror" at the Barcelona slaughter.]

The Osservatore Romano said the Pope made "a warm appeal" to the Spanish Insurgent chieftain in February and received "a reassuring reply."

On March 21, after new bombardments of Barcelona, the Pope ordered Monsignor Antoni Utti, the Holy See's representative in Salamanca, to make a new appeal to General Franco.

The Osservatore Romano said "the Holy See has always done whatever was possible to succor war victims and call combatants to a sense of moderation."

Previously the Vatican had denied reports that General Franco had been approached in line with the French and British appeals, which were directed to the Pope and to both sides in the Spanish war in hope of obtaining an agreement for abandonment of air attacks on civilian centers.

British Protest Explained

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons that Britain protested against last week's air bombardment of Barcelona because "it was carried on apparently at random without special military objectives."

This was in reply to a question of why a protest was sent, since Barcelona was a seat of Government containing docks, railways, and other facilities for transport of troops and munitions.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that the rules of international law as to what constituted a military objective still were indefinite. He said the British Government was engaged in research on the question but added:

"One definite rule of international law is that direct, deliberate bombing of noncombatants is in all circumstances illegal."

R. A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, replied to other questions that Britain's policy was "that whichever side is victorious in the present conflict the independence and territorial integrity of Spain shall be preserved."

Arms, Not Men

HENDAYE, France (At the Spanish Frontier) March 23 (AP)—In the face of reports from Rome that talks between Britain and Italy would lead to withdrawal of Italian

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Congress Prepares For Joint Inquiry Into TVA Affairs

In Brief Message President Gives Reasons for Removing A. E. Morgan, but Recognizes Congress' Right to Conduct Its Own Inquiry

Says He Ousted Chairman in Performance Of Constitutional Duty to Enforce Laws

Pins Right of Dismissal on Advice of Jackson but Power Is Disputed—Case It Is Recognized Is Just Beginning of Long Legal Fight on Vital Point

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—An investigation of T V A by Congress is regarded as an inevitable result of recent developments, culminating today in a special message by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt gave his reasons for removing Dr. Arthur E. Morgan as chairman of T V A, defending the legality of so doing and referred to Congress' "clear right" to undertake its own inquiry.

As the situation now stands the two questions in Congress seem to be who will do the investigating, and how broad the investigation shall be.

As to the first point, it is assumed that a joint committee will be organized from Senators and Representatives; while as to the second, the question is whether the bounds of the proposed inquiry shall deal merely with the more or less personal charges and counter-charges between the three directors of TVA, or whether it shall be broadened to include the whole scope and wisdom of TVA's dealings with the utilities.

Bridges Move Blocked

Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire attempted to call up the TVA investigation resolution immediately at the start today but was blocked by the objection of Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley. A bitter exchange occurred between Senator Bridges and Senator George W. Norris (Ind R) of Nebraska, but no final settlement of the investigation question was made. Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, like Senator Bridges, urged the Senate to "act at once."

Seantor Barkley later said he was planning to introduce a resolution calling for a joint congressional investiagtion.

Over in the House side simultaneously, Chairman O'Connor of the Rules Committee issued a statement declaring that Congress should "at once" start a "wide, thorough, comprehensive and non-whitewashing inquiry," of T V A.

The controversy is already having a direct effect on Congress' attitude. The House rejection of the $2,613,000 appropriation to start the big Gilbertsville, Kentucky, Dam, yesterday by the close vote of 157 to 186, against is directly attributed to the suspicion over TVA affairs. The Gilbertsville Dam is one of the biggest proposed for the Tennessee Basin, with ultimate cost of $112,000,000.

President Goes South

Though the President's message was sent to Congress in the usual way, the President was en route to Warm Springs, Ga., for a spring vacation of about 10 days. He stopped on the way at Gainesville, Ga., to keep a long-postponed speaking engagement at the dedication of the city's civic center, Roosevelt Square.

"It is clearly the right of the Congress to undertake at any time any fair inquiry into the Administration of the Tennessee Valley Authority or its policies which the Congress may deem in the public interest," said the President in his message. "But I cannot in the meantime abdicate my constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. . . .

"Arthur E. Morgan has repeated the assertion that he will answer questions only to a Committee of the Congress. Obviously, there can be no objection to hearings before such a Committee. But the Congress will, I am sure, realize that if any member of the Executive Branch of the Government, of high degree or low degree, is given the right by precedent to refuse to substantiate general charges against other mem-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

House Overturns Patronage Rider On Offices' Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—With strong expressions of disapproval the House of Representatives rejected the McKellar patronage "rider" to the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill yesterday.

The rider now goes back to the Senate where a further effort to jam it through may occur. The House Conference Committee was unanimous in rejecting it. The House itself voted 158 to 10 to support the Committee. The words "vicious," "pork," "patronage," "politics," "torpedoing the merit system" were all applied to the McKellar proposal.

"This is a vicious amendment; it is a vicious practice!" declared Representative John J. Cochran (D) of Missouri. Other attacks were equally sharp. Only one representative publicly defended the McKellar proposal.

The "rider" round which all this denunciation centered was introduced at the last minute by Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, and provided Senate approval for every jobholder in the 30 or more independent agencies whose salary was $5,000 or over. The one agency exempted was TVA, on the personal appeal of Senator George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska, who pointed out what patronage would do to the efficiency of this big agency, which is in Mr. McKellar's own state. On the ground of TVA efficiency, accordingly, Mr. McKellar gracefully yielded.

The House rejected the whole proposal yesterday and went even further. Last year, after a long tug-of-war, the House reluctantly gave way to the Senate in a similar measure applying only to the Social Security Board.

In its general defiance of the Sen-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Women Executives in Japan Few and Salaries Are Small

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The comparatively few Japanese women who have entered on business and professional careers must be content with very modest earnings. Those who make out best are designers of women's clothes in department stores and two or three expert and highly trusted employees of foreign organizations, such as the Ford Motor Company and the International Nickel Company. The highest salary paid to any of these is 300 yen (about $87) a month.

A recent investigation discovered a number of women in responsible posts who were earning much less than 300 or even 200 yen a month. For instance, Miss Miyo Miyagi, who is superintendent of the girls at the Tokyo Central Telephone Exchange receives a monthly salary, including a bonus, of 155 yen (less than $50) which is apparently the highest salary paid to any woman in the Government service in Japan.

Miss Karube, chief of the advertising department of one of the large Japanese movie companies, is also regarded as having gone far in the business world and receives a salary of 130 yen a month.

Some professions in Japan, such as law, are entirely closed to women. Since higher education is almost entirely reserved for men, opportunities for women as teachers are mostly restricted to the lower and middle school grades. Women teachers earn from 40 to 70 yen a month in elementary schools and from 60 to 100 yen in high schools.

Women in Japan are accustomed to hard work in field and factory. In the country districts one sees women, side by side with men, working kneedeep in mud in the ricefields, carrying buckets of sand and water for road repair works, bearing great bundles of faggots on their heads and backs. Women also predominate among the workers in silk filatures and textile mills. But wages in these industries are very low, and the Japanese woman factory worker averages only about 20 yen a month in wages, although she is provided with food and lodging free or at a nominal charge under the dormitory system which prevails in most large Japanese factories where women are employed in large numbers.

New opportunities are opening for Japanese women as seamstresses and hairdressers. Although the majority of Japanese women still wear the traditional kimono, foreign dress is making its way; and the industrious seamstress can earn 100 yen a month, a high wage for the Japanese woman. The permanent wave and the finger wave have also taken a firm hold in Tokyo and other large cities, despite recent police fulminations against such "un-Japanese" styles of coiffure. Country girls after serving a year or two of apprenticeship in one of the numerous hairdressing establishments can look forward to earnings of 30 or 40 yen a month, plus meals. This represents real wealth by the standards of the Japanese village. While women's earnings in Japan are much lower than those of men, the modest salaries which are received by business and professional women are less surprising if the generally low Japanese salary and wage scale is borne in mind. More than 90 per cent of the people in Japan earn less than 100 yen a month.

Relief Costs Mounting

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—Public relief costs for the Nation in January continued an upward trend which started three months earlier, the Social Security Board reported recently.

The January total for Federal, state, and local governments was $207,000,000, an increase of $15,500,000 over December. The total included the cost of work relief, old age assistance, the CCC, relief grants by the Farm Security Administration, and general relief grants.

Morgan Takes Over TVA From Morgan

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 23 (AP)—Harcourt A. Morgan took over the chairmanship of the Tennessee Valley Authority today with the homely phrase "business as usual."

The new chairman indicated there would be no change of policies or shifting of directions in the course of the authority.

In the Boston Section:

Building labor opposes cut while financing, land and other costs are so high.

"Gas" tax diversion assailed when State has so many poor roads.

Shortened hot dogs to balance school food budget asked.

Springfield armory workers ask for Navy Yard wages.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Hungarian Library in New York To Supply Exact Cultural Data

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—Following the precedent established by Great Britain and France for the establishment of national information centers in the United States, the Kingdom of Hungary is to open the Hungarian Reference Library here next month to supply Americans with authoritative data on the land and culture of the Magyars.

Housed at 19 West Forty-Fourth Street, the Hungarian Reference Library will start service in America with what Dr. Laszlo Telkes, the director, believes is the most complete collection of English works on Hungary ever assembled. It consists of 5,000 volumes and 10,000 magazine articles, selected during the course of many years from more than 800 periodicals.

In addition to providing extensive information regarding almost every subject relating to Hungary, the Library's collection contains an important list of rare titles going back to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Dr. Telkes said. Such material heightens the Library's value for purposes of graduate research, he added.

Long before a Hungarian Reference Bureau had been proposed for New York, the collection of the materials was begun by Charles Felekey, a Hungarian Director of the Martin Beck Theater here, who made a hobby of assembling English work on Hungary. It was an expensive pastime, but Mr. Felekey continued it for many years.

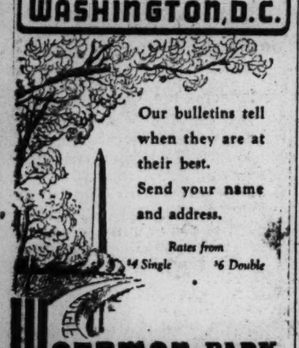
Mrs. Felekey came into possession of the collection after the passing of her husband, but sold it to the Hungarian National Museum of Budapest, which has undertaken the upkeep and expansion of the collection in New York. Eventually, according to Dr. Telkes, the Library will contain approximately 30,000 volumes. The file of current publications also will be augmented with numerous Hungarian magazines and newspapers, he said.

Besides providing an information center, the Library organization also is attempting to introduce a knowledge of Hungarian culture to Americans through the medium of lectures and musicals. These programs are held on the third floor of the building and are free to interested persons. The next feature is scheduled for March 30. Motion pictures and exhibitions dealing with Hungary are a part of the educational program.

The Library is prepared to supply data regarding Hungary on practically every subject other than political and trade matters, according to Dr. Telkes. Questions of national political policy are referred to the Hungarian Consulate here, and economic or business queries go to the Royal Hungarian Office for Foreign Trade on lower Broadway.

To provide Hungarian students with information about American educational institutions and American students interested in the schools of Hungary with information on curricula and training, the Library has formed a section on university data, Dr. Telkes said.

Cherry Blossom TIME IN WASHINGTON, D.C.



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Moore Disputes Power of State To Subpoena Him

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 22—Gov. A. Harry Moore will not honor a subpoena calling for his appearance at Newark tomorrow before the Assembly Committee investigating charges of election irregularities.

Branding the move as in keeping with a Republican "line of embarrassment," the Governor held that "all cases of a similar nature in the past have been decided in the Governor's favor, to the effect that the Governor cannot be served with a subpoena."

The process was brought to the Governor's office by James F. Murray, assistant counsel to the Committee and an Independent Democrat openly opposed to the Democratic organization of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City.

Governor Moore's appearance was sought, it developed, in connection with his recent appointment of Election Board members in nine counties in disregard of recommendations of Clayton E. Freeman, Republican State Chairman. The law, Mr. Freeman and other Republican leaders contended, compelled the Governor to accept the recommendations if received prior to March 1.

Descendant of Florida Discoverer Traces Steps

MIAMI, Fla., March 23 (AP)—Armor-clad and armed with an ancient Spanish sword, Emilio G. Ponce de Leon arrived by air from Puerto Rico to retrace today the footsteps of the discoverer of Florida. He claims direct descent from Juan Ponce de Leon, who more than 400 years ago discovered this land during the Pascua Florida and named it for the feast day.

Today's de Leon—dressed in a sixteenth century Spanish commander's uniform—disclosed that he worked as a requisition clerk for the United States Government at San Juan. Today he departs for St. Augustine and Friday will fly back to Puerto Rico.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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HOTEL PARAMOUNT

Research Proves It Can Earn Its Keep

Theoretical discoveries found to turn practical and to pay factories for maintaining corps of investigators with costly outfit—Record of every move kept on file

Research the Liberator

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

How can a large manufacturing concern, answerable to directors and stockholders for department costs, justify spending money for pioneering research, gathering apparently "abstract" physical data? While research may be a liberator of the human race over a long period, how does the experimental laboratory help pay dividends?

That's the question we fired at Dr. D. W. Coolidge, live-wire director of General Electric's extensive researches. The occasion was a luncheon in the swank Schenectady club, patronized by factory scientists.

"If research didn't pay," he answered, "we couldn't afford the bill, no matter how small. Let me assure you that whatever civilization may be like 50 or 100 years from now, all the comforts, conveniences, all that determines our standard of living, will depend on engineering developments (applied science) that will have been born in the meantime."

General Electric's research laboratory in Schenectady is but one of many maintained by the company; but as the chief "House of Magic," it is here that the manufacturing plants seek broadening knowledge basic to the industry.

Improving Electric Lamps

We talked with Dr. Irving Langmuir, Nobel Prize winner in chemistry, whose curiosity and ability to see things in the rarefied atmosphere of a vacuum helped fashion the modern gas-filled lamp, is saving the American people $1,000,000 in electricity each night.

Vice-President Willis R. Whitney completes the famous "Triumvirate" of General Electric Research. Dr. Whitney came to Schenectady in 1900, when Charles Steinmetz stood for the research department. Their laboratory was a corner of the Steinmetz barn. In 1901 electric lamps were highly evacuated, carbon-filament products. Dr. Whitney began experiments which led to present-day success. He was using a high-temperature resistance furnace; and after removing the filaments, he discovered that they had become metallized and glowed with twice the light they gave out when new. Lamp filaments were immediately changed to the metallized variety and the result was twice as much light for the same amount of current.

Then Dr. Coolidge worked on the filament. He was a 1905 draftee from M. I. T., and he worked six years before he finally uncovered a way to change hard, brittle tungsten into a ductile metal which could be drawn out into thin wire. That discovery again cut lighting bills.

The day Dr. Langmuir accepted the Whitney invitation to "drop around and see our laboratory," they began a talk about "nothing" that lasted several years. They discussed "vacuum" during the trip around; and like the inquisitive scientist he was, Dr. Langmuir put his imagination to work over a problem Dr. Whitney told him no one had yet been able to solve—how to keep electric bulbs from turning black in service.

Dr. Langmuir mentally pictured the empty space in a bulb peopled with strange beings, tungsten atoms carried about by oxygen atoms from filament to glass, there to form an obstruction to light. Instead of improving the vacuum what he did was to fill electric bulbs with an inert gas, such as argon (a Greek name for loafer). These loafer atoms refused to carry the tungsten atoms, and having no transportation, the tungstenites stayed at home on the filament.

Shop Equipment

No barn would hold General Electric laboratories today. They now occupy two large buildings seven and eight stories high. All of the 200 workshops offer far more than any "bath and shower" advertisement of a modern hotel. Each room is so arranged that there is available city water, river water, illuminating gas, compressed air, vacuum, high and low pressure hydrogen, oxygen, live steam, low pressure steam and distilled water. As for electricity, criss-crossing cables and a forest of danger signs, attest there's a plentiful supply around somewhere.

In the line of thrills, it makes one feel like a Congressman riding behid a pair of motorcycle cops to accompany our General Electric host past suspicious guards, past signs that read "Employees only," and eventually beyond even flaming red scareheads that cry out "Danger 200,000 volts."

One G. E. veteran we met was William Ruggles, who for more than a quarter of a century has been making next to nothing for the concern. Though never able to remove quite all the air from an electric bulb, he can come within one ten-billionth of it.

But even when 99.99999999 per cent of the air is removed, he says, there still remain more molecules in each cubic inch than there are people in the world. At present we have no need for a higher vacuum.

Experimental Light

As might be expected, G. E. engineers are still interested in lighting equipment. Without being blindfolded or even cautioned to secrecy, we walked into Dr. Gorton R. Fonda's laboratory, to pick up test tubes full of light, new types of illumination far more efficient than present-day bulbs. Not only that, but pulling out several shingles apparently painted white, we were surprised to see them glow with all the colors of the rainbow when held near an ultra-violet lamp. Each slice of wood was coated with different fluorescent salts, able to absorb invisible light and re-emit it as brilliant hues of longer, visible wavelength. Long the delight of magicians and vaudeville artists, the phenomenon was discovered centuries ago by an Italian shoemaker with a flare for alchemy. Some day it may bring the rainbow right into the house.

General Electric

Studying Oil Film on Water

Left to Right—Dr. W. R. Whitney, Dr. W. D. Coolidge, and Dr. Irving Langmuir

The next thing to "cold" light has been achieved by the engineers. Sprinkling luminescent salts inside an ultra-violet lamp, a brilliant white light results. Yet one can bring his eye right up to the tube itself without any glare being felt. The glass is faintly warm to the touch—but compared with an incandescent lamp, it is cold.

The trouble is that special equipment is needed with most of these super-efficient vapor lamps. In particular, ballasts are required, energy wasting devices to keep the current from climbing higher than a kite. But some day, we may be able to screw a vapor lamp into an ordinary light socket; and that will be a great day for both research and the public pocketbook. At least G. E. engineers will work until the problems are either solved or proved impossible of solution.

Small-Size Generators

Ordinarily one associates high-voltage x-ray equipment with giant generators requiring a baby-blimp hangar in which to operate. But Dr. E. E. Charlton and associates have built a "pocket-edition," generator and cascade-type x-ray tube, capable of handling more than 500,000 volts. The many ingenious features of this device alone would make a whole story. Dr. Charlton hopes soon to fill the need in industrial plants for a compact machine capable of 600,000 volts, and feels sure he can eventually produce apparatus using several million volts—also in essentially pocket edition size.

From this workshop we went to the corner where silent mercury switches were invented, past the G. E. clock, so accurate it can split a second into 100,000 parts; and finally down to the fireproof vault where G. E.'s library is stored. Some 2,500 calf-bound volumes contain hundreds of thousands of experiments conducted in the Research Laboratory since 1901. All are first editions and each the only copy in existence. Some experiments were wise, some might appear foolish. Some were successful, some failed. Some of the books rank among the world's most valuable, but not a single first folio of Shakespeare nor a Caxton printing is listed.

"Should small industries, unable to support elaborate research departments attempt scientific work?" we asked Dr. Coolidge.

"Decidedly yes," was his reply; "but in order to prosper a research program should grow gradually. Reward staff researchists for discoveries by salary increases rather than bonuses. Stop a project when its chance of success is so slim you would not undertake the problem if work were not already in progress. Keep complete laboratory records, since they are the best protection for patentable discoveries; and remember, research need not be conducted on an epic scale in order to yield rich manufacturing returns."

Rockefeller Rooms Go to Museum To Reveal New York Luxury of '80's

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—The house at 4 West Fifty-fourth Street which the late John D. Rockefeller occupied is to be torn down, the structure giving way to new developments surrounding Rockefeller Center. Two of the rooms and furnishings have been installed permanently on the fifth floor of the Museum of the City of New York to show visitors the solid luxury combined with elegance which characterized Manhattan in the eighties.

Few New York homes of that period have remained as untouched as that of Mr. Rockefeller. As a matter of fact this house dates from the sixties and a photograph of that time shows the somewhat severe residence, four stories and a garden, with the stables which still are there but between them a garden embellished by a fountain, gazebo, and iron urns painted with flowers. The urns have remained, their plantings changed with the seasons, but the fountain and gazebo long since vanished.

The house was enlarged and the interior redecorated by Mrs. John Worsham who owned the property from 1877 to 1884 and sold it to Mr. Rockefeller. It illustrates the trend away from mid-Victorian fashions and the adoption of a new style inspired by the English architect, Charles L. Eastlake.

The bedroom and dressing room have been given to the museum by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The bedroom has plaster ceiling painted in design, walls papered with lincrusta-Walton, woodwork, bed and built-in dressing tables of ebony veneer on a mahogany base with holly inlay of floral design, and upholstery and curtains of red damask.

The dressing room is reminiscent of the Italian Renaissance style, the woodwork and furniture of holly with rosewood and mother-of-pearl inlay, the built-in clothespress elaborately carved, and walls decorated with a stenciled repeat pattern and a frieze of cupids holding garlands. The door frames have an inlay motif of hand mirrors and combs, the curtains and upholstery are blue and white brocade and there is an oriental rug on the floor.

Bales of Clothing For Civilian China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—A consignment of 75 bales of clothing and supplies for civilians in China is being made ready here by the Chinese Women's Association for shipment aboard the steamship Thalatta of the Isbrandtsen Moller Line on March 25. Contributions of thousands of articles from persons in all parts of the United States have reached the committee in such volume that this will be the largest shipment of relief goods sent by this group, it was announced.

Each of the 75 bales is packed with clothing and supplies in an amount estimated to provide for more than 200 persons. They will be distributed free. Men's suits, clothing for women, children and infants, shoes and blankets are included, a great many of the items being new. One of the most active groups has been that of the women's organization in St. George Episcopal Church, Flushing, which has been holding regular weekly meetings at which women have been preparing relief goods.

Blight-Proof Pear Tree To Yield Campus Stand

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., March 23 (AP)—The plea "woodman spare that tree" wasn't needed today to save a 12-year-old pear tree standing in the path of a $5,000,000 construction program at Pennsylvania State College. Dr. Ernest L. Nixon, veteran research specialist in plant pathology, termed the tree the only one in the Nation which has proved capable of withstanding the dread fire blight.

Under his direction it will be moved, roots and all, to nearby green pastures.

Dr. Nixon said similar trees can be developed only by cutting and that these have been sent to experimental stations in a dozen states and four countries. He said he developed the tree "by accident."

Pearl Harbor Closed During War Games

HONOLULU, March 23 (AP)—Naval orders today barred Japanese fishing craft and all other non-governmental boats from Pearl Harbor during April maneuvers of the United States Fleet.

The orders, effective from March 30 until May 1, affect 50 pleasure and other type boats, including 18 power fishing craft operated by Japanese who customarily catch bait within Pearl Harbor, the Navy's gigantic mid-Pacific base.

Closing of the harbor is designed to prevent any possible interference to mass berthing of the fleet, now engaged in annual spring war games over a vast Pacific triangle bounded by the Pacific Coast, Alaska and Samoa.

Old Ships Made Ready

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—The Maritime Commission has prepared the 113 ships remaining in its laid-up fleet for use in an "emergency," informed officials disclosed today.

Skeleton crews are maintained, and the machinery is turned over regularly. Some of the ships are regarded as suitable for further military or commercial use, while others are suitable only for emergency commercial use.

Fatality Raft Continues

SUNBURY, Pa., March 23 (AP)—The swirling waters of the Susquehanna River carried Pennsylvania's "last raft" once more today on its sentimental journey to Harrisburg and away from the scene of a collision in which seven persons apparently were lost.

Manned by two new pilots, the 112-foot craft resumed its cruise late yesterday soon after a coroner's jury failed to place responsibility in the fatalities, which occurred when the raft bumped against a bridge pier near Muncy, Pa., Sunday.

A-Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Tuesday, February 14th

Our chests packed and we leave with such speed as may be for Virginia. And but one week back had I thought us safe!

All most tragical, yet can I speak no word, for I do see that Henry cannot conduct otherwise. 'Tis not in his nature.

I would not have my husband other than he is and this is how it all befell. One John Holt of Virginia is Editor of a news sheet yclept the New York Journal. He, a most violent Whig, does speak the mind of those most fierce against His Majesty's Government. Henry did write for him a letter in which he did state his opinion that if the merchants but held together, 'twas all that would be necessary to bring Parliament into line. 'Twas mild and orderly and clear, as my dear husband ever is, but through some infirmity of character, His Excellency did resent that Henry should write aught for that "incendiary sheet," as he did dub it.

Neither Hot Nor Cold

Henry did reply that he felt the place to pour water on a fire was where the fire was, but those in authority do ever resent being answered too well against their opinions.

And so yester even, when I did return from a most delightsome sleigh ride with Mr. Buchanan and my dear Almy to the village of Chelsea, where there be an Inn on a brook called Minetta Water, I did find my husband inscribing his withdrawal from all the activities in which His Excellency had engaged him. When I had took all in, he did add wearily:

"'Tis as I did prophesy. Now am I too cold for the Patriots and too hot for the British, and so"—and I could see how he did wince to finish—"now go we to Virginia."

And I, so help me, despite all I have declared and suffered, did but reply, "When shall I pack our chests?"—at which my dear husband did crush me to him and did whisper such sweet tenderness as I can hold only in mine heart, things too sacred to set down, even for no eyes but mine.

Wednesday, February 15th.

A post at last from Concord, and so, much comfort to my heart. Baby in sweet health, and if he does miss us, no word of it; though my dear Father did indite a long homily on the duty of parents to their children. In truth I have accomplished naught by this journeying, and yet so obdurate is the human heart, that I would not have things otherwise, and I do believe my dear Henry does take comfort from my presence, though I have not wit to counsel, nor to win my way.

Dear Almy Buchanan, here betimes, and on hearing our news, did insist that we break our journey by resting at their dear friends', the Lows', of Raritan in the Jerseys.

Approve Henry's Attitude

Three gentlemen, Mr. Morris, Mr. Livingston, and Mr. Thompkyns, who are in the city from their seats in the Broncks, to wait upon Henry and express their approbation of his conduct.

We are also to rest with friends of the Morrises in Philadelphia, where Henry wishes to have counsel with a Mr. Dickinson, of great consequence in those parts. 'Tis a mercy we go but little by water, as God wot, I would not look upon a ship again until spring seas be kinder. And would I rather perish with fatigue before I did admit that aught wearied me overmuch. I know not even by which Ferry we cross to the Jerseys.

And in all this pother do I find myself with a hollow craving for some of our toothsome Boston beans; while now go we further from such good natural food. Can it be that I fall aweeping over Beans when I shed not one tear more over that Virginia wilderness which lies before me? Of a truth we females be of strange stuff!

His Excellency has but sent word to request my presence. Oh, la, am I of two minds whether to appear languishing or gay and proud! But of a certainty shall I put my cap straight, and see that my dress is not askew.

Adelaide Stedman.

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the thirty-fourth installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Quotes From Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 23

Brushing Back Tide

Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina: We might just as well try to beat back the seas with an old whisk broom as to try to cure a depression by borrowing immense sums of public money and throwing them about.

No More Rabbits

Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas: For a while white rabbits came out of the hat. Now all that comes out is unpaid bills and provisions for further expenditures.

Able to Pay

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts: If Germany has the money to raise and equip an army and march her men into territory not her own, she certainly ought to pay every penny she owes us and every penny that Austria owes us.

Hard But Exaggerated

Representative Herbert S. Bigelow (D) of Ohio: I certainly am amazed that business people should have so exaggerated the depressing effect of the undistributed-profits tax, hard as it may be.

Hats Cost Less

Representative William Lemke (R) of North Dakota: What good are batleships, anyway? They go out of style about as often as a lady's hat.

Borers From Within

Representative Earl C. Michener (R) of Michigan: I cannot imagine a Hitler or a Mussolini destroying our government by the invasion route. Fascism and Communism may overtake us but it will be from within.

'Princess Alice' Signs for Lecture Tour; Reversing Stand on Public Speeches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, colorful "Princess Alice" of the Theodore Roosevelt Administration, has surprised the Capital by announcing that she has signed a lecture tour contract.

For years Mrs. Longworth has refused to make any public speeches, though her store of anecdotes and tales of officialdom is as notable as any one's in Washington. She has ever refused to be interviewed by newspaper reporters.

Under the supervision of Harold E. Peat, lecture manager, Mrs. Longworth will tour the country next fall and winter speaking on the "American People and the American Government."

Though her days in the White House are but a memory and the years when she was a center of attention as the wife of the Speaker of the House are long since past, Mrs. Longworth has, through her wit and social charm, continued to make a niche for herself in a Capital that usually treats "has-beens" harshly.

There have been rumors from time to time that she would be forced to sell her large white stone mansion just off Dupont Circle but with the aid of sales of her autobiography, a newspaper column syndicated for some months, and a brief trial at advertising testimonials, she has managed to keep the home where some of the most brilliant social gatherings in Washington have taken place.

With her daughter, Paulina, she now spends most of her time at her Cincinnati, Ohio, home.

Though Mrs. Longworth and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt are first cousins, the two are on opposite sides of the political fence.

Both of them began writing newspaper columns at the same time, but Mrs. Roosevelt's has outlasted Mrs. Longworth's. Mrs. Roosevelt, the first President's wife to make commercial lecture tours, is out of the city now on her fourth or fifth series of talks.

Both have written autobiographies, too. In hers, Mrs. Roosevelt indicated that she has never entirely outgrown an awe of her sophisticated cousin, acquired when she was a child and visited her "Uncle Ted" at the White House.

U. S. Agents Act To Break Up N. Y. Betting Syndicate

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Federal authorities smashed at a nationwide race horse tip syndicate today in an indictment charging 23 persons with using the mails to defraud, and conspiracy.

Offices of 14 alleged tipster sheets were raided by Post Office inspectors, city detectives and men working under United States Attorney Lamar Hardy.

He asserted the indicted group made profits of approximately $750,000 a year from horse players, and that, among other "sure thing" methods, tipped customers on more than one horse in a race, making profit certain for the organization.

County Court Throws Out State's Work Week Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 23—Pennsylvania's much-disputed 44-hour work week law affecting the 1,500,000 male workers in the State has now been declared unconstitutional by the Dauphin County Court. An immediate appeal to the State Supreme Court was ordered by Governor George H. Earle, who asserted that "44 hours a week is long enough for anyone to work."

The law became effective on Dec. 1, but the State allowed industry a month's grace to get ready for it. Meanwhile, court attack was opened on two fronts. More than 700 employers protested the law imposed an undue hardship on them in competing with similar concerns in other States. A Perry County grocer asked the Court to prevent the State from using public funds to enforce the law.

$30,000 Columbia Gift Keeps Bard College Open

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 23 (AP)—Eighty-year-old Bard College at Annandale-on-Hudson was assured today of remaining open at least one more year as a result of an offer of $30,000 by Columbia University, the parent institution.

The donation was offered by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia, on the condition that a like sum be raised by Bard College. Students already have raised $21,000 toward that amount.

Lindberghs' Portraits For Paris Exhibit Only?

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—The portraits of Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh painted by Robert Brackman during their recent visit here will be sent to Paris for an exhibition this summer, the New York Times says, as part of an exhibition of American art arranged by the Museum of Modern Art here opening at the Jeu de Paume in Paris May 24 for two months.

Meanwhile, the newspaper says, such elaborate precautions are being taken against the portrait's reproduction here that they have been copyrighted and are not even listed in the catalogue for the coming exhibition. The paper quotes the Macbeth galleries here, which arranged for the painting of the pictures, as saying no plans had been made to show the pictures here, although they might be included in a show of Brackman's next year.

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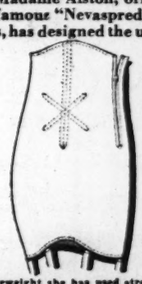

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Bukharin's Downfall Typifies Changes in Communist Party

By Dr. J. Steinberg
People's Commissar of Justice in the First Soviet Government
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The tragedy of present-day Bolshevism is perhaps more strongly expressed in the fall of Nicholas Bukharin, former editor of Izvestia, than even in the fate of Leon Trotzky.

The "conviction" and execution of Bukharin at the recent trial in Moscow emphasizes as few things can the change which has taken place within the Communist Party itself.

After all the case of Trotzky was his own fate more than that of the Bolshevik Party. Trotzky had always been like a step-son, or at best an agreeable and respected guest. And they had always made him feel it.

A Power in Dictatorship

The position of Bukharin was different. While less popular in the outer world, he was of the greatest importance in the country. For Bolshevism relies on a doctrine as well as on physical force. And Bukharin became the guardian and commentator of the official doctrine after Lenin's passing. His amiable nature had attracted everyone in the Party. With his modest standard of life, his simple suit and sports cap and his carefree walk he appeared just like one of the many.

In fact, Bukharin was one of the most powerful men of the dictatorship. He did not occupy any position in the Government, but he sat in the "Politbureau," in that highest institution of the Party, which ruled over the Government and all Soviets. He became President of the Communist International; he was Editor of Pravda and Izvestia, and he published the well-known book, "The ABC of Communism"—the official code for the whole political education of the Russian masses. Millions of copies were distributed in the country and no student, official, or red soldier could ignore it.

As Bukharin became the first theoretician of the Party, he had to deliver the "scientific" explanation of every governmental act. In fact, he proved a real artist in the search and combination of useful quotations from Marx, Engels and Lenin. When the so-called military communism raged in Soviet Russia, Bukharin wrote a book showing dogmatically that this system was the only way to realize communism. When Lenin later introduced the NEP—the New Economic Policy—Bukharin proved with the same erudition that this again was the only way to go. He thus seemed an indispensable cog in the mechanism.

Bukharin did not shrink away from the consequences of his ideas. Early in the year 1918 he showed how far he could go, when he carried on a fierce struggle with Lenin, over the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Then he suddenly turned to the Left Social Revolutionaries, who were also opposed to this treaty and proposed to arrest the entire Soviet Government, including Lenin. The proposal was rejected. But Bukharin's act did not remain a secret from the informed quarters of the Bolsheviks and after a few years he declared that he deeply regretted this incident.

Lived Without Ostentation

I remember some of my meetings with Bukharin. In December, 1918 I returned from abroad and we met in his room. It belonged to the magnificent Hotel Metropol, which was occupied by the highest officials. Bukharin's apartment, however, was extremely modest; only a few pictures on the walls.

We discussed the German Revolution which was then passing through a critical period. "The position of the Spartacists," he said, "is very grave at present. They are but few in number, and have the well-organized Social Democrats against them. . . Several unsuccessful revolts are needed, to get the German worker accustomed to the Revolution. I doubt if the Social Democrats will have the courage to drown these revolts in blood. Those Scheidemanns will find a massacre of the proletariat beyond their means. . . ."

I remember another day, beginning of 1921. We met in the street and he began to talk vividly about the near end of the civil war. Crimea had just been reconquered and General Wrangel had been driven off. "But" he added, "we lost thousands of our men in the assault on the 'Perekop' . . . Again and again we sent thousands of our Red Army men into the artillery fire. . . . But the victory was ours . . ." He spoke with the satisfaction of a landlord.

Now—he has been condemned and executed as a "spy and traitor."

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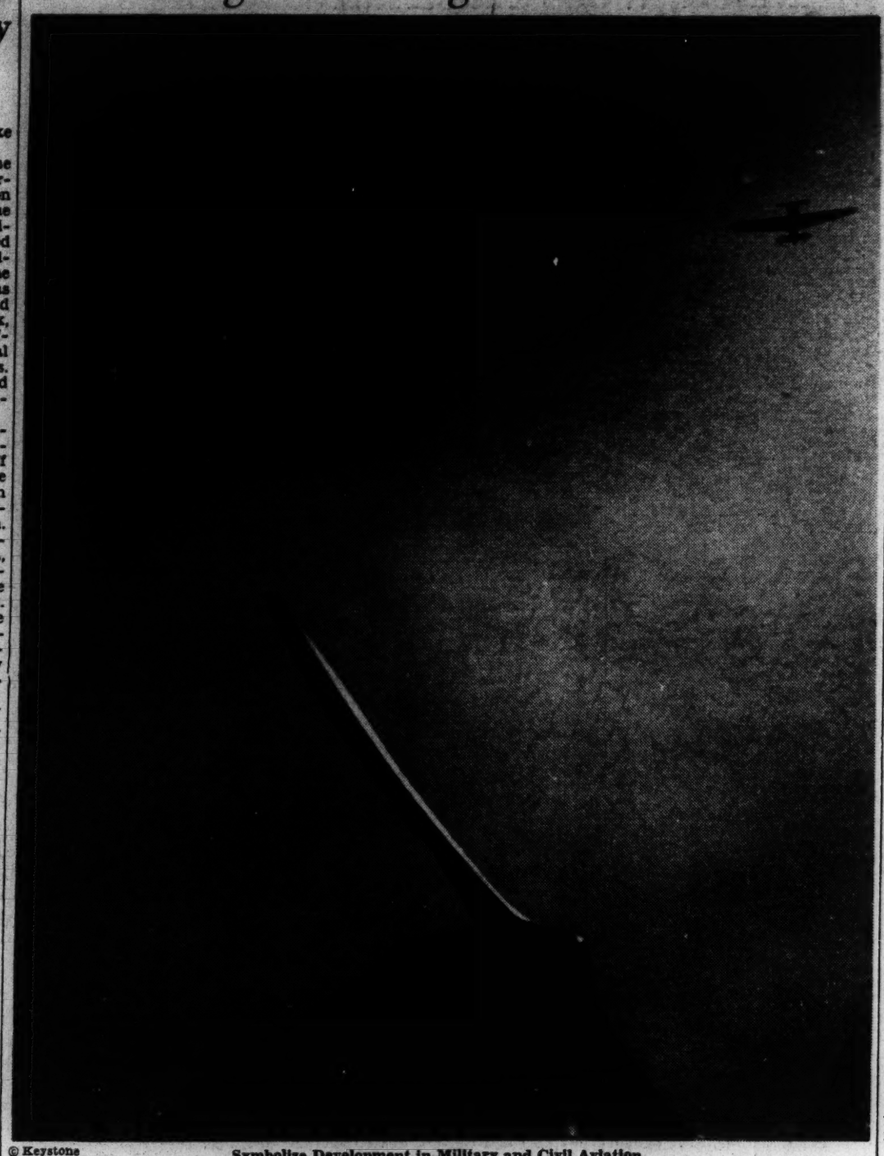

© Keystone
Symbolize Development in Military and Civil Aviation

British Double Aid to Civil Aviation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A virtual reversal of British policy is seen in the Government's decision to double the present maximum subsidies for civil aviation—a recommendation included in the report of the Cadman Committee on Civil Aviation.

In the case of Imperial Airways the original subsidy has run out. It was arranged as a lump-sum, decreasing every year, to lead the way to a time when the company would be able to stand upon its own feet without Government help. That time should have come already. But in its place a subsidy is given for the total amount of ton-miles of mail flown by the company.

The maximum sum to be set aside for Imperial Airways and British Airways was fixed at £1,500,000. This sum is now to be doubled.

Inefficient Methods Found

This move is part of a general clean-up following the publication of the report of the Cadman Committee which has substantiated many of the charges of inefficiency in air administration made in the House of Commons at the close of last year. The report has been welcomed as one of the most constructive yet made on civil flying.

The Government has adopted the majority of the Committee's recommendations. These include:

Appointment of a permanent Undersecretary of State for Air to direct the energies of civil aviation into proper channels.

Doubling of the present maximum sum £1,500,000 annually set aside for air subsidy and state assistance for the development of new types of aircraft.

Imperial Airways to give up continental routes and concern itself primarily with Empire services. British Airways, secondary subsidized company, to take over new European services.

Appointment of a full-time chairman and one or two full-time directors for Imperial Airways.

Plane Designers Encouraged

The effect of the Government's announcement has been to encourage civil airplane designers and local air authorities, who have been apt to see themselves playing the role of cinderella to the R.A.F.'s "pampered sister."

Designers here are, naturally, convinced that given the opportunity they can build air liners equal to those of any other country. To add weight to their claims, however, they point to the D. H. "Albatross," four-motored, 30-seater liner now undergoing Air Ministry tests. It is too early yet to give final performance figures for this plane, but cruising speed is known to be in excess of 200 m.p.h.

The trouble has been that opportunity for designing such liners has been lacking. Civil development has been slow and most builders have been busy fulfilling orders for the R.A.F.

Lack of suitable machines caused British Airways to use American liners on their subsidized Scandinavian and German services.

For Show-Window Routes

The Government's decision to assist the development of new types is hailed as giving British designers the opportunity of doing what countries such as Italy have been doing, specializing on the production of a few advanced and expensive "prototypes" to put on the "shop-window" routes.

Many things remain to be done in regard to Empire flying, which is now imperial Airways' sole concern. Despite the size of the Empire the total of route-miles flown by the I. A. is little more than that flown by the Royal Netherlands Line, which has much less opportunity for expansion.

Plans for an Empire air base have made little or no progress in the past year but it is expected here that considerable attention will in future be given this project.

Another departure is to be the forming of a London Airport Committee, to unify the development of the numerous landing grounds around the Capital.

Louisiana Seeks Wider Sea Bound

BATON ROUGE, La., March 23 (AP)—Louisiana plans a bid to extend the sovereignty of sea-bordering states to 27 marine miles from their coasts instead of the three prescribed by international law.

Attorney General Gaston Porterie said a bill endorsed by Gov Richard Leche would be submitted to the Louisiana Legislature in May to extend this State's gulfward boundary to the 27-mile limit, and that copies would be submitted other coastal states for enactment.

"The three-mile boundary was so recognized as the Seaward boundary of each sovereign State," Mr. Porterie said, "because at the time it became so fixed three marine miles was the distance of a cannon shot and was considered the distance at which a State could make its authority effective on the sea by use of artillery located on the shore.

"In modern times cannon have been improved to such an extent that now many cannon shoot 27 marine miles and more and by the use of artillery effective at least 27 marine miles out to sea from low-water mark."

The plan, Mr. Porterie said, is an outgrowth of the resolution adopted by the United States Senate, now before the House Judiciary Committee, which would authorize the Attorney General of the United States to litigate in an attempt to obtain Federal title and possession to submerged coastal lands.

Ahn Changho

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—News has been received by Ahn Seungwa, a Korean writer living in Washington, of the passing in Seoul, Korea, on March 10, 1938, of Ahn Changho, a well-known Korean leader, a political prisoner at the time of passing.

Ahn Changho had many ties with the United States—including five children all born in the United States, and all American citizens, including one son, a Hollywood actor. He first visited the United States in 1902, lecturing in many parts of the country, and working for Korean independence. After a long career as a Korean patriot, he was arrested in Shanghai after Hongkew incidents in 1932, and has been imprisoned almost continuously since.

Time was when the cause of Korean independence flourished in the United States; newspapers had editorial crusades for it; liberal circles everywhere worked for the Koreans. Now, like a breath from the past, comes news of the passing of one of the leaders of the movement, marking the end of a forgotten chapter—swallowed up in larger struggles for liberty.

N. Y. Council Ousters Quashed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—One phase of the differences which have plagued the new City Council had been ironed out today with the voiding by acclamation of ouster moves against three of its members—Councilmen Hugh Quinn, Queens Democrat; Michael J. Quill, American Labor member from the Bronx, and Joseph Clark Baldwin, 3rd, Republican from Manhattan.

The ouster cases were a direct offshoot of the even division between Tammany Democrats and Fusion.

The question over Mr. Quinn's status sprang from the disagreement over procedure when Councilman James A. Burke, also a Queens Democrat, but aligned with the Coaltion as a result of a party split in his borough, introduced documents purporting to show that Mr. Quinn had been a resident of Suffolk, instead of Queens, last fall.

The Tammany bloc asserted that Mr. Quinn had been as much a resident of Queens as Mr. Quill of the Bronx, or Mr. Baldwin of Manhattan.

Two fact-finding bodies were set up and volumes of testimony taken, with Mr. Quinn enjoying many of the head-lines from the inquiry because of evidence introduced to show that his Queens "residence" was a storeroom without other domiciliary facilities than a morris chair for sleeping, although he is a man with a wife and children.

The culminating oratory on the seating issue came on the vote of retention of all three members when Councilman Abner C. Surpless, Brooklyn Republican arose to quote findings from Montesquieu favoring the "spirit" above the "letter" of the law and announced his intention of deserting the Coalition to vote with the Democrats on Mr. Quinn.

"It is a matter of taste," he said, "whether a man wishes to sleep in a Morris chair or in a bed, and who are we to decide on matters of taste? We would be in a worse state of chaos than in the past if we paid attention to the letter and ignored the spirit of the law. I believe that every fair play will be best served by keeping Mr. Quinn in the council."

Newbold Morris, President of the Council, followed the vote by assuring the Queens man that "this copy of the testimony of the hearings of the case of Hugh Quinn will always be in my memory, and I will keep it to hand down to my children as one of the most remarkable human documents I have ever had the pleasure of reading."

"It will be a warning to future candidates for office," he continued, "that they will need more to run than a stout heart and a Morris chair. I want to wish you, Mr. Quinn, a long life and many pleasant nights in the Borough of Queens."

Haven for Austrian Scholars

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—Scholars displaced from Austrian educational institutions as a result of the Nazi purge following Anschluss may be given refuge in the United States, it was indicated here today. While requests for aid so far have not been reported, American educators are known to have under consideration possible assimilation of the banned academicians in colleges and universities.

When numerous German professors and research students were swept from the universities several years ago, American funds and assistance were provided to bring many of them here. The extension of this program to protect Austrian educators is anticipated, especially since the relatively small number of schools in Austria renders the problem far less difficult.

Voicing deep concern over the predicament in which European scholars now find themselves, Dr. Alvin S. Johnson, director of the New School for Social Research, suggested yesterday that America might find it desirable to bring to this country some of the men displaced through Nazi activities.

The New School for Social Research, developed about a staff of German students and known as the "University in Exile," now has 25 members on its faculty and would have to find new funds if the number were to be increased, Dr. Johnson told members of the City Club.

Spanish scholars also may seek admission to the learned circles of nations with free educational institutions, Dr. Johnson indicated.

Bringing foreign scholars to America did not injure the position of men and women in the learned professions here, but was a contribution to the progress of learning in this country which should be made willingly, according to Dr. Johnson.

"I never regarded hospitality to German or European scholars as a matter of charity, but as doing something for civilization," he said.

Negus Loses Suit For $50,000 Award On Cable Contract

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—Haile Selassie, the exiled Emperor of Ethiopia, lost another battle today.

Chancery Court refused jurisdiction in Selassie's $50,000 suit against Cable & Wireless, Ltd., and ordered him to pay court costs.

The Negus contended that the money was due him under an agreement for wireless service to London the day he fled Addis Ababa in 1936.

The case revolved about whether Selassie still was the sovereign power of Ethiopia. The Foreign Office, in response to the Court's inquiries, said it recognized the Italian Government as the "de facto Government of virtually the whole of Ethiopia."

The Cable Company had contended that King Victor Emmanuel of Italy is now the Ethiopian Sovereign and that Selassie's cause for action was vested in the Italian Government.

However, Mr. Justice Bennett pointed out that Britain also continues to recognize Selassie as Emperor "de jure" and said Selassie's remedy should be through diplomatic instead of legal channels.

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Congress Asked For $447,808,555 For Larger Army

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee asked Congress today to provide more money for the Army than it has in 18 years.

The sum, $447,808,555, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, was $32,545,000 more than the current year, and only $30,754,000 short of the figure for 1920-21, when the Army of Occupation still was in Germany.

Gen. Malin Craig, Army Chief of Staff, advised the Committee that an expenditure of $1,000,000,000 will be necessary "to bring the Army into position to respond effectively to an emergency."

"Bolstering" the Navy while permitting weakness to exist in the Army, he said, "will not be effective" in a defense system where both forces are vital.

Testifying at hearings on the military appropriation bill, General Craig said the $1,000,000,000 would be needed to "provide for the shortage in standard essential items of equipment, including clothing, weapons, transportation, and ammunition for a force of 1,000,000 men."

Mobilization Plan

He explained that the War Department has a "protective mobilization plan" which involves the accumulation of essential items to meet the requirements of two field armies of 500,000 men each.

"In the present world situation," he said, "the War Department feels it most urgent to immediately inaugurate an appreciable part of the program for unforeseen contingencies and to partially balance and support the national defense program of the Navy."

General Craig disclosed speed will be sacrificed to heavier armor in tanks awaiting delivery to the Army, and that the Army expects to start buying anti-tank guns for use by infantry regiments.

Military operations in Spain have shown such anti-tank weapons have notably restricted the scope and effectiveness of tanks, he said.

No Fear From Sea

At another point in Committee testimony, Maj. Gen. Archibald Sunderland, Coast Artillery Chief, declared fortified sea-coast cities in the United States have little to fear from attacks by sea.

Even if battleships carried 18-inch guns in the future, instead of 16-inch guns, he said, "the tremendous advantages that sea-coast fortifications have" will continue.

The Committee's recommendation was below the Budget Bureau's estimates but included almost all of the money President Roosevelt asked in January for anti-aircraft guns, manufacture of machines to produce armaments, and for replenishment of ammunition supplies.

Approximately one-fourth of the total appropriation, $124,000,000 would go to the Air Corps. The Committee said that among other things this fund would provide 476 new planes, bringing the Army's total to 3,302.

The Committee over-ruled the Budget Bureau's recommendations in two major instances. It increased the National Guard appropriation $1,355,737 to provide an expansion in enrollment from 200,000 to 205,000 on April 1, 1939.

The Committee also recommended that the Citizens' Military Training Camp appropriation remain at $2,275,000, although the Budget Bureau had proposed cutting it to $1,000,000. The Army will train 35,000 youths with the money.

Hull Sends $2,214,007 Bill To Japan in Panay Sinking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—A damage bill for $2,214,007.36 has been presented to the Japanese Government by Joseph C. Grew, United States Ambassador in Tokyo, the State Department announced today.

The bill covers all claims arising out of the Panay incident, including damage to property and compensation for fatalities and injuries. It is termed a "conservative estimate" in the official communication, and it is further emphasized that no "punitive" item is included.

The fact nothing which could be construed as a penalty or indemnity is included in the document is represented here as evidence a desire on the part of the State Department to approach the question of settlement with the maximum consideration and fairness compatible with justice to this Country and its nationals.

It is, however only the first of several bills for damage which will be submitted. This one covers exclusively damage arising out of the bombing of the Panay and American merchant ships near by at the time. Other bills covering damage to American-owned property and American citizens arising out of other incidents, many during the early weeks of the occupation of Nanking by Japanese troops, are being drafted by the Legal Division of the State Department.

The bill was itemized as follows:

Property losses.....$1,945,670.01
Fatalities and injuries.. 268,337.35

Three Americans were killed and two-score persons were injured when Japanese planes bombarded the United States Gunboat Panay and three Standard Oil tankers last Dec. 12. The Panay sank, and the tankers were sunk or beached.

Because Japan has asserted a willingness to pay indemnification, American officials expect it to settle quickly without questioning. No details as to how the money would be distributed were given.

Shipments of Iron To Japan in a U. S. Craft Is Protested

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—Transportation of scrap iron to Japan in a freight vessel owned by the United States Government and operated by the Roosevelt Steamship Company was protested today by the National Maritime Union, affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, in a resolution before Secretary of State Cordell Hull today.

The protest urges that the City of Rayville, a steamship which for several days has been loading 5000 tons of scrap iron for the Japanese, be diverted from such commerce on numerous grounds. Secretary Hull, the Union held, should intercede with the Department of Commerce to halt the shipment.

The National Maritime Union protests the use of Maritime Commission craft "to carry war materials to Japan," the message said.

"The world knows that scrap iron is used for war purposes. Transportation of such material by Government-owned ships is a violation of the spirit, if not the letter of the nine-power treaty, the Kellogg-Briand pact, the State Department's ban on war cargoes."

Secretary Hull was provided with an expression of opinion from the Union only after the New York office of the Maritime Commission had declined to interfere with the cargo. Scrap iron, it was recalled could not be found on the list of restricted freight drafted by President Roosevelt three years ago. Foreign steamships regularly carry scrap between Untied States ports and Japan.

"We have not carried scrap before because more profitable tonnage was available," said Capt. Grenville Conway, director. "Now there is no other freight offered, and if we do not carry the iron, somebody else will. It is legitimate cargo for the ships."

Anti-Lynching Action Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—Federal investigation and official publicity for all lynchings and other cases of mob violence are President Roosevelt's alternative to the anti-lynching bill if it is not enacted by the Senate.

Mr. Roosevelt's plan is that in every case of mob violence, either the legislative or executive branches of the Government should immediately begin an investigation, giving out its discoveries of fact as swiftly as possible. His method, therefore, is a new project for mobilizing public opinion against mob violence.

Asked at his press conference yesterday for comment on the blocking of the anti-lynching bill, Mr. Roosevelt gave his firm opinion that if the measure does not move in the Senate this session, the matter should not rest there. As an alternative, he proposed his plan for investigation, and said he had presented it to several Senators. He indicated no preference between an investigation by the Attorney-General's Office—which would be the natural thing—and an investigation by a standing committee of Congress.

That the President took pains to indicate that Congress might do the job itself, is another sign of the times, showing his desire not to tread on congressional toes, even when that is the obvious and direct thing to do, as in the case of the proposed investigations.

In any event, Mr. Roosevelt wished a permanent machinery which would swing rapidly into action whenever mob violence took place in any part of the Nation—lynching, rioting, labor disturbances results of the investigation would be at once given the President, the Congress, and the public. He indicated that he wished congressional support even if the proposed job is to be done by the Attorney-General's office.

The proposal is one of the few comments the President has ever made on the anti-lynching bill situation. It indicates a tacit acceptance of the victory of the filibuster in the Senate, and yet a desire to make the most of the outcome by getting some kind of constructive action.

Wagner-Van Nuys anti-lynching bill makes lynching a federal offense, and would hold county governments responsible financially for loss of life. The presidential substitute reverts to the weapons of public opinion alone. Whether it would encounter the same southern opposition as met the original measure is not yet manifest.

Fickle Aldermen Perplex Mayor

WAUKEGAN, Ill., March 23 (AP)—The reasoning of aldermen had Mayor Mancel Talcott perplexed today.

Last spring the City Aldermen voted to buy the old post office for a police headquarters. The Government appraised it at $68,000, but offered to sell it for $35,000, with interest of 5 per cent on time payments. Mayor Talcott went to Washington to bargain. The price was cut to $30,500 and the interest to 4¼ per cent.

Last night the Aldermen voted not to buy.

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Thornton Wilder Undisturbed By Anachronisms in His Works

Author! Author!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

If you chance to read "Our Town," by Thornton Wilder (Coward-McCann), and note that Mrs. Webb and Mrs. Gibbs are stringing beans from their own gardens at a season of the year when no beans would grow in gardens in that section of the country, don't write Mr. Wilder and tell him so. He knows it. But he just doesn't care.

Plenty of people already have pointed out the discrepancy to the author. Jed Harris for one. He is the producer of "Our Town," which is now showing on Broadway. The director knows it. The actors know it. Lots of people in the audience know it. But that is the way that Mr. Wilder happens to feel about the characters in the scene.

It isn't that Mr. Wilder is a dogmatic person. They found him quite simple and humble and good-humored all during rehearsals for the play. But he wouldn't change the bean stringing scene or have the beans come from the market instead of the gardens. As a matter of fact, he said, after the publication of "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," plenty of people wrote him about chronological errors in the book. But he did nothing about it.

"It doesn't matter," says Mr. Wilder.

If tradition had mattered more to Mr. Wilder he probably never would have witten "Our Town," and that would have been a pity.

Mr. Wilder talked about it the other day before he left for Arizona. Readers of books, he pointed out, have always had to imagine moonlight on roses, the fragrance from gardens, the way a boy and a girl lean on a counter to drink their ice cream sodas through straws. Now the audience in a theater is being given a play, without scenery, and without props. They have to make a contribution to their own enjoyment and understanding of the lines.

Some of them do it more successfully than others, said Mr. Wilder, and he repeated the story of the woman in the audience who looked at the bare stage and exclaimed, "What, another strike?"

Mr. Wilder is already at work upon another play. He intends to do more, and still more plays. But, he confesses, he has to struggle pretty hard against an idea for a novel "which continually teases."

English Visitors

Lady Ethel Boileau, whose "Ballade in G Minor" (Dutton), and Miss Helen Simpson, whose "Under Capricorn" (MacMillan), are spring books, have been turning English eyes on Manhattan and have been most surprised, Lady Ethel by the extraordinary politeness of taxi drivers, policemen and waiters, which led her to think this may be "the most courteous country in the world," and Miss Simpson by the general excellence of the food.

"We English are so conservative," said Miss Simpson. "If something new were put on the griddle in the average English home the men would ask, what is this mess? But you Americans are so eager to try anything—at least once."

Lady Ethel thinks English readers are most interested in United States books which deal with the history and development of the nation, and least concerned with "your leftist books, which don't swing much weight with us." Miss Simpson is rather surprised at the success of such opposites as "delicate, difficult, subtile themes and knockabout ones."

Both visitors have new books on the fire. Miss Simpson's dealing with the evolution of what she regards as a new race in Australia, and Lady Ethel's being a Scottish historical novel.

In Soviet Georgia

John Lehmann was pretty fortunate. He tells about it in "Prometheus and the Bolsheviks" (Knopf). Mr. Lehmann is an Englishman, and editor of "New Writing" (Knopf) in which authors of many countries serve a common ideal trying to produce a world literature that will destroy barriers between race and race, town and country, intellectuals and workers.

Mr. Lehmann went to Soviet Georgia wanting to see the theater. And he saw it, in which he differs from me. He too was taken to welfare institution after welfare institution. but he escaped his guide and saw what he wanted, whereas the only way I broke the system was to follow futile protests by sitting for hours one morning in front of an institution which I positively declined to enter. It was a single-handed sit-down strike, a method about which I had not heard at that time. But it won a change in the schedule, although not a visit to the Moscow Art Theater. Perhaps that was my punishment. I only know that my guide would not take me there.

Mr. Lehmann's guide waited hours for him one day outside "The House of the Red Army" and then rebuked him for not going with her to the kindergarten, which she said was splendid and ever so pleasing.

Anyone who has struggled with the Russian word "saychass," meaning "presently," will grin at Mr. Lehmann's experiences with Sandro. "Presently" is usually a pretty delayed proceeding in Russia and to Sandro, accustomed to "saychass," Mr. Lehmann's comparative promptness "seemed to contain an implicit, almost priggish condemnation on the unpunctuality of others, himself included."

Marjorie Shuler

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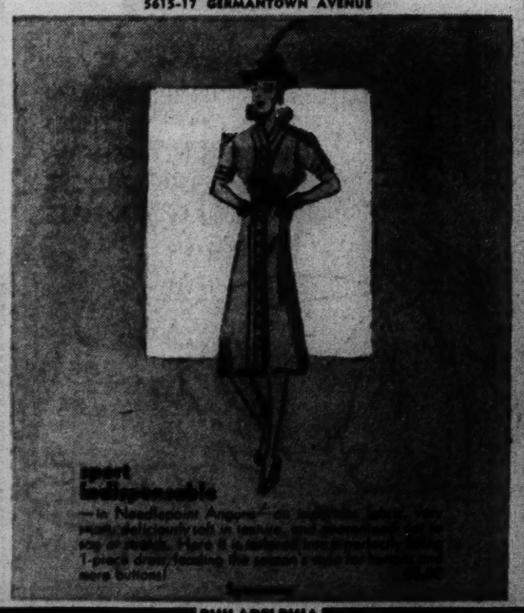

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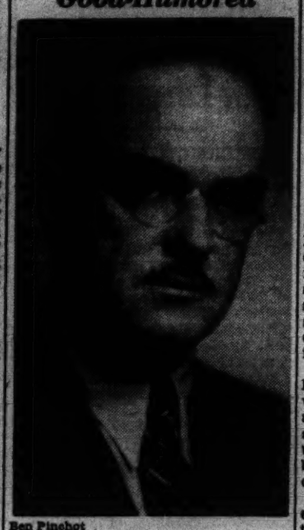

Ben Pinchot
Thornton Wilder
Whose First Full-Length Play, "Our Town," Is Being Shown on Broadway

Reich Woos Austrian Socialists

Goebbels Opens Drive for Plebiscite With Berlin Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 23—Dr. Joseph Goebbels, the Reich's Propaganda Minister, last night opened the campaign for the April 10 plebiscite in Austria, which is intended to show the world that the "will and strength of the Führer have realized a Greater Reich and that the slogan of 'one Reich, one people, one leader' is a reality."

The chief meeting, held in the huge Sport Palace here, was crowded with representatives of the Brown and Blackshirts, the Labor Front, and motorized National Socialist units. Similar meetings, addressed by local leaders, were held throughout Germany.

Dr. Goebbels was as usual vociferously applauded. He listed National Socialism's achievements during the past five years and repeated Herr Hitler's claim that only Third Reich intervention saved Austria from becoming a "battlefield of Bolshevism and a second Spain."

Union to Hold

"Greater Germany is today a reality which neither Paris nor London, Moscow nor Geneva can shake," he declared attacking previous regimes in both Germany and Austria.

"We don't talk of what we intend to do—we go ahead and do it," announced the Propaganda Minister. "And we stand by our deeds."

"If there were no plebiscite in Austria," Dr. Goebbels declared, "then for years to come certain 'seekers after truth' in Paris, London, and Moscow would never weary of declaring that Germany had tyrannized Austria. But the world shall now see quite plainly that we need no force, that Austria came to the Reich not only voluntarily but gladly. Germany, thereby, guarantees President Wilson's right of self-determination, once so bombastically proclaimed but later refused. If the peoples themselves are to decide their fate then Austria shall say yes or no . . . the world desires the plebiscite. It shall have it. We shall prove that Austria belongs to us and its people are behind the Führer."

Attack British Press

German-Austrian customs barriers were removed Saturday it is officially announced.

Goods of Austrian origin were then allowed to enter Germany duty free, but such concessions were not applicable to foreign goods dutiable in Austria or in transit through Austria. Foreign exchange regulations, concerning importation of goods into Germany will, however, continue, so for the time being it will be necessary for German firms to obtain special permission for imports from Austria as from other states.

Reich Navy Takes Control of Danube

By the Associated Press

Berlin, March 23

Incorporation of Austrian Army units into the Reich's armed forces is proceeding swiftly.

Reichsführer Hitler ordered Admiral Erich Raeder, chief of the Admiralty, to assume command today of Austrian Army Danube River patrol boats and to reorganize the units into a Danube flotilla as part of the Reich's Navy.

It was announced officially that the terms of the commercial agreement of April 12, 1930, between Germany and Austria were automatically nullified through Austro-German union.

10,000 Workers Visiting Germany as Guests of the Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, March 23—National Socialists in an effort to consolidate their position in Austria are making unusual efforts to win the allegiance of former Socialists. A great many of the 10,000 workers now visiting Germany as guests of the Reich Labor Front used to be members of the Socialist private army called the "Schutzbund" or defense troops. Apparently no conditions were attached to the invitation they received to spend 10 days in Germany. On sending them off Joseph Bürckel, who is "preparing" Austria for the April 10 plebiscite, said all he wanted was for them to keep their eyes open and see if they didn't feel attracted to the new Reich.

A still more dramatic gesture was the reappointment yesterday by the mayor of Vienna of eleven former Socialist firemen who had followed their Chief, George Weissel, in armed attack on the Austrian Government in February, 1934. All were arrested then as revolutionists and Weissel was hanged. This was one of the most notorious bands of rebels and Socialists. Weissel came to be viewed as a martyr by the extreme Left Socialists. Now his 11 comrades, all former Socialist defense troopers, have been reinstated in their old jobs and have had their pictures taken giving the Hitler salute.

For four years the National Socialist and Socialist rebels were vigorously opposed in Austria by the Clerical governments of Chancellor Dollfuss and Chancellor Schuschnigg, so now they seem inclined to co-operate in denouncing their old oppressors. It is officially stated that about three thousand persons have been arrested since the National Socialists seized power here but not very many of these are from the rank and file of former Reds, and the order of the day is to treat former Reds kindly so as to win them. In this campaign the National Socialists have persuasive talking point, for it was not they, but the Clericals, who crushed the Austrian Socialists.

The Governor of the Province of Carinthia in Southern Austria has declared that Clerical civil servants dismissed from their posts after the change in regime shall receive their salaries until the matter of their pensions is settled. Even where former anti-National Socialist officials have been arrested, their families are to continue to receive salaries. The press here plays up this alleged magnanimity in contrast to the practices of the Schuschnigg regime, which deprived National Socialist civil servants of their jobs, incomes and often even property.

The Vienna press has passed almost completely into the hands of the Third Reich. As a matter of fact, practically all authority of every sort is exercised by Germans who have come here from outside.

British Haven for Refugees Taxed by Austrian Influx

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 23—The position of Great Britain in dealing with the heavy influx of Jewish, Roman Catholic, and other refugees, especially from Austria, has just been outlined by Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary.

Sir Samuel, speaking in the Commons, promised "sympathetic consideration" so far as practicable. But there are difficulties, Sir Samuel indicated, in maintaining universally in such cases Britain's "traditional policy of offering asylum to persons who for political, religious or racial reasons had to leave their own country."

These difficulties, the Home Secretary said, are not only connected with policing, unemployment and housing, but also concern the question of British nationality where a wide issue has arisen affecting overseas Nations of the British Commonwealth as well as the United Kingdom.

Conference With Dominions

Sir Samuel promised, nevertheless, to take into consideration suggestions that have been made for asking the Dominions to help in providing facilities for refugees, also for allowing guarantees of homes given by United Kingdom residents to be accepted as qualification for entry.

The Home Secretary also said that at present 14,000 adult Austrians are registered in Britain, and of these there are 11,500 women, mainly in domestic employment.

Refugees who have been arriving are often in desperate straits. Some of them have come by air from Austria. A German and his wife were picked up at sea trying to cross the English Channel in a small boat.

All Subject to Examination

Some have visas from British Consuls overseas, but all upon arrival are subject to examination by the Home Department authorities, and in some cases admittance has been refused under an Act of Parliament passed in 1919 on the grounds of their being "undesirable aliens."

Such strong feeling against this has arisen that Col. Josiah Wedgwood, representing the Labor opposition, yesterday in Commons asked for, but by 210 votes to 140 was refused, permission to introduce a bill to modify the existing law so as to remove restrictions upon entry of such refugees and enable them to obtain British nationality.

Long List of Denials

VIENNA, March 23 (AP)—Authoritative quarters issued a long list of denials today over foreign reports of alleged concern among Austrians since union with Germany.

One denial strongly rejected rumors of thousands of suicides since the National Socialist accession to power.

The statement said that "from March 12 to March 22, 96 persons committed suicide in Vienna whereof only 50 were directly connected with the change in the political situation in Austria."

Austrian Bishops enjoy full liberty, another statement said, emphasizing that there is no reason to take steps against a single one of them.

The statement added that only two members of Former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's Cabinet were under protective custody.

The arrest of the Archduke Antoine von Hapsburg was denied.

The Gestapo, secret political police, added another member of royalty to the list of those taken into protective custody by arresting at Mondsee the Archduke Ferdinand, son of Grandduke Ferdinand of Toscana, for "humiliating utterances against National Socialism."

It was explained that the utterances had caused considerable indignation among the population.

Former Chancellor Schuschnigg, virtual prisoner within his Belvedere Palace grounds since Austria's union with Germany, appeared to be confined to his house today.

Jews Ask League Aid

GENEVA, March 23 (AP)—The World Jewish Congress asked today that the League of Nations Council consider the problem of the "martyrdom of Austrian Jews."

The Executive Committee addressed to the Council a petition saying that since German troops entered Austria Feb. 12 Jews have been "outlawed and exposed to countless persecutions." For many, it said, the alternative was suicide.

The Committee declared that the Treaty of St. Germain, by which the allied powers recognized the existence of an independent Austria on Sept. 10, 1919, provided that all Austrian Nationals should be equal before the law.

It asserted that the treaty still was in force since the German absorption of Austria had "no semblance of legality."

The Congress said that the Jewish mortality rate in Vienna, based on the number of funerals in Jewish cemeteries, had risen from an average of four daily to 140.

Only 1,742 in Custody

BERLIN, March 23 (AP)—It was stated authoritatively here yesterday that 1,742 persons remained in some form of custody in Vienna on charges including criminal offenses and currency violations growing out of the unification of Austria.

The list of persons taken into protective custody, "some at their own request," included Col. Walter Adam, Former Austrian Press Chief; Ludwig Bechinie, Former Salzburg Chief of Police; Siegmund Bosel, Jewish financier; Ernest Colbert, of the newspaper Telegraf; Ludwig Braxler, Former Finance Minister; Alfred Gautsch, Former Lower Austria Police Chief; Duke Maximilian of Hohenberg; Prince Ernst of Hohenberg; Baron Louis Rothschild, financier; Ludwig Klausner, Director General of the Credit Anstalt; Joseph Reither, former functionary of Lower Austria; Ludwig Weister, a Former Police Chief; and Alois Vollgruber, Former Austrian Minister to Paris.

Mrs. Dollfuss Leaves Italy

BRUNNEN, Switzerland, March 23 (AP)—Mrs. Engelbert Dollfuss, widow of the Austrian Chancellor who was assassinated in 1934, arrived with her two sons yesterday from Italy. She said she was planning to place the boys in school and probably would remain in Switzerland indefinitely.

Exile Move at Warsaw

WARSAW, March 23 (AP)—The Senate Committee yesterday approved a draft of a bill designed to prevent the return of Polish Communists fighting in Spain and Polish Jews seeking re-entry from Austria. Citizenship would be taken away from Nationals for anti-Polish actions abroad and those who have remained abroad five years, severing connections with the homeland. Their undivorced wives and all children under 18 years of age would be disenfranchised automatically.

Ban on Austrian Goods

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., March 23 (AP)—Samuel Untermyer, President of the International Non-Sectarian Boycott League Against German Goods, announced here today that the League's campaign would be extended against Austrian goods.

Survey Shows Richmond Can Utilize More Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Richmond's city park acreage increased 29 per cent in the 10 years 1925 to 1935, and in the same period of time the acreage of undeveloped park area that has been improved has increased 20 per cent, J. Malcolm Pace, chief of the city parks bureau, said.

City supervised playgrounds increased from 15 to 22 in the same 10-year period representing a 32 per cent increase in the number of supervised play areas. That Richmond has not kept pace with the average American city is shown by a survey for 1925-35, which shows that municipal park acreage increased 49 per cent in 655 identical American cities during the 10-year period.

British Labor Support Asked

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain today sought support of British Labor for speeding up the country's vast rearmament program. At the same time, he laid before his Ministers for approval a policy of "no new commitments" abroad. Mr. Chamberlain asked the General Council of the Trades Union Congress to meet him tonight at No. 10 Downing Street.

He took negotiations with Labor leaders into his own hands after a Cabinet session devoted to the foreign policy statement that he will make in Commons tomorrow.

He was expected to tell organized Labor's "cabinet" that a new quickening of rearmament must parallel Britain's course of action in the troubled international situation.

Already the Prime Minister has warned the country that the five-year armament program will cost more than the £1,500,000,000 originally announced.

Political commentators believed Mr. Chamberlain's objective in his "no new commitments" policy—which he asked the Cabinet to approve unanimously—primarily was this:

Britain would work to build her own defenses, but would not enter into any new alliances which could drag the nation into war, unless the homeland itself actually was threatened with armed aggression, directly or indirectly.

The French Government, reliable sources said, virtually has abandoned hope that Mr. Chamberlain's statement to Commons tomorrow will include any promise of British military aid to Czechoslovakia.

Reichsführer Hitler is expected by many in Europe to follow his nazification of Austria with a similar effort on behalf of Czechoslovakia's 3,500,000 German population, and it is this that concerns France.

Canadian Indian Lawyer Practices in Reservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Norman H. Saylor, who practices law in the Caughnawaga Indian Reservation near here, has been declared by the Federal Government as the only Indian barrister in Canada. Born in the reservation, he is a former Loyola College student and all-round athlete and a University of Montreal graduate. An Iroquois, he is also a cousin of the famous Mohawk poetess, Pauline Johnson.

German Czechs Widen Power By New Party Alliances

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, March 23—The Sudeten Germans—around whom Germany's efforts to exert its influence in Czechoslovakia are focused—have suddenly obtained a position of increased political strength.

Sections of the Germans in Czechoslovakia, which have hitherto been divided, today united under the banner of Konrad Henlein's Sudeten German Party. The result has been to increase Herr Henlein's pro-Hitler following in Parliament from 42 to a total of 48 seats.

The two groups which have voluntarily dissolved to join the Henlein faction are the German Agrarians and the German Tradesmen Parties. These two groups were formerly included among the "Activists"—those Germans who were co-operating with the Czechoslovak Government in contradistinction to the Sudeten Germans who remained in opposition.

Increase of Seven Seats

Herr Henlein's increase of six seats in Parliament, in which there are 300 members, is significant mainly because of the racial and social divisions into which the other parties fall. Herr Henlein, moreover, becomes the outstanding spokesman for the Germans in Czechoslovakia.

The only other German parties still remaining in the Government are the German Christian Socialists with six representatives, and the German Social Democrats with 11 representatives.

The position of the Christian Socialists has been made untenable by withdrawal of the German Agrarians, and a committee of four members of the party has been appointed to negotiate with Premier Milan Hodza on the new situation.

As to the German Social Democrats, there is hardly any likelihood that they would ever join the Henlein Party, but momentarily they are also experiencing an internal crisis which does not enable them to strengthen the Government position much.

Ends Lengthy Alliance

The German Agrarians had been members of the Czechoslovak Government since 1926, and Dr. Franz Spina, their leader, was Minister Without Portfolio until yesterday's dissolution of the party. Four representatives of the German Agrarians entered the ranks of the Sudeten German Party, but Dr. Spina, the fifth member, has declared he is retiring from politics.

These withdrawals of parties from co-operation in the Government because "recent developments have revealed the necessity for a united national German front" are undoubtedly the result of pressure from the Third Reich and of the impression which the annexation of Austria has made among Germans here.

Naturally the withdrawals also increase the Government's difficulties and strengthen the demand for agreement with Germany at any price, action which certain Czech politicians of totalitarian leanings have been demanding for some time.

It is not expected that President Hodza will take new steps in the Sudenten German problem until the position in Parliament and the Government is clear, but far-reaching decisions are expected during the next fortnight.

Belgium to Be Neutral

BRUSSELS, March 23 (AP)—Foreign Minister Paul Henry Spaak yesterday told the Chamber of Deputies that "Belgium is under no obligation to permit passage of French troops across its territory in event of an attack on Czechoslovakia."

Dr. Spaak declared that Article XVI of the League of Nations Covenant, which governs such free passage facilities, has been recognized as of "optional character."

[France has a mutual assistance pact with Czechoslovakia providing aid for the Czechs in case of aggression. French military plans envision quick dispatch of planes to Prague in such an event, pending possible mobilization of troops and other war forces. Planes would have to fly over Germany. Land forces would consider Belgium the best military route into Germany as the Germans found during the World War.]

'Czechs' Turn Next'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, March 23—The unification of the Sudeten Germans now taking place in Czechoslovakia arouses intense interest here. Huge German maps are displayed in many places throughout Vienna and attract large crowds which usually comment with much assurance that comment with much assurance that turn" to enter the Reich.

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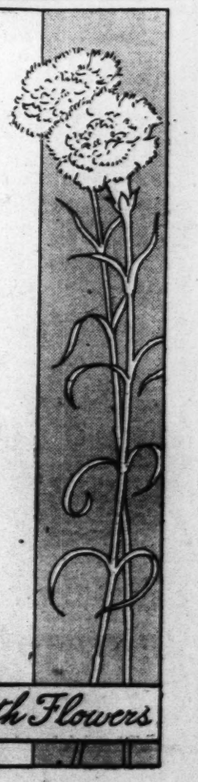

Gladden Every Day with Flowers

Rider

(Continued from Page 1)

ate yesterday, the House not only rejected the broad McKellar amendment, but also revoked its earlier agreement to permit Senate confirmation of $5,000 or over jobs in the Social Security Board.

The House chamber rang with cries that the Senate was attempting to "usurp" authority, and break down the American system of separation of powers. By a coincidence, members of the Senate were simultaneously charging Mr. Roosevelt with just such motives.

House motives were mixed in resisting Mr. McKellar. One group denounced the whole thing as a patronage raid. Another group took the less lofty view that such a raid was unthinkable unless the House shared in the spoils.

C. O. P. Appointments

CHICAGO, March 23 (AP) — Dr. Glenn Frank, Chairman of the Republican Program Committee, announced tonight the appointment of Robert P. Bass of Peterborough, N. H., and Mrs. Chester C. Bolton of South Euclid, Ohio, as Vice-Chairmen of the organization. Members of the Executive Committee, Dr. Frank said, would be named later.

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Libyan Excavation Of Buried City In Cyrenaica to Begin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—It is announced from Tripoli that Air Marshal Italo Balbo, Governor of Libya, has ordered that excavation work on the buried city of Ptolemais in Cyrenaica be resumed under the direction of the Italian explorer and archaeologist, Guido Caputo.

Ptolemais, now known as Tolmetta, is supposed to have been built by Alexander the Great, and was, up to the fourth century, one of the most important Mediterranean ports, being destroyed about the year 562 A. D. by the King of Persia.

When in 1912, Italy occupied Cyrenaica, the ruins were entirely buried beneath the desert sands, and, although excavations were begun, they were soon interrupted by the World War. Resumed later, a magnificent amphitheater was unearthed and also remains of Greek and Roman villas, marble and mosaic pavements, and a series of Greek stone coffins of the first century A. D. An immense primitive cistern capable of holding 20,000 cubic meters of water has also been unearthed, and some fine bas-reliefs representing mythological subjects. It is anticipated that further valuable discoveries will be made as the result of the fresh impetus now given by Marshal Balbo to the work.

Hull Trade Policies Endorsed By Committee of Authorities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—Trade policies of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, including the reciprocal trade agreement program now facing criticism, received the "emphatic, whole-hearted" endorsement of 30 prominent economists and foreign affairs experts on the eve of convocation of the Conference on World Economic Collaboration sponsored by the National Peace Conference. Approval by the entire conference is suggested. Prof. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University is Chairman of the group which prepared the report.

The group, somewhat to the surprise of observers here, not only endorsed the Hull trade policies, but went on to back the Secretary of State as well in his campaign against American political isolationism and, going on beyond Mr. Hull's official position, suggested revision of the Neutrality Act in order that the United States could in co-operation with other nations single out an aggressor from a victim, and apply an embargo on both raw material and arms shipments to the aggressor only.

Echoes of Hull

Whether the National Peace Conference itself will go so far down the road to collective action as do the experts is a question intriguing observers here, since several of the organizations participating in the conference have been belaboring Secretary Hull's diplomacy during recent months on the ground that it was moving too far towards collective action.

The experts turned their back on isolationism in unexpectedly strong terms. Echoing Mr. Hull:

"Public opinion in the United States must come to recognize the incompatibility between the economic interdependence of the modern world and political isolationism."

The experts backed the Hull trade policies "because the results of more trade would be to increase the economic well-being of the masses of the people and to provide a more stable foundation for peace."

On this general subject, considered of extreme importance at the moment because of the negotiations over a prospective British agreement, the committee said:

"We recommend emphatic, wholehearted support of the reciprocal trade agreements program of Secretary Hull. This is the unfinished business of America's effort toward international economic well-being and peace. It should be continued and extended along the lines already so ably marked out.

"The proposed trade agreement with Great Britain, now being negotiated, promises to be the most important accomplishment in the whole program thus far. It has a key importance for several reasons. First, Great Britain is the best customer of the United States. Second, the international trade carried on by the United Kingdom and by the United States added together makes up a quarter of all international trade, so that a liberal agreement between these two governments would profoundly affect the world economic outlook as a whole. Third, a successful trade agreement would reverse the trend toward economic exclusiveness within the British Empire which was registered at Ottawa in 1932 and which has had an unfortunate effect on world economics and politics ever since. Finally, a demonstration that two great democracies are able to co-operate in the sensible and constructive enterprise of building up trade would have a most helpful effect on the world's nerves.

Appeal to People

"Do the trade agreements concluded from 1934 to 1938 represent merely a last gesture toward international economic sanity in a world bent upon destruction, or do they mark the beginning of a new and more happy trend? The answer may depend upon the fate of the present negotiations. We urge the people of the United States to see to it that no obstacle, direct or indirect, no smoke-screen or propaganda, and no political flank-attack be allowed to interfere with successful conclusion of a really thorough-going trade agreement with Great Britain.

"Because attacks have been launched from time to time against the trade agreements program and are sure to be repeated, we express our confidence in the fair-mindedness toward all interests affected and the firm devotion to the best interests of the American people with which Secretary Hull and his aides are conducting their difficult task. We urge support for them. The people at large, in their interests as workers, farmers, business men, and consumers, and people of every section, have an overwhelming interest in the increased national economic welfare and the more stable basis for world peace which the trade agreements help to promote. Groups with a present interest in protection should be given fair consideration, but campaigns of misrepresentation against the program should not be allowed to succeed, nor should subtle legislative attempts to hamstring it be permitted."

Recommendations

The subject of general political insecurity in the world and the methods which might be taken to cure it disclosed the experts treading close to the edge of collective action. Their recommendations on this score, more likely than any others they made to precipitate a controversy in the general conference, were as follows:

"(A). Public opinion in the United States must come to recognize the incompatibility between the economic interdependence of the modern world and political isolationism.

"(B). As evidenced by the proposals for a huge naval building program, the United States cannot expect to escape the costly effects of economic and political insecurity in the world. Co-operation to build up and support lawful processes, of settling disputes, of bringing about needed changes, and of resisting aggression, is essential if we are to avoid a choice between military alliances on the one hand and a terrific burden of military and economic armament on the other.

"(C). On the understanding that practical measures are also taken for political appeasement and for peaceful economic adjustment along the lines we have suggested, the United States, as the controller of the world's greatest supply of raw materials, has an opportunity and a responsibility that should be administered in its own interest and in the interest of the world in such a way as not to make military aggression easier. Therefore, should any revision of our Neutrality Law be undertaken which would extend it to cover raw materials, the new provisions should be framed flexibly enough to allow a distinction to be made in clear cases (whether by the Executive or by Congress on the advice of the Executive) between victims of aggression and aggressors. We recommend, however, that the United States make no such distinction single-handedly or without the co-operation of a large majority of the important industrial and raw material countries.

"(D). The United States should announce as its general policy, backed by an appropriate Act of Congress, that in the future it will not aid in the consolidation of military conquest by permitting capital to be supplied from this Country for the development of territories taken by force, in violation of other countries with important capital markets in the application of this policy.

Radio 'Newspaper' Enters the Home

Inexpensive recorder uses simple device to print messages; Newspapers and broadcasting stations adopt system to augment present facilities.

News in Radio

Radio facsimile, or the "newspaper in the home," as it is being produced in the laboratories of Willian G. H. Finch in New York City, looks like the childhood trick of making the pattern on a coin stand out by placing paper over it and rubbing with a soft pencil.

The Finch method produces pictures and reading matter by the same process except the original and reproductions may be miles apart though linked electrically.

As we moved into the Finch laboratory on West Fifty-Seventh Street, one of Mr. Finch's engineers was testing out a transmitter and one of the innumerable receivers which are going out to the Chicago area as part of the installation which WGN, the Chicago Tribune station, has ordered. The receiver confirms the fact that facsimile is not "around the corner," but that shortly a reader may come downstairs in the morning for breakfast and step over to the radio newspaper machine to read the latest news. The Finch receiver resembles a radio set except that a four-inch buff-colored strip of paper black-backed like a secretary's carbon with holes on both sides like a movie film slowly emerges from the set's "innards."

By the time the man or the woman of the house has come down to breakfast the set will have turned itself off automatically. Facsimile transmission for the present will be done in the wee small hours when radio stations are not sending programs. By flipping a small switch from "facsimile" to "speaker" one may dial his regular morning radio programs. The simplicity of this last arrangement, Mr. Finch believes, is one of his greatest talking points in comparison with other facsimile systems which are making their appearance.

Mr. Finch has convinced a number of leading radiocasters of the merits of his method of facsimile transmission. Such big-time radiocasters as WLW and WSAI, Cincinnati, Ohio; WWJ, Detroit; WGN, Chicago; WOR, Newark, N. J.; WSM, Nashville, Tenn.; WHO, Des Moines, Iowa; KSTP, St. Paul, Minn.; WHK and WCLE, Cleveland, Ohio, and WGH, Newport News, Va., have installed Finch transmitters and recorders.

Finch rivals in the facsimile field are RCA-Victor's machine which prints somewhat like the Finch method except that it uses a complex impression system employing carbon paper and the Fultograph system which uses a drum on which is mounted chemically-treated paper on which a stylus or needle traces patterns like an old-style cylinder recorded by an electrical process.

Mr. Finch claims for his system, however, a simple method of sending and receiving; it can be hooked to a radio station in place of the microphone and received in the home by substituting a facsimile set for the loudspeaker; its paper, compared with Fultograph's is inexpensive; the Finch receiver, unlike RCA's can pick up the transmissions anywhere in the station's area, and is self-synchronizing. His transmitter at $1,500 and his receivers at $125, he says, are as inexpensive as any. In mass production, Mr. Finch says, the cost of his receivers will come down to between $35 and $75.

Though Mr. Finch is working on wider copy transmissions, the four-inch size is regarded as ideal for home reception. A roll of paper which will last nearly 10 days costs the subscriber only 20 cents. Average operating costs, Mr. Finch says, including paper, electric current for radio receiver and facsimile recorder, approximate $1.50 a month, based on a four-hour service seven days a week.

A. D. H.

Radio Facsimile Recorder

The "Newspaper of the Home" Is Shown on Table as It Appears in Action. Picture in Foreground Reveals Mechanism After Cabinet Has Been Removed

President Explains TVA Ouster

(Continued from Page 1)

bers of the Executive Branch of Government and to insist on disclosing specifications only to a Committee of the Congress, efficient administrative management of government would be destroyed in short order."

The President's Charges

President Roosevelt charged Chairman Morgan as follows:

(A) Arthur E. Morgan publicly made grave and libelous charges of dishonesty and want of integrity against his fellow directors, and when called upon to sustain them repeatedly refused to do so.

(B) On the face of the record charges of other directors that Arthur E. Morgan has obstructed the work of the Tennessee Valley Authority were substantiated by proof, were not refuted and therefore must be accepted as true.

(C) Arthur E. Morgan was contumacious in refusing to give the Chief Executive the facts, if any, upon which he based his charges of malfeasance against his fellow directors, and in refusing to respond to questions of the Chief Executive relating to charges of obstruction made against him by his fellow directors.

Having ousted the Antioch College Former President, Mr. Roosevelt elevated to the chairmanship of TVA, Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan, former President of the University of Tennessee. Harcourt Morgan is an entomologist who has had charge of the agricultural aspects of TVA work. He was born in Stratehroy, Ontario, Canada, but has made his career in Louisiana and Tennessee.

Harcourt Morgan was President Roosevelt's first choice for Secretary of Agriculture, in 1933, it is reported today. He declined the post, evidently shunning the responsibility and heavy pressure of a cabinet job, but later in the year accepted a place on the TVA Board. He has consistently voted with David E. Lilienthal, the third Board member, to form a majority of two which overruled Chairman Morgan on many important issues.

Case Just Beginning

Though Arthur E. Morgan is now technically out of the TVA—pending legal action—the "Morgan Case" is just beginning. Two important new phases lie ahead. First will come the congressional investigation, which the President in effect welcomed in his message. Much depends on the personnel of the committee that is appointed, but in any event Washington expects a wide-range study, at which Arthur E. Morgan will be given the fullest opportunity to bring out all the facts which he refused to produce before the President.

And there still remains an adjudication of the President's right to remove a TVA director. With his message to Congress, Mr. Roosevelt appended a forceful letter from Robert H. Jackson, Solicitor-General and acting Attorney-General, declaring his opinion that the President has full powers of removal.

However, Mr. Jackson's letter is couched in guarded language. After repeating the charges made against the various directors, he says:

"I think I may state it as an unassailable proposition that if any of these charges is established, the power of removal ought to exist. Furthermore, the Tennessee Valley Authority being an executive agency, performing executive functions, and therefore in the executive branch of the government, the power of removal ought to be in the President."

There Are Several "Ifs"

Here the important word is "ought"—twice repeated. It would seem to indicate that Mr. Jackson doubts whether the power of removal is definitely established by the courts, and whether it would be upheld in the Supreme Court. He proceeds in his letter to review the Myers Case, in which the Supreme Court in a divided opinion in which Mr. Justices Holmes, Brandeis, and McReynolds were in the minority, and which upheld the presidential power to remove a postmaster. This proved, Mr. Jackson says, "that the power of removal is in fact vested in the President." But that simply refers to the abstract power of removal, which is qualified by specific cases.

Hence in the Humphrey Case, which he also refers to, the Court in a unanimous decision held the President could not remove a quasi-legislative or quasi-judicial official.

"These distinguishing factors are not present in the case of the Tennessee Valley Authority," says Mr. Jackson.

He then discusses the two references in the TVA Act to removal, in one section specifically giving Congress unlimited power of removal, and in the other giving the President power of removal if a director should apply political tests for jobs or promotions.

Mr. Jackson says:

The provision in Section 4 (F) that members of the Board may be removed by concurrent resolution of the Senate and House does not and could not have been intended to, provide an exclusive means of removal. This is demonstrated by the provision in Section 6 that under certain conditions the President shall remove. . . .

To authorize the President to remove a director for mere consideration of a political endorsement in appointing a minor employee, and yet to deny the power to remove a director for more substantial causes (perhaps amounting to malfeasance in the highest degree) would be an absurdity—and the rules of construction do not permit an interpretation which would attribute to the Congress the intendment of an absurd result."

House Fails to Approve Gilbertville Dam Cash

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Proposed appropriation of $2,613,000 to start construction of the Gilbertsville (Ky.) TVA dam failed yesterday to gain House approval. After an hour and a half of debate on this item in the independent offices appropriation bill the House rejected it, 186 to 159.

Senators and Representatives who favored the appropriation blamed the defeat on the disputes of the directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky said he believed it would have been approved if it had not been for the quarrel of Dr. A. E. Morgan, removed by President Roosevelt from the TVA chairmanship, with directors David Lilienthal and H. A. Morgan.

This dispute, he said, had caused some House members to hesitate to vote for the appropriation. The same view was expressed by Senator George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska and by Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas.

Morgan Undecided Yet Whether He Will File Suit Against Removal

CHICAGO, March 23 (AP)—Dr. Arthur E. Morgan said today he had made no decision regarding an attack on the legality of his ouster as TVA chairman but added he still challenged the right and power of President Roosevelt to remove him.

"One doesn't usually ignore the President," he stated at a press conference. While in Chicago he said, he would discuss the TVA situation with some friends and attorneys.

"I do not choose to run away," he told reporters, but declined to make a definite statement about his next move.

"Legal counsel," he said, "can answer better than I the question whether I consider my position with the Authority vacant."

Mr. Roosevelt removed Dr. Morgan as chairman yesterday and named the vice-chairman of the three-man authority, Harcourt A. Morgan, to succeed him.

La Guardia Asks New Taxes to Pay For City Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—Unemployment relief history was repeating itself in New York City today as the Fiorello H. La Guardia Mayoralty found itself confronted with the same jobless aid funding exigencies that burdened its first budget four years ago. Equipped with blackboard and chalk, the Fusion Mayor yesterday charted anew the funding problem in this field which continues to require revenue at the rate of about $60,000,000 a year, although when he took office in 1934 relief was still in the emergency category.

Obviously smarting under the rebuff his appeals for increased State aid in this budget have received at the hands of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and the 1938 Legislature, the Mayor laid before the City Council an eight-point new tax schedule that he believes will add $9,250,000 to the current local yield in relief imposts levied at this behest in 1934 to put jobless aid on a pay-as-you-go basis. It is his first official move to write off the 10 per cent in home relief allowances scheduled to become effective on April 1 as a result of the fund stringency arising from preemption by the State of 2 per cent of the 3 per cent local tax on utilities which was the back-log of the initial La Guardia plan. This subtracted $12,000,000 from the municipal relief revenue.

"We Can't Pack Up"

The Legislature adjourned last week without enacting compensatory City tax legislation although strongly pressed by both the Mayor and his Board of Estimate for help. In putting the City's case up to the Councilmen, the Mayor was emphatic that, even though collections on the new yield totaled in the amount estimated, the City would still fall short of meeting relief requirements if present conditions continue. The current business recession, combined with a decrease in revenues from the existing emergency taxes, has aggravated the situation and reflected sharply in increased relief case-load totals.

"That is why, I say I don't see how the State can escape giving its reconsideration to the problem before the year is up," he continued, referring to his previous statement that the exigency was such a special session of the Legislature was inevitable.

Explains Stand

"I know how unpleasant it is for any legislative body to be met with a situation to raise revenue. I know how easy it is for legislative bodies to duck it. But we can't pack up and go home; we must live with these people in New York City.

"The need is immediate. We are very anxious to restore the normal relief allowance and rescind the 10 per cent cut. We can't do it unless we have the assurance of additional revenue. The recommendations will not carry us through the calendar year, but I am willing to take the chance and go the limit to care for our City's unemployed.

"We are not the only ones that have responsibilities, but let it be said that we will have done our share. I have been compelled and forced into this position, and I assume it as I assume any responsibility that comes to my office. Gentlemen, I ask for your co-operation."

Federal Truck-Racket Inquiry Of New York City Union Opens

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—The Federal Government invoked its anti-racketeering law for the first time in New York yesterday as it pressed an investigation into extortion complaints involving the city's $1,000,000 a year trucking industry.

Under orders of Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, John Harlen Amen, a Special Assistant Attorney General who has obtained 217 convictions under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, is directing the inquiry for which a special Grand Jury convened to hear evidence.

Mr. Amen's first move was to subpoena all books and records of Local 807 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, an American Federation of Labor branch, whose 10,000 members virtually dominate the trucking of general merchandise in the New York area.

The investigation stemmed from the union's demand that out-of-town truckmen turn over their vehicles to members of the New York Union for all deliveries or pick-ups within the city.

William P. Morgan, Jr., City Commissioner of Markets, and a witness before the Grand Jury, said he had received complaints from shippers that Local 807 forced them to take on local drivers at $9.42 a day when their trucks entered the city limits—"whether they worked 10 minutes or all day."

Mr. Morgan said the State Agriculture Departments of Virginia and Delaware, and a union of over-the-road truckers in southern New Jersey were among those who complained. Other complaints came from New England.

"The Union has enforced this system by having its representatives at receiving points, but there was not any evidence of violence that we could find," Mr. Morgan said.

He said he had attempted to eliminate complaints against the Union by conferences with labor officials, but failed. The Union, he said, had conferred with Department of Justice officials in Washington before the present investigation began.

Thomas Hickey, Secretary-Treasurer of Local 807, said the approaching expiration of the Union's 1,750 contracts, many of them with firms outside New York, prompted the Federal investigation.

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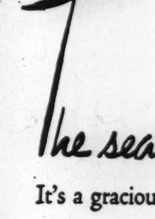
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President's Gainesville Speech

GAINESVILLE, Ga., March 23 (AP) The text of President Roosevelt's speech today in dedicating a city square named in his honor follows:

This celebration, the outward and visible commemoration of the rebirth of Gainesville, is more than a symbol of the fine courage which has made it possible for this city to come back after it was in great part destroyed by the tornado of 1936.

These ceremonies touch the interest and life of the whole nation because they typify a citizenship which is latent in American character but which too often remains quiescent and too seldom expresses itself. You were not content to clear away the debris which I, myself, saw as I passed through Gainsville a couple of days after the disaster. You were not content with rebuilding along the lines of the old community. You were not content with throwing yourselves on the help which could be given to you by your State and by the Federal Government.

On the contrary, you determined in the process of rebuilding to eliminate old conditions of which you were not proud; to build a better city; to replace congested areas with parks: to move human beings from slums to suburbs. For this you, the citizens of Gainsville, deserve all possible praise.

Cites Federal Help

It is true that in the planned work of rebuilding you received Federal assistance. Chairman Jesse Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation tells me that they invested nearly $1,000,000 in Gainsville with the objective of helping to rebuild the city and that he knows of no similar sum which has been used to better advantage. The Public Works Administration aided in projects for schools, for an almshouse, for a courthouse, for water works and for a jail, and the WPA assisted not only in cleaning up the wreck and taking care of destitute people but also in repairing sewers and sidewalks, street lighting, repaving and parks and schools. But all of this would have been wholly insufficient if you had not provided far greater help from your own ranks in the form of money and in the form of unselfish cooperation.

In the task there has been an essential unanimity in the gift of personal interest and personal service. Few among your citizens have held back. You had needs—great needs. They were met in accordance with the democratic principle that those needs should be filled in proportion to the ability of each individual to help.

Has National Significance

I tell you that this has a national significance and I want to give you a few illustrations of where and how the application of this principle to national problems would amply solve our national needs.

Today, national progress and national prosperity are being held back chiefly because of selfishness on the part of a few. If Gainesville had been faced with that type of minority selfishness your city would not stand rebuilt as it is today.

The type of selfishness to which I refer is definitely not to be applied to the overwhelming majority of the American public.

Most people, if they know both sides of a question and are appealed to to support the public good, will gladly lay aside selfishness. But we must admit that there are some people who honestly believe in a wholly different theory of government than the one our Constitution provides.

You know their reasoning. They say that in the competition of life for the good things of life "some are successful because they have better brains or are more efficient; the wise, the swift and the strong are able to outstrip their fellowmen. That is nature itself, and it is just too bad if some get left behind."

Honest, But Misled

It is that attitude which leads such people to give little thought to the one third of our population which I have described as being ill-fed, ill-clad and ill-housed. They say, "I am not my brother's keeper"—and they "pass by on the other side." Most of them are honest people. Most of them consider themselves excellent citizens.

But this nation will never permanently get on the road to recovery if we leave the methods and the processes of recovery to those who owned the Government of the United States from 1921 to 1933.

They are the kind of people who, in 1936, were saying "Oh, yes, we want nobody to starve" but at the same time insist that the balancing of the budget is more important than making appropriations for relief. And when I told them that I, too, wanted to balance the budget but that I put human lives ahead of dollars and handed them the Government estimates and asked them just where they would cut the appropriations, inevitably they came back at me and said, "Mr. President, that is not my business, that is yours."

They have the same type of mind as those representatives of the people who vote against legislation to help social and economic conditions, proclaiming loudly that they are for the objectives but do not like the methods and then fail utterly to offer a better method of their own.

His Second State

I speak to you of conditions in this, my other state. The buying power of the people of Georgia and of the people of many other States is still so low today that the people of these States can not purchase the products of industry. Therefore, industry itself is cut off from an outlet it otherwise would have. People can not buy at stores unless they have cash or good credit. Stores can not fill their shelves unless they have customers. Mills and factories can not sell to stores who have no customers.

I speak not only of the workers in the bottom third of our population—millions of them who can not afford a suit of clothes. I speak also of millions of other workers who are so under-employed and so underpaid that the burden of their poverty affects the little businessman and the big businessman and the millionaire himself.

Georgia and the Lower South may just as well face facts—simple facts presented in the Lower South by the President of the United States. The purchasing power of the millions of Americans in this whole area is far too low. Most men and women who work for wages in this whole area get wages which are far too low. On the present scale of wages and therefore on the present scale of buying power, the South can not and will not succeed in establishing successful new industries.

Good Pay for Good Work

Efficiency in operating industries goes hand-in-hand with good pay and the industries of the South can not compete with industries in other parts of the country, the North, and the Middle West and the Far West, unless the buying power of the South makes possible the highest kind of efficiency.

And let us well remember that buying power means many other kinds of better things—better schools, better health, better hospitals, better highways. These things will not come to us in the South if we oppose progress—if we believe in our hearts that the Feudal System is still the best system.

When you come down to it, there is little difference between the Feudal System and the Fascist System. If you believe in the one, you lean to the other.

With the overwhelming majority of the people of this State, I oppose Feudalism. Do so many among those who by virtue of their circumstances in life belong to the most prosperous 5 per cent of the population. Men and women in the professions, the overwhelming majority of the small storekeepers, a growing number of the bankers and businessmen — they are coming more and more to see that the continuation of the American System calls for the elimination of special privilege, the dissemination of the whole of the truth, and participation in prosperity by the people at the bottom of the ladder, as well as those in the middle and at the top.

Not Looking Backward

One thing is certain—we are not going back to the old days. We are going forward to better days. We are calling for co-operation all along the line and the co-operation is increasing because more and more people are coming to understand that abuses of the past which have been successfully eradicated are not going to be restored.

To those in and out of public office, who still believe in the Feudal System—and believe in it honestly—the people of the United States and in every section of the United States are going to say "we are sorry, but we want people to represent us whose minds are cast in the 1938 mould and not in the 1898 mould."

To those who come forward—and they are coming in increasing numbers day by day—we say "we want to co-operate for the good of the whole people and the whole nation." To you we extend the hand of welcome.

Gainesville suffered a great disaster. So did the nation in those eight years of false prosperity followed by four years of collapse. Gainsville showed a united front for the good of its whole population, rich and poor alike. It rose to rebuild on sounder lines.

The United States is rising and is rebuilding on sounder lines. We propose to go forward and not back.

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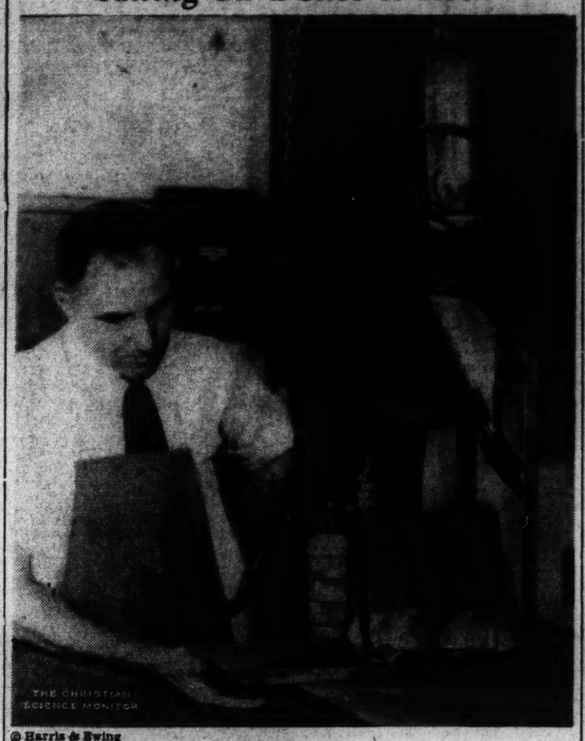

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F. S. Reed of the United States Geological Survey
Operating the Machine Which Takes a Slice Off a Piece of Rock With the Ease of a Butcher's Knife on a Beefsteak

Experts Cut Rock Into Slices Thinner Than a Sheet of Paper

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

No matter how thin you slice it, it's still—rock.

Geological Survey specialists have developed a technique for slicing the toughest, hardest boulder thinner than the proverbial restaurant beefsteak. Actually, the thinness measures but one one-thousandth of an inch.

Only three or four laboratories in the United States are able to duplicate the process used in Washington, and the only foreign competition is from three laboratories located in England, Germany and Norway. Thinner than tissue paper and far more transparent, the specimens are mounted on microscope slides.

Between three and four thousand specimens are cut, ground and polished every year, the Survey in most cases being asked to determine the mineral content of the rock from which the specimen came. This is a far cry from the old-time prospector's hit-and-miss selection of mineral lands.

Making of Slides

The making of microscope slides of rock sections is an occupation as delicate as the jeweler's and as obscure as the curling of willow plumes. Slicers Frank Reed and John Mergner learned their trade as apprentices of a naturalized Dane who was employed by the Geological Survey 20 years ago. He learned how in Norway.

No slicing job is too difficult for them. Take a husky boulder from the rocky gorge of Grand Canyon for instance. The geologist tramping the gorge knocks off a sample with his prospector's pick and sends it to Reed and Mergner in Washington.

With their rock saws they slice a piece from the sample, preferably a very small piece. This is ground with carborundum powder of varying degrees of courseness and fineness until a smooth surface is attained. The surface is then cemented with Canada balsam to a glass slide. Next, the other side of the specimen is ground until it reaches the required thinness of one one-thousandth of an inch. Finally a protecting glass cover is cemented with balsam to the exposed surface and the slide is ready for study.

Gems From Fairyland

Minerals and rocks may be just jagged, unattractive masses when viewed in their natives form, but under the microscope, ground and polished, they take on the gay, transparent qualities of gems from fairyland. Under the powerful lenses of the microscope they show patterns and designs more intricate than snowflakes, with colors brilliant and varied.

In addition to preparing thin sections of rock, these skilled technicians also prepare mounts of polished ores for study by reflected light. Such things as gold flecks smaller than one one-hundred-thousandth of an inch can be detected and examined.

Recently a specimen valued at $75 was brought into the grinding laboratory by a young geologist returning from a field trip for the Geological Survey. It showed the highest gold content and was the most valuable specimen to come into the laboratory in recent times.

A. F. of L. Shake Up In Colorado Labor

DENVER, Colo., March 22 (AP)—Meyer Lewis, acting for William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, revoked the charter of the Colorado Federation today, reorganized the group, and ousted Frank Hefferly as State President.

The action climaxed a controversy between Mr. Green and Mr. Hefferly over membership of C. I. O. unions in the Colorado Federation. Mr. Hefferly also was regional head of the coal miners. A new A. F. of L. charter was issued and a new Executive Board was elected with Mr. Lewis as temporary President. The C. I. O. unions automatically were expelled from the state federation by the revoking of the charter. Labor leaders said they probably would form their own organization.

Meat Packing Concern Gets NLRB Complaint

CHICAGO, March 23 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board issued a complaint today against Armour & Co., meat packing concern employing approximately 7,000 persons in Chicago.

Leonard C. Bajork, Regional Director for the NLRB, said the complaint charged the Company with "creating and dominating" a labor organization among its employees known as the Employees Mutual Association. It also alleged the Company "wrongfully discharged 13 employees for union activities."

Mr. Bajork said the complaint was based on charges by the United Packing House Workers Industrial Union, Local 347, a Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate.

Vatican Appeals to Franco To 'Moderate' Air Bombings

(Continued from Page 1)

troops in Spain, Insurgent sources said General Franco has passed the point in the civil war where manpower was an essential factor.

They insisted General Franco's main concern now was with equipment and armaments.

Conquest of the northern Spanish coast line last autumn wiped out one long front and released enough Spanish Insurgent troops for the Aragon drive, these sources said.

Withdrawal of Italian troops, they said, would not mean that German and Italian guns, planes and other armaments and equipment would be withdrawn. German and Italian military advisers likewise were expected to remain.

General Franco's side of Spain was prepared for withdrawal of foreign troops, it was stated. The strictly controlled Insurgent press has said only 5 per cent of General Franco's effective fighters are foreigners.

Arms Withdrawal Asked

PARIS, March 23 (AP)—French official sources said today France had told Britain that it was convinced that withdrawal of foreign armaments from the Spanish civil war must be linked with the question of withdrawal of men when this issue is discussed in the current Anglo-Italian talks.

Premier Blum, it was said, made this clear to Prime Minister Chamberlain through diplomatic channels. Officials here estimated that 400 modern warplanes manned and commanded by Italian and German officers were concentrated in Insurgent Spain.

The permanent character of strong Insurgent air bases at Burgos, Zaragoza and other centers has concerned the French Air Ministry.

Bombings Protested

BRUSSELS, March 23 (AP)—Foreign Minister Paul Henry Spaak, in his Chamber speech on Foreign Affairs yesterday, protested against the recent Insurgent bombings of Barcelona.

He declared a proposal to recognize the regime of Insurgent Gen. Francisco would be "to take sides against the Government, which, in my eyes, remains the legal government of Spain."

Madrid Raked by Shells

MADRID, March 23 (AP)—The heaviest shelling since early February raked downtown Madrid for an hour today, driving thousands of persons to cover in subways and underground refuges.

About 200 projectiles exploded in the city, most of them in the central business section. Early reports from hospitals indicated about 25 persons were wounded but there were no fatalities.

Bomb Casualties Listed

BARCELONA, March 23 (AP)—An official Government announcement listed 3,500 casualties, including wounded, from the two days and night of Insurgent bombardment.

Fatalities were reported at a total of 872, although officials said many buildings were yet to be explored.

More than 10,000 persons were reported homeless.

Hail Italians in Spain

ROME, March 23 (AP)—Italy's Fascist Party today hailed the bravery of its Blackshirts fighting in Spain as "an essential factor of victory" in Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco's drive toward the Mediterranean.

As the country celebrated the nineteenth anniversary of formation of the first Fascist combat squad, the Party in a statement said the courage of the early Fascist fighters was "transfused to the Legionnaires of today."

Premier Mussolini marked the day with a speech to thousands of Blackshirts in which he made his oft-repeated declaration that Italy wants peace "but will fight if necessary, and if we fight we will conquer for the present and future greatness of Italy."

The Fascist statement forecast the "speedy crash of Bolshevist barbarism and the triumph of civilization in the name of Mussolini on the western coasts of the Mediterranean."

Hull Called Inconsistent

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Monsignor Michael J. Ready, General Secretary of the Roman Catholic Welfare Conference, said last night Secretary of State Cordell Hull was not consistent in his treatment of events in Spain.

The clergyman declared Mr. Hull was silent when priests were murdered but expressed horror at the bombing of Barcelona.

Monsignor Ready's statement follows:

"Secretary of State Hull's expression of abhorence at the hundreds of deaths in Barcelona due to air bombardment of that city reiterates this Government's honorable position in respect to a humane prosecution of war. Mr. Hull's reputation as a distinguished American statesman bears out the sincerity of his expressed grief. However, it cannot fail to emphasize in many minds Mr. Hull's complete silence when, also in Spain, not hundreds but many thousands of priests and religious were wantonly murdered. These killings had back of them not even the attempted justification of military exigencies; they were perpetrated on the simple basis of the victims being religious.

"General Franco in Spain asserts that Barcelona held many military objectives, such as munitions factories, and that this justified the aerial bombings. No one can be anything but deeply regretful and shocked over the fact that civilians in Barcelona have suffered death from the air, under whatever circumstances. One would, however, expect from the leading Cabinet officer of our Government somewhat more consistency in the matter of such expressions as Mr. Hull has just issued."

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

From an Outdoor Seat at the Paris Style Parade

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

An Invitation to Enter Spring In the Bois de Boulogne

Where Gay Parisiennes Pass By in Chic Outfits, Like a Private Showing of the New Styles

By Elene Foster

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Wonderful weather! What do you say to afternoon tea in the Bois de Boulogne? Good! Let's go to my favorite restaurant, the one whose smooth, green lawn stretches down to the foot of the Cascades. Gay, isn't it, with its bright flower-beds and striped umbrellas and with the waters of the Cascades sparkling in the sun? Already the tables are filled with a chattering throng of women, all decked in their new spring finery. We were fortunate to get a table. "Garçon, deux thés complets, s'il vous plait."

This is an ideal spot in which to study the spring fashions. Can you see the two young women at the table on my right? One is very "tailor-made," in a Creed suit of fine black and white shepherd's plaid (a very popular material, by the by, for this spring's "tailleur"); the jacket, double-breasted and fitted in a bit at the waist, is bound with black silk braid. The blouse is of Royal blue surah with a design in white squares. The large Breton sailor-hat is of black felt and gloves and bag are also black. If you look about, you will see a number of these large, basin-shaped hats worn with tailored suits.

Lacing of Woolen Strips

The other and younger girl is not so severely tailored. She is wearing a navy blue costume by Chanel, the bolero and skirt in a ribbed woolen material and the blouse of crêpe-de-Chine—navy blue with small white dots. The lacing of strips of the woolen material on jacket and sleeves is a novelty. The navy panama hat has a split brim with a woolen cord and tassel at the side.

Do you see the woman just crossing the lawn? Her costume is of another type which is very much the vogue at the moment—the long, light-colored coat with a dark frock. In this case, the coat is of lime-green ("tilleul") and the frock is of black jersey. The coat is fastened with one button at the waist and instead of being pressed back in revers the front stands out a bit at the neck. Her small, black hat is a Suzy model—a diminutive Breton sailor of black panama with a thick brim and lime-green ribbons are attached under the brim on either side of the back and tied in a bow just over the curls at the nape of the neck.

Green and Purple

Just behind her is a young woman in a Schiaparelli costume—there is no mistaking this—a short jacket in small green and purple plaids fastened with purple buttons, a plain, green woolen skirt, a purple linen blouse and a green felt sports hat with a purple ribbon, purple gloves, bag and shoes, she certainly does look gay and spring-like! Look, she is being hailed by another young woman seated at a nearby table—a lovely little blonde in a honey-colored jacket, a gray, pleated skirt, white linen blouse and honey-colored felt hat and gloves—chez Molyneux!

Have you noticed the gray-haired woman seated across from us? Trig and smart in her tailored suit—black with a white hair-stripe (another favorite material for the spring "tailleur"). The white organdie jabot is a part of her organdie blouse. Becoming, isn't it? It comes from Maggie Rouff. The little fitted cap of black satin ribbon with a big "choux" standing out at the front is exactly right, trust Madame Le Monnier for that! The young girl who has just joined her, must be her daughter, for she, too, has visited Maggie Rouff. Her beige tailored suit has a rather short jacket for this season, when, as a rule, jackets are appreciably longer than those of last year; and it is fastened with white jingling ivory rings, and both it and the straight, plain skirt are edged with narrow, white, woolen braid. She has unfastened the jacket and we catch a glimpse of a white piqué waist-coat. The waist-coat blouses, by the by, in piqué or linen (beloved of Chanel!) are still a favorite worn with the more severe type of tailored suit. Mlle. Chanel favors narrow red, white and blue linen for these.

Speaking of Blouses

And speaking of blouses, both types, the "tuck-in" and the over-blouse, are worn with the spring tailored suits. If of the latter variety, the length is the same as that of the jacket—longer than of yore. Surah, plain or printed, is a favorite material for both types and there is always crêpe-de-Chine and printed satin, many of which are in the familiar polka-dotted design. Other favorites are jersey, woolen voile, fine English woolen-vyella, flannel, and the like-linen piqué, organdie, batiste and dotted swiss muslin. The fine, hand-made blouses of pre-war days, dainty and feminine, with their rows of pin-tucks, tiny ruffles and narrow lace edging, are again very much in the fashion news. Usually these blouses have short or elbow-length sleeves.

The new spring coats are of the closely fitted, redingote variety. One rarely sees a loose-back, "swagger" coat, save in tweed designed for sport or traveling. As a rule, these coats, like the lime-colored one which we saw in the Bois, are fastened only at the waist, although Madame Bruyere, whose coats are famous, ties her models at the neck and waist with bows of taffeta ribbon. Nearly all the new models are collarless, and many are embellished down the fronts and around the neck with a quilted design (like a bas-relief) in leaves, small geometric designs or "curly-cues." One often sees this quilting also on jackets of tailor-made costumes.

Anything Goes

And what about our spring hat? Oh dear, O, dear! Having seen the spring collections of all the leading milliners, I have reached the conclusion that anything that one puts on one's head, from a sitting hen (I have actually seen one of these, as well as a duckling perched on a nest of straw!) to a Salvation Army Lassie's bonnet tied demurely under the chin, will pass muster in the Easter Parade.

The most popular hat at the moment seems to be the Breton sailor which varies in size from the tiny little turban perched over one's nose to the wide-brimmed one which is shown in the Creed photograph. Low crowns are the rule for hats of straw and of panama except for the sport hat which is of medium height. The extremely high crown is a thing of the past.

Susanne Talbot, has revived the old-fashioned sailor hat with narrow brim and square crown, trimming it with a band of ribbon and a nose-gay of gay flowers standing at the front of the crown or with a wide quill of frayed striped silk tucked into a swathed band of the same material.

Hat trimmings run the gamut from stiff loops of grosgrain ribbon to elaborate cascades of ostrich feathers. Flowers are a popular form of decoration, particularly when arranged in a tight little cluster. Small blossoms such as snow-drops or violets are often used to face the up-turned brim, and I saw one extraordinary model which consisted of a large bunch of Parma violets turned upside down so that the flowers rested on the head and the stems stood up in the center of the crown.

Gipsy Stew

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

About this time of the year oftentimes there comes a lull, when imagination in the kitchen seems at a low ebb.

Right at this domestic juncture, to the rescue drifts in Gipsy Stew. As soon as its arresting odor escapes from the kitchen, the young element hums, "Come dip your finger in the stew, And drink a cup with me," while the Head-of-the House sends for numerous seed catalogues, and drags out the hibernating golf clubs.

Now it stands to reason and romance that no true gipsy ever consulted a cookery book to make a stew! Because Gipsy Stew is a bit of this and a bit of that. A rabbit here, or a chicken there. Maybe a piece of fresh mutton from a friendly farmer.

Perhaps a hare jumped into the pot, or a brace of unsuspecting ducks, or grouse. Even a little pork. Indeed, Gipsy Stew does not confine itself to any one particular meat, but like the gipsy, is adaptable to any and all circumstances.

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To prepare Gipsy Stew let your thought follow the Romany Road. Then when you return to the home pastures, with what you have gathered for the pot, give your gipsy band a happy surprise. Let it be Gipsy Stew.

However, if you are inclined to be reluctant about taking to the trail alone, follow my pattern until you are able to make your own.

1 lb. round steak, with flour well pounded in.
3 or 4 lambs' kidneys.
1 medium-sized slice of ham, about ¾ inch thick.
Onions, leeks, carrots, turnips, peas, and/or parsnips at your discretion.
Salt, pepper, bay leaf, and a daring dash of ginger.

After browning the round steak in an iron frying pan, or suitable pot, cut in the onions, or leeks. Then put in the ham, cut in suitable pieces, or uncut; and the kidneys, cut small, or in halves.

Over this pour sufficient warm water to cover. Allow to simmer gently in closed container while you prepare the other vegetables which you intend to include. Add seasoning, then allow the pot to simmer or stew, until the vegetables are tender.

Other delightful combinations are:

1 lb. veal
1 calf, or beef kidney,
1 slice ham
or
1 stewing hen, or rooster,
1 lb. veal,
1 slice ham
or
1 rabbit,
3 lambs' kidneys,
1 slice ham.

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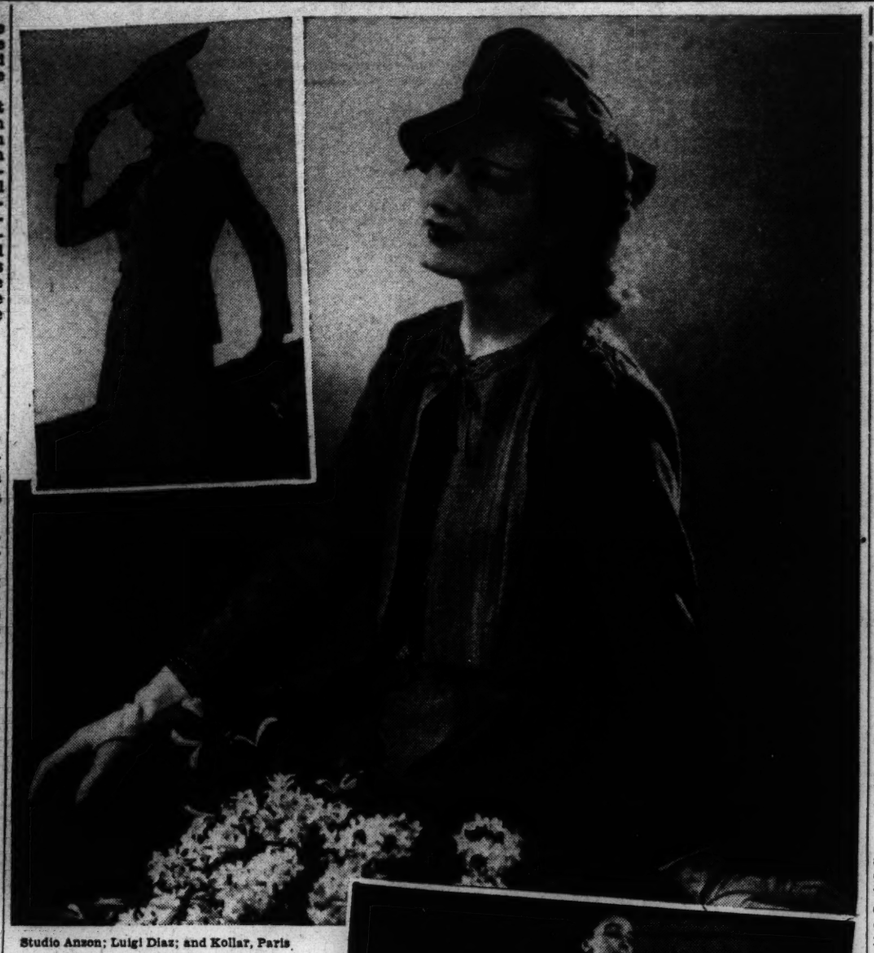
There are no hidebound rules about concocting Gipsy Stew, except that you maintain a gipsy nonchalance. This notion may be fostered by wrapping a gay handkerchief about your head and occasionally banging together two tin pan lids. Let your fancy have free rein, but do be sure to let a little pig run through the stew, as he does add a piquancy to the pot which will be highly appreciated by your gipsy band.



Studio Anson; Luigi Diaz; and Kollar, Paris

Upper Left—Tailored Suit in Fine Shepherd's Plaid, by Creed, With Hat of Black Felt, by Rose Valois. Right—A Youthful Spring Costume by Chanel, in Navy Blue Woolen With Blouse of Navy Blue White-Dotted Crêpe-de-Chine. Below—Captain Molyneux Sends You, With His Compliments, This Photograph of One of His "Winterhalter" Evening Gowns, a Real Picture-Frock in Yellow Satin With Shawl of Black Chantilly Lace

Party Favors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We'll never forget Mary's luncheon for us last spring. It wasn't that the food was so unusual, nor was the company especially notable. Just the eight of us who often gathered to sew and chat. But Mary sent us away with favors that brought us months of happiness.

As we sat down at the table we were told that the favors would appear at the close of the luncheon instead of the beginning. This was rather mysterious and we teased Mary about whether she had consulted the high-priestess-of-etiquette on the point.

After the dessert plates were cleared away a small wooden box filled with black loam was placed in front of each one of us. In each box were four little wooden stakes and four small packages of seeds. There was a package of Heavenly Blue morning glories—those glorious large sky-blue flowers that burst into profuse bloom every day, all summer long until the frost nips them. That is they burst into bloom all summer long if you plant them early enough; for the Heavenly Blue morning glory does not blossom until about 90 days after it is planted. By starting them in boxes about the middle of March, you will be able to transplant them when the warm days in late May arrive and the blossoms will show forth beginning the middle of June.

All of us had so often intended to start our Heavenly Blue morning glories early, but between the difficulty of bringing in the hard-frozen ground from the garden and the old bugbear of procrastination, had often neglected to do it. Then we would sigh all summer long because we had no bright patch of blue on the garden fence. So Mary's gift was most welcome.

Also there was a package of bronze-pink snapdragons. Here again by starting the seeds early we might have endless bouquets all summer long.

Another package was of deep purple petunias and the fourth package was Portulaca—that lovely, colorful little low-growing flower sometimes called moss-rose. It blossoms bravely and profusely on the hard, dry sunny slopes where few other flowers might flourish.

All we had to do when we arrived home was to sow our little seed packets in our boxes, water them carefully and when the sunny warm days of the middle of May arrived, separate the myriad of tiny seedlings, transplant them into our gardens and bask in the glory of early blossoms.

Truly we shall not forget Mary's luncheon. Nor the early flowers which she made it so easy for us to enjoy.

Training at Tehachapi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Keep a woman occupied, develop her talents, and give her a feeling that she has a fair chance to win—these are the rules followed by Miss Florence Monohan, superintendent of California's Tehachapi prison for women at Tehachapi.

"I learned long ago that it doesn't do any good to preach about behavior," Miss Monohan said, in addressing the members of the San Francisco Soroptimist Club here. "The way to bring about a change of attitude is to teach the women to play the game according to the rules."

Miss Monohan said that through the study of individual cases she has learned that most of the women who enter the prison are on the defensive toward authority, that they are in bad physical condition, and have the belief that they cannot win.

"After we correct their physical condition we try to work out a practical educational program that will teach them some trade, manners of conduct and self-reliability," she said. "Through games, simple play properly directed, we teach co-operation and lay the foundation for a whole new attitude toward life. Most of our women have never learned to play the game straight or accept the umpire's decision. They have always cheated and have always been losers."

As there is such tremendous competition in commercial jobs, Miss Monohan said the women at Tehachapi are not trained along commercial lines, but are, for instance, given instruction in preparing foods. "There is always room in the world for a good cook," she said. "More and more people eat away from home and we teach the women cooking as it is done in restaurants."

There are only 175 women in the institution, which enables individual attention to be given to all of them, according to Miss Monohan, and also makes it possible for all of them to be occupied with whatever is of most interest to them. Miss Monohan said that holidays are always celebrated because the preparation of the dinner, decorations and program gives the women a chance to develop their special talents in co-operation with others.

The women at Tehachapi make their own clothes, and publish their own newspaper. Some of them are trained as assistants by the dentists at the institution. Others are allowed to experiment in the field of photography, X-ray, etc. The institution has a flag-making factory and supplies flags for special celebrations.

Miss Monohan explained how they hope to establish a beauty parlor at Tehachapi "not only to train women as operators, but because their morale is improved if they can get finger waves and manicures to improve their own appearance.

"Many of these women have never known how to do anything constructive to support themselves," the speaker concluded. "It is our aim to give them special training that will enable them to find an occupation when they leave the institution, thus building them into useful members of society."

She Writes Popular Songs

Dana Suesse—'Crown Princess of Tin Pan Alley'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

More people want to write books and plays, apparently, than want to write popular songs. But there is a goodly number which is anxious, even eager to burst forth into trills and chords about love, and spring, and moonlight, and what not; and that takes things into Miss Dana Suesse's field of observation, because she is one of the people who has made such bursting forth pay her up to and including the sum of $10,000 at one clip. In short, she writes popular songs. She is still in her twenties, and she wrote the song that paid her $10,000 five years ago, wrote it in 15 minutes no less (and no more), so it would seem that she ought to have a few practical hints for people who want to make marks on music sheets and presently hear a nation humming and singing and tap dancing to what the marks sound like played on various musical instruments.

Miss Suesse is tall and has red hair, and a face which often wears a childlike, naive expression, and she has clear gray eyes and her singing voice is really dreadful. However, that doesn't matter particularly, since her job is to write the songs, not to sing them. She can play the piano, however, and though she is the Crown Princess of Tin Pan Alley she has already played in Carnegie Hall and she says herself that stranger things have happened than that she should do so again.

There is nothing very long-faced about the way she became a song writer. She just poked out the tunes she liked on the piano, set lyrics to them, and got them published. She's just finished one which is very apt to be setting your feet tapping, just when you want to read a book too—before this is printed. It took her all of one evening. She looks back wryly on the days when she was young and efficient—five years ago—and could do it in 15 minutes.

One thing about it, when you have written a song, you don't have to go long without hearing it played. They have some sort of a shadowy rule in broadcasting circles, that a tune can't be played on the radio more than a certain number of times in one evening, but anyone so uninitiated as a member of the average public gets the general suspicion that it is one of those rules which is, as the copy books say—or is it a dictionary—more honored in the breach than in the observance. Anyhow, remember when they were playing "The Night Was Young" every whipstitch during an evening, and "You Ought to Be in Pictures"? Miss Suesse's tunes.

How did she get to play in Carnegie Hall? Well, she wrote a thing called "Concerto in Three Rhythms," and lo and behold Paul Whiteman decided to give a concert of modern American music in Carnegie Hall. That was back in 1932. And he asked Miss Suesse to come along and play her Concerto with his orchestra, and it went so well that Mr. Whiteman commissioned her to write some more music, which she did, and played it with his band at the Metropolitan in the same year. In 1933 a tone poem of hers called "Two Irish Fairy Tales" was played at the Town Hall by the New Chamber Orchestra.

You'd wonder why such a girl hadn't been snapped up by Hollywood. Well, there have been offers, with mentions of extremely large sums of money. "Me? In Hollywood? With a big house AND a swimming pool?

"Why I'd never get my work done. No, New York's the place for me."

J. M.

Needlework Pictures—Australian Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne

Art critics were amazed at the exhibition of needlework pictures shown by Miss E. M. Richardson, at the Margaret McLean Gallery here. Mr. Harold Herbert, writing in "The Argus," said he had never seen anything as clever as those hand-sewn decorations. "Miss Richardson has every reason to be proud of herself. Her only rivals are the Japanese and Chinese embroiderers."

Miss Richardson uses her needle as an artist would use a brush to lay on color; the effect is extraordinary. The fine fiber from the wool caught in certain lights gives life to the picture in a manner which could not otherwise be achieved.

Miss Richardson has endeavored to illustrate how, by using a needle and thread, she can give the same effect as pencil, pen, crayon, oil or water color, used by other artists in producing a picture. Pencil sketches are simulated by various shades of fine gray silk; pen, by fine black and gray silks on white linen background.

Silks of soft shades are used for the "water color paintings," and glorious wool work reproduces the effect of "oil paintings."

The exhibition attracted hundreds of interested spectators every day during the showing at the gallery. As Australia is famous for her wool, so wool has made this artist famous.

Through the Editor's Window

Why Do Women Work?—For Pin-Money?

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is strange how persistent in the face of facts a comfortable notion can be. Take the time-worn theory that women work for pin-money. Someone is always exploding it with surveys and statistics; yet whenever jobs are scarce or some woman is in the way, the old cry goes up, "Get the women out and all will be well. They don't need the jobs anyhow."

Cudgels are taken up, this time, for us women by a writer in the March Survey-Graphic. Beulah Amidon in "Women Breadwinners" examines statistics made available through the study recently made by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and through other sources, fortified further by the U. S. Census and the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

In the Business Women's Clubs survey, 12,000 business and professional women participated, with median earnings of $1315. Of these, one woman in two supports other persons, wholly or in part; and one sixth of the group are the heads of households of from two to seven persons. Also, as we go up into the higher salaried groups of women, the responsibilities for dependents increase. This is a middle-aged group, largely, half the number being between the ages of 30 and 49. Out of every 10 women reporting, seven are unmarried, the remaining three widowed, divorced, separated, or married.

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Add to these facts the results of a study made by the National Y. W. C. A. in which 680 younger employed women took part. With a median age of 25, these girls had yearly median earnings of $959.92. "But even on median weekly wages of eighteen dollars" (we quote from the article), "450 of these young women (66 per cent) had other persons wholly or partly dependent on them, sixty were the sole support of households, with an average of 2.2 dependents apiece."

The disparity between men's and women's wages for comparable jobs is easily discerned through even a cursory examination of tables made available by the Women's Bureau and other interested groups; and is, in fact, rather generally conceded. The right or the wrong of this disparity does not concern us here. We wish at this time merely to pass along some of Beulah Amidon's founded-on-fact comments by way of another blow at the superstition that "women work for pin-money."

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The Business and Professional Clubs study revealed a very small group, 3 per cent of the total, who have no dependents and who live in households to the support of which they do not contribute. This is possibly a genuine pin-money group—3 per cent—although even here, knowing of several such girls, one wonders if the voluntary helping of younger sisters and brothers to get an education and many other voluntary aids on the part of many of these girls living at home would have shown up in the study. It is true that almost half the women in this study report no dependents wholly or partially supported by them; but, on the other hand, entire and necessary self-support can scarcely be considered "pin-money." Furthermore, the facts are never complete so long as comparable surveys are not available concerning men.

We usually think of the household as made up of a man with his wife and family. The working woman's household is more often than not of another sort. "Of the women taking part in this study," the article points out, "55 per cent support wholly or in part representatives of the past generation—their parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts; 20 per cent carry members of their own generation—brothers, sisters, husbands, cousins; only 25 per cent are providing for the oncoming generation, and so earning a stake in the buoyant hopes and plans of youth." The same is true of the younger women, represented by the Y. W. C. A. study. "Of the 134 persons maintained by the sixty who are the 'sole support of the household,' 71 (52 per cent) represent an older generation."

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We do not know how well you survive an onslaught of statistics. We ourselves get rather addled by them, and are inclined to believe anything or nothing. We have tried to quote only the easier ones in the article and to make them as clear as possible. A little imagination will translate them into people one knows, who are carrying on with courage and cheerfulness. It is, for example, pertinent to realize that these "households" supported or partially supported by women-earners cannot, on the wages earned, be places of luxury, or even, always, of comforts. In most cases, too, the wages cannot possibly include paid household help. Furthermore, tradition has made the woman wage-earner add to her day's work at least part of the housekeeping before and after working hours. In fact, an examination of these statistical "households" so often made up of elderly folk or folk who for some reason cannot go out to work, reveals in all probability a woman wage earner who actually has to shoulder the household duties when she comes home, whether she wants to or not.

We women for the most part know these things; although it must be added that sometimes "home" women who have never had to go out to work maintain that they are not true. It is significant that every new study reveals the same sort of statistics—statistics which say clearly that women by and large do not work "for self-expression," "for fun" or "for pin-money," but because they need to, for self-support and for the sake of supporting or partially supporting dependents. Let us therefore strengthen our own convictions. The right to work is not a "privilege" to be bestowed by one sex upon another—or withdrawn in the same way. Nor is the necessity to work a condition of any one sex. Figures, whenever they are taken, bear this out.

A Wednesday Column.

Tomatoes for Garnish

For attractive tomato wedges remove skin and stem from small ripe tomatoes. Cut down lengthwise into three-fourths-inch wedges. Pour French dressing over them and chill one hour.

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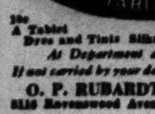
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The Home Forum

If Hazlitt Had Stayed in Boston

IF A ninety-year-old Massachusetts clergyman had not felt that he was too young to retire from active service, William Hazlitt's father would probably have received a call to a New England pulpit and William Hazlitt's name would have belonged to American rather than to English literature.

* * *

IN THE YEAR 1783, when William was five years old, his father, being poor and radical and, furthermore, out of favor with the authorities of Kinsale in Ireland where he had befriended American prisoners of war, decided to set sail with his family for the Land of Promise. The Hazlitts came to New York on the same boat that brought the first news of peace with the mother country. After experimental sojourns in Philadelphia and Maryland, they turned toward Boston, all the time looking for a place where the father, the Reverend William Hazlitt, could be settled. He believed that Boston and its neighboring towns would be most hospitable to the form of dissent that he had embraced, and he finally established his family in the pleasant village of Weymouth.

There were five of the Hazlitts—scholarly father, beautiful mother, fifteen-year-old John who became a miniaturist, Peggy who fortunately kept a diary, and little William. Peggy has described their Weymouth home as a "romantic spot surrounded on three sides by steep hills that sloped down just in sight of the windows, and were covered with locust trees." In front of the house was a pear tree beyond the shade of which William was not allowed to go on hot days until four o'clock, when the sun was shaded by the hills.

* * *

MASSES OF YELLOW locust-bloom, fireflies in the meadows, numming birds in the fruit trees, King-Oak Hill with sunset colors on the snow, Fore River with a mill and houses on its banks, spring freshets, a day when the water in the well turned red and an earthquake followed—these as the seasons turned are recorded in Peggy's journal, excerpts from which were printed in her grandnephew's "Hazlitt Memoirs." The family dwelt in the part of the town now known as North Weymouth. Living was extremely plain. There was no market, no baker or butcher; but kind Mrs. Whitman let Mrs. Hazlitt bake bread in the Whitman brick oven, and "on the whole we did very well, and thought not of the fleshpots of Egypt."

Father was meanwhile looking for a parish, often walking the five miles to Hingham to preach for old Mr. Gay, going to Salem, and once to "Cape Cod"—probably to the village of Falmouth—where little William lost his shoe when stepping into the boat and bemoaned its silver buckle, and to Hallowell, Maine, where there was genteel, educated society, but also wolves howling in the surrounding forest.

After a year and eight months, the Hazlitts left Weymouth for Dorchester. From their Dorchester home they could see "the blue mountains" where rattlesnakes abounded. They saw the city of Boston lighted by the great fire of April, 1787—to their sorrow, because they liked Boston for its English look and the kind friends they had made.

* * *

ON THE WHOLE, they considered America a wild country. They shunned Cape Cod as a region abandoned to rocks, sand, and boundless ocean, and Peggy's American natural history includes "many kinds of parrots, snakes and monkeys more than enough, foxes, wolves and bears; and the tiger-cat, very fierce and strong for its size—about two feet high, I think." There was also a "cat-a-mount" near Falmouth, that, after being hunted by eighteen dogs and engaging in a spectacular combat, got away. Peggy's information about the fauna of the Atlantic States has in it something of melodrama.

Father, failing of a parish, returned to England in the fall of 1786 and his family followed him the next July. The American episode lasted only four years.

If it had been permanent, and if young William had gone, let us say, to Harvard, and become an American writer, what would his stimulus and his associations have been?

Or would he have been a writer at all? It is impossible to tell about that. He would have had from his father the same impetus toward reflection and discussion, but perhaps not, in a younger land, those eight fallow years in his father's parsonage at Wem where, after leaving Hackney College, he apparently did nothing but lay up a stock-in-trade of impressions, memories, and book-lore.

* * *

IF HE HAD stayed in America, he would not have known Coleridge, or been taken by Coleridge to meet Wordsworth. Whether he would have had the three years' experience as an art student in Paris and as a peripatetic portrait painter, which furnished good copy later, is an uncertainty. His first published work, on which he had meditated for a decade, was an "Essay on the Principles of Human Action." America, or at least New England, was addicted to that kind of subject and the reception given his essay could hardly have been colder in America than it was in England. All the good the essay did was to clear Hazlitt's mental decks for action. Slow action, however. It was nine years before he became theatrical critic of the *Morning Chronicle* and three more before he re-introduced Shakespeare to the English-speaking world, in his "Characters of Shakespeare's Plays." After that he was continually lecturing and writing about English literature, its poets, dramatists, and humorists, working on his magnum, the four-volume life of his hero, Napoleon, and scattering hither and yon the more familiar essays for which he is best remembered, "Table Talk," "Plain Speaker," and the others.

He lived for several years in the house in which Milton dictated the earlier part of "Paradise Lost," he had Charles Lamb for his friend, the volatile Leigh Hunt for his collaborator, Carlyle for his elegist, Byron, Keats, Shelley, De Quincey, Southey, Scott, Sydney Smith and Macaulay, besides Wordsworth and Coleridge, as his contemporaries—most of them, even those who were for a time friendly, eventually antagonized and alienated. "Nobody liked him," Benjamin Haydon charged, but that counted out the loyal though estranged Lamb.

* * *

IT WAS LAMB who loved him, Carlyle who pitied, and a plain little fiery-hearted American poetess, Louise Imogen Guiney, who, long after his lifetime, wrote of him with admiration for his complete individualism and his forthrightness.

"I am not one of those," she quotes him as saying, "who, when they see the sun breaking from behind a cloud, stop to inquire whether it is the moon."

Hazlitt was born in 1778. His years of formal education were in the early 90's. His period of published writing began in 1805 and lasted till the end of his life in 1830. What would America have had to give him at that time in the way of fellow craftsmanship and of food for his critical faculty?

* * *

IF HE HAD remained near Boston, he would have been too early to get the benefit of the flowering of New England. The first generation of the Republic was more concerned with politics and problems of existence than with literature. Though New England had had an early tradition of writing-folk, for nearly a hundred years now its literary contribution had been comparatively unimportant. In the period when Hazlitt would have been there, Boston had, except for orators like Fisher Ames, little to get excited about, unless the clear white rays of the Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Anthology Club which produced the Boston Athenaeum and the "North American Review" had warmed young Hazlitt's talent to flower.

If Hazlitt had managed to get to New York, he could have found a more stimulating atmosphere. He might have belonged to Charles Brockden Brown's "Friendly Club"; he might have joined the circle around Washington Irving, who, like Hazlitt, was the son of British parents. In New York Hazlitt could have found good shop-talk and plenty of room for the exercise of that active critical faculty. He would have found also some sympathy for his Jacobin politics and his enthusiasm for Napoleon. Napoleon, his idol, was not America's foe as he was England's. Would lack of opposition have made Hazlitt less belligerent, or would he still have found some other chip to carry on his shoulder?

* * *

AT ANY RATE, the Hingham pulpit did not become vacant until a few months after the elder Hazlitt went back to England, and, about all his son retained of America was a vivid memory of the taste of barberries that had been left hanging on the bushes through a frozen New England winter.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

By Courtesy of the Worcester (Massachusetts) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OPENING SPRING: *A Painting by Georgina Klitgaard*

ONE of the most notable women artists in the United States is Georgina Klitgaard of Bearsville, New York, known for several years for her scenes of the countryside. She shows a particular ability to express the growth of vegetation, the richness of the earth from which it grows. To this end, she employs an impressionistic technique, applying pigment in full strokes. Occasionally she resorts to mild exaggeration to gain effectiveness, as, fo example, in the drawing of these horses in "Opening Spring."

"It is written"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE student of the Bible is impressed by the acceptance voiced by Christ Jesus of the absolute veracity of the Scriptures. Time and again in pressing his point by parable, or metaphor, he quoted from the Old Testament, prefacing his words by the statement, "It is written." When tempted by Satan to satisfy his hunger by turning a stone into bread, he replied by introducing the quotation from the Scriptures, "It is written." Jesus thus drove home his lesson, indicating both his familiarity with the sacred writings and his complete reliance upon the truth contained in the passages quoted.

In this, as in all phases of Christian usage, is Jesus the great Exemplar. If he, who was more deeply conscious of the divine presence than any other, and proved his understanding by actual demonstration—if he accepted the statements he uttered as emanations from the Most High, should not present-day mortals profit greatly by following his example? His was a complete confidence in the written word of the Scriptures.

The student of Christian Science is taught that the Scriptures contain the messages which mortals have received from God through many centuries. To them, the Scriptures are the source Book of spiritual understanding; of righteous living. On page 497 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal Life." No stronger statement could be made as to the place the Bible held in the thought of Mrs. Eddy. Through years of patient study of the Bible, the revelation came to her that Christianity is true Science; and through this study there unfolded to her the rules and method of its operation. It was out of this experience that she afterwards wrote (*ibid.*, p. 547): "The Scriptures are very sacred. Our aim must be to have them understood spiritually, for only by this understanding can truth be gained."

The great necessity is to gain the spiritual message of the Bible, for only as this is grasped will the reader derive the greatest benefit from its priceless message. If one were tempted to question that the Scriptures are sacred, that they have a spiritual message, because they contain much of mere human history, it should be remembered that the Old Testament is the story of the struggle of a great people rising from the darkness of gross materiality toward the light of spiritual understanding; from a purely anthropomorphic concept of God toward the clear realization of the truth voiced by the Nazarene, as recorded in the New Testament, that "God is a Spirit." To be sure, the immediate steps in that long and arduous journey were often taken in darkness and doubt, amid struggle and disaster; but always there were the spiritually minded, with the vision of prophets and seers, who not only sounded the word of warning, but who became true leaders out of the wilderness of want and woe.

What noble characters march across the stage of Hebrew history! Abraham, of firm faith; Moses, of intrepid courage; Joshua, the successful military leader; Samuel, David, Solomon, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and a host of others—all inspired to play an important part in the world's greatest drama, the advancing of a people to the true concept of God. To these noble men God seemed very near. To them, He was a real Being, who knew their needs and supplied them whenever they were obedient to His will. It is a magnificent pageant, with an outcome that has changed the whole course of history.

The birth of him who has come to be called Lord and Saviour by uncounted millions was the most momentous event of all time. Why? Because it brought into human experience one who so intimately knew God, the Father, that he became the Way-shower to all mankind out of all their difficulties. He healed the sick, reformed the sinner, raised the dead, thus overcoming material law. It was because of his wondrous works that he has been accepted as Messiah and Saviour by all Christian peoples. Does it not follow, then, that Jesus' acceptance of the authority of Scriptural statements expressed in his "It is written," takes on a deep significance? He, of all men, knew the priceless value of the Scriptures. He, of all men, proved their worth.

The Christian Science textbook is the veritable "key" to these Scriptures, to which Jesus attached so great importance. It states the Science of the Bible and points the way to make this Science practical in the solution of human problems. Mrs. Eddy writes of this on page 358, "Christian Science, understood, coincides with the Scriptures, and sustains logically and demonstratively every point it presents." She continues, "It presents the calm and clear verdict of Truth against error, uttered and illustrated by the prophets, by Jesus, by his apostles, as is recorded throughout the Scriptures." Following the path marked out by Christian Science in its interpretation of the Scriptures, its students prove its scientific value, and thus are enabled to repeat with authority the words of Jesus, "It is written."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

„Napisane jest"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

PRZY studiowaniu Biblii uderza nas fakt, że Chrystus Jezus, jak sam to oznajmił, uznawał absolutną prawdomówność Pisma św. Dla poparcia swego twierdzenia przypowieścią lub metaforą niejednokrotnie cytuje Jezus Stary Testament oświadczając: „Napisane jest." Kuszony przez szatana, by dla zaspokojenia głodu zamienił kamień w chleb, odparł cytatą z Pisma św. poczynając oświadczeniem: „Napisane jest." Tu pochwycił on daną mu naukę zarazem wykazując swoją znajomość Pisma i zupełną ufność w prawdzie, zawartej w przytoczonych cytatach.

W tym, jak i w innych wypadkach, Jezus jest wielkim Wzorem postępowania Chrześcijańskiego. Jeżeli on więcej niż ktokolwiek inny był świadom obecności boskiej, jeżeli faktycznie zademonstrował swoje rozumienie—jeżeli uważał swoje twierdzenia za emanację Najwyższego, —to czyż i dzisiaj śmiertelni, idąc za jego przykładem, nie odnieśliby z tego wielkiej korzyści? Jezus całkowicie polegał na pisanym słowie Pisma św.

Tego, kto studiuje Pismo św., Wiedza Chrześcijańska uczy, że zawiera ono posłannictwa od Boga do ludzi śmiertelnych dawane im w ciągu wieków. Dla takiego badacza Pismo św. jest Księga a raczej źródłem jak duchowego rozumienia tak i życia sprawiedliwego. W "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma św.) Mary Baker Eddy pisze: „Jako zwolennicy Prawdy poczytujemy natchnione Słowo Biblii za wystarczającego przewodnika naszego ku Życiu wiecznemu" (str. 497). Czyż można ująć dobitniej twierdzenie, że Biblia w myśli Mrs. Eddy zajmowała naczelne miejsce? Wynikiem długoletniego i pilnego badania Biblii zostało jej objawione nie tylko to, że Chrystianizm jest prawdziwą Wiedzą lecz również prawidła Wiedzy i jej metodę działania. To, czego Mrs. Eddy doznała wtedy, pobudziło ją później do skreślenia tych oto słów: „Pismo jest nader święte. Naszym celem musi być jego duchowe zrozumienie, gdyż osiągnięcie prawdy możliwe jest tylko przez to zrozumienie" (str. 547).

Uchwycenie nieocenionego duchowego posłannictwa Biblii jest koniecznością, z chwilą bowiem zrozumienia tego posłannictwa czytelnik dozna odeń największego dobrodziejstwa. Ponieważ Pismo w dużej mierze zawiera historię ludzkich dziejów, to gdyby ktokolwiek uległ pokusie i począł powątpiewać o świętości Pisma i jego dlań duchowym posłannictwie, wtedy winien uprzytomnić sobie, że Stary Testament jest historią walki wielkiego narodu, który się podnosił z ciemności surowego materializmu ku światłości rozumienia duchowego; z czysto antropomorficznego pojęcia o Bogu ku jasnemu uświadomieniu sobie głoszonej przez Nazarejczyka a zapisanej w Nowym Testamencie prawdy, iż: „Bóg jest duch." Rzecz niewątpliwa, że w tej długiej i uciążliwej wędrówce czyniono niezbędne kroki postępu często w ciemności i zwątpieniu, wśród walk i klęsk, a jednak zawsze pojawiali się ludzie uduchowieni o wizji proroków i widzących, którzy nie tylko dawali przestrogi, ale stawali się prawdziwymi przewodnikami w pustyni nędzy i niedoli.

Jakież to wzniosłe charaktery występują na widowni dziejów hebrajskich! Charaktery Abrahama o mocnej wierze, Mojżesza o nieustraszonej odwadze, Jozuego jako wodza zwycięzcy, Samuela, Dawida, Salomona, Izajasza, Jeremijasza i całych zastępów innych. Każdy z nich natchniony był do wybitnej roli w tym największym dramacie świata; w postępie narodu ku prawdziwemu pojęciu o Bogu. Szlachetnym tym ludziom Bóg wydawał się bardzo bliskim. Dla nich Bóg był realną Istotą, znającą ich potrzeby i zaspokajającą je, o ile byli posłuszni Jego woli. Był to wspaniały pochód, który historii świata nadał zupełnie odmienny kierunek.

Najdonioślejszym wydarzeniem wszystkich czasów były narodziny tego, który miał przyjść, by niezliczone miliony mianowały go Panem i Zbawicielem. A to dlaczego? Bo narodziny te wprowadziły do ludzkiej świadomości tego, który tak blisko znając Boga, Ojca, stał się Wskazującym drogę,—tego, który wyprowadzał ludzkość ze wszystkich przeciwności. On to uzdrawiał chorych, nawracał grzesznych, wskrzeszał umarłych i w ten sposób pokonywał materialne prawo. Dzięki zdumiewającym jego dziełom wszystkie ludy Chrześcijańskie uznały Jezusa za Mesjasza i Zbawiciela. I czyż nie wypływa stąd, że uznanie przez Jezusa autorytetu twierdzeń Biblii, wyrażone w jego „Napisane jest", nabiera dla nas głębokiej powagi? Tylko on znał nieocenioną wartość Pisma i tylko on dowiódł ich wartość.

Podręcznik Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej rzeczywiście jest „kluczem" do tego Pisma, do którego Jezus przywiązywał tak wielką wagę. Podręcznik ten wykłada Wiedzę Biblii i wskazuje drogę, która daje możliwość stosowania tej Wiedzy do rozwiązywania ludzkich zagadnień. Mrs. Eddy pisze: „Gdy się zrozumie Wiedzę Chrześcijańską, zgadza się ona z Pismem św. i uzasadnia logicznie i dowodnie każdy punkt, który wysuwa" (str. 358); „jest ona spokojnym i jasnym wyrokiem Prawdy na błąd, wydanym i podniesionym do chwały przez proroków, Jezusa i jego apostołów, jak to całe Pismo św. podaje" (str. 358). Idąc drogą wytkniętą przez Wiedzę Chrześcijańską w tłumaczeniu Pisma św., badacze Pisma dają dowody jego naukowej wartości, co ich upoważnia do powtórzenia z całą powagą słów Jezusa: „Napisane jest."

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Along a Country Road

WHAT a magic carpet I have! I mean my automobile, of course. How it carries me, not alone to places far away, but back in time as well.

Yesterday I left a warm fire, a blaze of electric light, a brick building at Williams College. Then the wonder began. South I drove into the valley, the afterglow of sunset on my right, on my left Greylock glowing with violet light from the west. Ahead loomed the cleft in the hills beyond East Mountain, into which I knew I should go. Soon the definite sensation came to me that I was driving backwards in time, to the years when I was a boy, to an earlier New England farm country. True, I drove my car over a hard road that would have been a delight to my grandfathers, but what I saw along the roadside was certainly not of today.

It was cold, intensely cold, a cold we have supposed belonged alone to those old days we have all heard about. No wind blew. Each gray wooden farmhouse had a straight rising stream of white smoke from its chimney, perhaps from both chimneys. Inside I could see—or did I imagine?—the parlor stove being fed with hardwood sticks, making a steady flow upward of white chimney smoke. I really saw the kerosene lamps on the tables. I know what they are; and I know the row of hand lamps, as we called them, ranged along the kitchen shelf, to be lighted one by one as we went to bed. Over the road, with clanking chains dragging in the snow, came a boy on a large gray farm horse. He had evidently been out in the woods where the men were hauling logs; and had been allowed to ride home proudly on the old horse.

Miles and miles my magic carpet took me; house after house we passed, and the village church, white of course, at New Ashford village. So cold it was that the brooks were probably warmer than the air above; for, where there was an opening in the snow above the ice-bound water, there appeared an unmistakable white steam rising, a strange sight.

The woods were passed, chimneys began to look as if they were strangers to wood fires, kitchens had that glare of electric lights that does not belong to my New England of 1880. I saw ahead a red light, red and flickering too, and found it was a neon sign. It is no use to pretend. I am no longer on my magic carpet, but in a commonplace automobile. It is 1938. I am at home.

H. M. S.

From Behind the Baton-Door

IN VISION, a long line of ladies seems to issue from behind the baton-door. Ladies who, for centuries, have lived in seclusion, practising only the domestic arts; who, for centuries, have spoken only with those men to whom they were nearly related. Now they stand, eyes wide open under the fold of Mongolian eyelids, gazing at the outer world of which they have become a part.

The baton-door, so called because its original shape—round above, square below—resembled the *kuei* or small stone baton given as a sign of rank to nobles, led to the "running-horse two-storied building" occupied by women in a typical Chinese household. It is the door to inner apartments, a world in themselves. Until a few years ago the only world known to Chinese women.

The breath-taking change that has taken place in the Central Flowery State can be appreciated only by realizing contrasts. Whereas heretofore opportunity outside the baton-door was nil, to-day it stretches to the horizon. In theory and in law, sons and daughters of Han now stand shoulder to shoulder on level ground, before the selfsame road. In truth and in custom, the difference between them is still Heaven-high. It is amazing, however, to measure the distance these ladies have progressed.—From "Chinese Women, Yesterday and To-Day," by FLORENCE AYSCOUGH. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

All a Scholar Need Own

ALL a scholar need own
To make erudition known
Is a word to say of spring
In a conversational tone.

If this too slight appear,
Ask the first daffodil spear,
Not traveled, not lectured, not clever,
Telling of spring forever.

CHARLES MALAM

Tulip Farm

SHELL pink,
clear cherry red,
wax white, and sunset gold—
five hundred thousand earth-wrapped dreams
come true!

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX

Gay Illusion

WE STROLLED
by green hillocks
starred with dandelions
like golden butterflies settling
in flocks!

IRENE STANLEY

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1938

Solar Energy Seen Pointing New Challenge

Physicists Are Urged to Seek Four Major Discoveries

As Aid to World

Harnessing of Sun Would Revolutionize Society, Expert Declares

Four specific discoveries for which neophyte physicists of the future might aim—(1) a method of making solar energy available efficiently; (2) a method of storing such energy; (3) a way of transporting energy long distances; and (4) a method of fusing quartz with less waste of energy—were laid down by Dr. George Harrison of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in his closing Lowell Institute lecture last night.

These illustrate the need for increased fundamental research in atomic structure and in the control of energy, he said. The first three typify blanks in the present energy transposition scale, the first being a method of making solar energy available in either electrical or chemical form.

Such a discovery would revolutionize society, but we don't know enough about sunlight to tackle the problem practically yet, he said. "However, if plants can solve the riddle, so can men. Plants use only a small portion of the spectrum, chiefly in the red region. One can see this by using photographic plates sensitive to red when taking pictures of plants. Invariably the leaves photograph white showing high absorption and very little reflection of the red waves. The opposite is true of plates sensitive to ultra-violet light where black leaves show a high degree of reflection for these waves."

Storage Opportunity

The second great opportunity is in finding a method for storing solar energy, so that it is available when "clinkers," cloudy days and long nights, prevent the use of the sun's rays directly. There is enough energy falling in 24 hours on the Mohave Desert, Professor Harrison said, to supply all the needs of the United States for the next 100 years at the present rate of consumption—if. .

The third invention, an effective method for transporting energy long distances may be solved by the vacuum tube. At present, 300 miles or thereabouts is the greatest distance power can be transported without losing a prohibitive amount of the energy shipped. Thyratron tubes he held to be the best answer yet available. These act like lateral passers in a football backfield, taking alternating current and changing it to direct current of 2,000,000 volts which can travel 1,000 miles and then back to alternating again at the end of the line.

A method of effectively fusing quartz was the fourth need. This would be much more valuable to us than glass which at best is a poor substitute. The difficulty is, quartz has a very high melting point and the introduction of chemical impurities to effect molecular union at lower temperatures, subtracts valuable properties that a pure quartz product would have.

Social Significance

Concerning the social significance of research, the subject of the lecture, Professor Harrison tackled two vital questions: (1) Do large companies suppress inventions? (2) do new discoveries cause technological unemployment?

Answering the first he said that a magnificent magnetic recording phonograph requiring neither needles nor records, a marvelously efficient lamp, and a machine to give out energy by burning water are actually practical for general use. Everyone knows about the magnetic recording phonograph, he said, for it is in use today by large broadcasting companies. It employs a magnetized steel tape instead of records, but the difficulty is the steel tape "records" won't lend themselves to mass production. Disc records can be stamped out by the hundreds.

As for the lamp, manufacturers

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Speakers Demand a Halt On Diversion of 'Gas' Tax

In Boston Today

Hearing on Issue At the Statehouse

Hundreds of miles of highway in Massachusetts are in "deplorable condition" yet Gov. Charles F. Hurley proposes to divert some $9,000,000 of the $19,000,000 "gas" tax from its intended uses, speakers told the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law today at the hearing on a constitutional amendment to restrict further diversion of the "gas" tax.

Senator Theodore R. Plunkett (R) of Adams, Vice-President of the Automobile Club of Berkshire County, and Representative Morton E. York (R) of Lynn, authors of the proposed amendment, led the proponents in the fight to prevent diversion from the highway fund to the general fund.

Senator Plunkett was authority for the criticism that more than $63,000,000 has been diverted from

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Bologna Workers Demand More Pay

They are slicing it very thin today.

Yes, we mean bologna. The hardy men and women who put it together in seven Greater Boston factories went on strike this morning.

As a result, white-aproned delicatessen owners from Revere to Roxbury were sharpening up their cutting machines, preparing to slice it thinner.

But, they told their customers, reassuringly, it will still be bologna.

The meat workers, 800 to 1,000 strong, according to their attorney, Sidney S. Grant, are demanding a larger slice of the profits, and that, they add, firmly, is no bologna.

The workers had a contract through their union, the United Meat and Allied Market Workers Local Industrial Union of the C. I. O., from last June to March 1, but it was not meaty enough to suit the suet choppers.

So they asked for more . . . $16 a week minimum, instead of $14, for women workers . . . $18, instead of $16, for men . . . and a 5-cent-an-hour increase for employees receiving less than 45 cents an hour, Mr. Grant reported.

But the owners of the sausage factories said "No." They have already shaved their profits down 'till they are almost invisible, they claimed.

And that's why the meat cutters are slicing it thin today.

Opera Matinees To Be Radiocast

John Shepard III today announced that he would radiocast the Saturday afternoon matinees of the Metropolitan Opera during its approaching season in Boston in order not to disappoint the great number of people who were unable to get tickets. The ticket sale is reported to be the heaviest in any season.

Station WNAC in Boston, as well as WCSH, Portland, Maine; WTIC, Hartford, Conn.; WEAN, Providence, R. I., and WTAG, Worcester, Mass., will radiocast Mozart's "Don Giovanni" on Saturday, March 26, at 2 p. m., and Wagner's "Lohengrin" at 1:45 p. m., on Saturday, April 2.

'Company Union' Held Still Going

The "company union," supposedly outlawed by the Wagner Labor Relations Act, still flourishes under another name, David J. Saposs, of Washington, chief economist of the National Labor Relations Board, declared here today.

Anti-union employers still fight the legitimate unions by rival organizations, but now call these "independent unions," Mr. Saposs told a hearing considering charges of dominating a union brought against the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation by a C. I. O. union.

"In some factories, a lawyer appears from nowhere and generously offers to set up a union free," said Mr. Saposs. "He is the company's 'stooge.' In other factories, barrels are set out for contributions to an independent union. Mysterious $1,000 contributions are put in the barrel."

Cut in Veterans Preference Urged

War veterans came in for strong censure today before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on account of their continued demands for special privileges from the State.

"Veterans have had their feed at the public trough, and they should be ashamed of themselves," declared Herman C. Loeffler, secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, who served overseas with the AEF.

His criticism came during hearing of two bills to reduce preferences granted veterans under existing law in civil service examinations for State jobs.

"I believe the debt to the veterans has now been paid," said Mr. Loeffler. "The whole question of democratic government revolves around equal opportunity for public service."

The research head served in the Air Corps in France. He urged that men who were too young to fight in the World War, or were not physically fit to do so, be given the same preferences granted to veterans—30 per cent. The Harvard Student Union, with 300 members, supported this measure.

The Massachusetts League of Women Voters, through Mrs. Margaret Roethlisberger, supported another bill, reducing veterans preference to 10 per cent for disabled veterans and 5 per cent for others.

"Massachusetts is not in a financial condition to subsidize any group," she said.

Insurance Fraud Leader Is Sought

Four men, alleged to be members of an automobile insurance fraud ring operating in and about this city, were released in bail today by judge Frederick W. Fosdick, of Suffolk Superior Court, as the surrender of the ring leader was looked for momentarily.

One of the four pleaded guilty, and the others denied any connection with the ring. Two of the men were arrested this morning as they emerged from a downtown office building and the others were picked up yesterday, one in a Quincy cleaning shop.

To date, indictments have been returned against 31 alleged members of the ring, with 20 more expected when District Attorney William J. Foley presents more evidence to the Grand Jury in April.

The ringleader is reported to have operated from the rear of a Cambridge shop, using the name of a Boston attorney who stated before the Grand Jury that he knew nothing of the ring or its activities, and that use of his name was wholly unauthorized.

Driver Resents Questionnaire

The postcard questionnaire now being mailed out with automobile license blanks by the State Registry of Motor Vehicles was attacked today in a letter received by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, from a Massachusetts automobile owner.

The questionnaire, of which 1,000,000 are being mailed out, asks where the owner's car was purchased, whether it was new or used, the total driving mileage during the past 12 months, and the occupation of the owner.

Objecting to these questions, the unnamed correspondent wrote:

"I am not in accord with the idea that a motorist answer all the questions on the card, and unless this data is forced under provisions of law with penalty, I will not consider complying with the request for information when and if I receive such a card. It has all the essence of bureaucracy and is just as objectionable to me as the recent attempt to measure Boston school children."

Joseph C. Cressy, in charge of the planning survey, pointed out that the motorists are merely being asked to co-operate in answering the questions. He said that thus far 5,000 cards already had been returned to the Department.

Job Inquiry Strikes Snag In Bay State

Senate Democrats Move to Include G. O. P. Regime in Investigation

Attack On Hurley

The Democratic leadership in the State Senate retaliated today against the Republicans' proposal of an inquiry into Gov. Charles F. Hurley's administration of the Civil Service Law.

Senator Edward C. Carroll, Democratic Floor Leader, announced he would seek to force an amendment to the proposal so as to make the investigation cover seven Republican as well as seven Democratic years.

The amendment was not expected to pass, however, since the G. O. P. forces have a 27-13 majority in the Upper House, but was intended apparently to embarrass them.

Charge

The move, which Senator Carroll sought to minimize, was a Republican-sponsored legislative inquiry into the job-filling policies of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission. Republicans charge that inefficient Democratic workers have been named by the Commission, with a result that payments to the jobless have been held up.

"I am quite sure the Republican leadership will have no objection," said Senator Carroll, "to a complete investigation of civil service in Massachusetts covering the past 15 years, even though it would include the administration of Republican Governors who never have had any scruples about permitting thousands of non-competitive civil-service examinations for persons who happened to be Republicans."

A total of 121 Republicans and two Democrats in the House voted for the investigation, while 85 Democrats voted against the proposal after a Democratic caucus had decided to oppose the measure.

Politics Charged

The chief target of the order, Gov. Charles F. Hurley, expressed considerable chagrin that the Republican-controlled Rules Committee had substituted an order for the original resolve calling for an investigation. Unlike a resolve, an order does not require the Governor's signature. Governor Hurley was expected to veto any resolve for an investigation inasmuch as previous Committee hearings had uncovered charges that numerous Hurley supporters were given jobs under the Commission without Civil Service examinations, although the law provides for such tests.

The Governor charged the G. O. P. had started the 1938 political campaign and, by passing the order, the Legislature was following the dictates of Sinclair Weeks, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Attack on Hurley

Representative William E. Kirkpatrick, Republican Floor Leader, attacked Governor Hurley's criticism of the investigating order.

"If Governor Hurley has nothing to fear," he said, "why should he so bitterly attack the investigation?

"As a matter of fact, by so doing he has confirmed by his own words the charges made in the recent hearing that he personally dictated many of the political appointments which resulted in packing the commission with incompetent workers."

Under the order, the investigating committee would report its findings to the Legislature by June 1.

Group of Women Oppose Sales Tax

Women rallied around the opposition to the proposed two per cent sales tax at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union yesterday when they voted unanimously—more than 100 strong—to adopt a resolution calling on the Massachusetts Legislature to defeat the proposal that they pronounced an "unfair burden" on the public as a whole.

"Though supporters say the sales tax will reduce real estate taxes, the home owners will get no relief from the passage of the bill," declared Mrs. Sara Yellin, of the Massachusetts Committee for Consumer Legislation. The meeting was in charge of Mrs. Robert W. Abrahams.

When Maples Start Working Their Pumps

Wide World

Sugar Orchard in March

Sap Collected by John E. Wyman in West Keene, N. H., From 1,000 Trees Produces 250 Gallons of Sirup and 700 Pounds of Sugar

McGrath Doubles Political Duties As Port Official

Joseph McGrath, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, prepared today to slip into double political harness following his nomination by President Roosevelt to the post of Collector of the Port of Boston.

Despite the edict of Henry A. Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, that Collectors must divorce themselves from purely political positions, Mr. McGrath expects to continue as Chairman of the Committee, at least until after the November elections, while occupying the $10,000-a-year Collector's position.

Morgenthau Persuaded

The combined argumental strength of James Roosevelt, eldest son of and first assistant to President Roosevelt; Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, and other Democratic leaders caused Secretary Morgenthau to let down the bars to Mr. McGrath. The Massachusetts Chairman would not have accepted the post if it meant resignation of the Committee Chairmanship, a post in which he has served since 1934.

This carries out a prediction made in The Christian Science Monitor more than a month ago that Mr. McGrath would be appointed Collector and yet would continue his Committee duties.

Mr. McGrath's organizing ability has been extremely valuable to the Party during the past few years, inasmuch as he managed to harmonize the various factions within the Democratic Party.

Federal Contact Man

Mr. McGrath is a No. 1 New Dealer and as such has been the Federal contact man in Massachusetts, inasmuch as the anti-New Deal attitude of Gov. Charles F. Hurley has supposedly isolated the latter from Washington favoritism.

Had Mr. McGrath resigned as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee just now as the 1938 campaign is starting, the Party might have been split over his successor, with several factions fighting to name the man. Such a split would probably have paved the way for Republican victories.

One Candidate Wins Two Seats on Board

By the Associated Press

Southwick, Mass., March 23

Dr. Samuel Finsen, who in yesterday's town election won two places on the Board of Selectmen—for the four-year and the three-year terms—is for the present being relied upon to solve the dilemma that has arisen. The Board has tacitly decided to await Dr. Finsen's return from Boston, when by resigning one of the elections, he may clear the way for choice of another man to the place he relinquished.

Dr. Finsen was elected yesterday as a Republican to the four-year term and as a Democrat for the three-year term. His election twice would reduce the Board from its normal five members to four, opening the way for tie votes on occasion.

R. I. Labor Group Seeks Recognition From U. S. Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 23—Steps were being taken today by the State Federation of Labor to force recognition by the U. S. Navy Department of the International Machinists' Union, an affiliate of the A. F. of L.

Harold C. Kingsley, president of Local 119 of Newport, charges that refusal of naval officials to recognize his unit as the sole collective bargaining agency at the Naval Torpedo Station "is interfering with the efficiency of the American naval program." He said that Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson has insisted on a "company union setup" at the torpedo station and "that disgruntled workers are not working as efficiently as they would under proper recognition."

In order to further the interests of the Newport union, Eric Peterson, acting International Vice-President, of New York, is in Rhode Island to conduct the campaign to have the Navy Department change its decision.

Armory Workers In Springfield Ask Navy Yard Wages

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Parity in wage scales at the Springfield, Mass., Armory and the Boston Navy Yard was demanded of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Military Establishment by Charles I. Stengle, National President of the A. F. of L., Government Employees.

"We want to urge on you the necessity for bringing wage levels of the Springfield Armory somewhere nearly, or entirely, comparable with wage levels at the Boston Navy Yard, both arms of the defense of the Government, with somewhat similar employment," Mr. Stengle testified. Committee hearings made public today showed.

Mr. Stengle urged liberalization of personnel allowances so a more equitable adjustment of wages in the Springfield Armory might be attained.

Wages paid in the Armory, Mr. Stengle said, do not compare favorably with wages in the Boston Navy Yard and "whenever there is an adjustment, or a proposed adjustment of wages in Springfield, comparisons are being drawn by the officers in charge with wages paid by some nearby small private corporation doing somewhat similar work."

Wildlife Groups Of State to Meet

Joining for the first time in recent years, principal organizations interested in wildlife conservation will participate in a supper at Hotel Statler tonight. The occasion marks a high point in Massachusetts celebration of National Wildlife Week, proclaimed by President Roosevelt and Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

Speakers include Ludlow Griscom, orinthologist; Miss Juliette Richardson of the New England Museum of Natural History, and representatives from the New England Wildflower Preservation Society and other interested groups. The supper is open to the public.

Capital Splits With Labor On Building Costs

A. F. of L. Spokesman Puts Blame on High Interest and Financing Fees

Boston Meeting

Lumber Dealer Declares More Value Being Put Into Modern Homes

Out of a verbal conflict lasting nearly two hours before the Boston Building Congress today, organized labor and capital emerged in total disagreement over the vital national issue, "Are building costs too high?" with labor adopting the stand that high costs are due to exorbitant finance charges and speculative waste, and capital declaring that references to "high costs" constituted a vicious attack upon an industry which could do much to start the wheels of national recovery.

Declaring the building industry was definitely "on the spot" at a time when the public is being bombarded by "scare headlines," Vernon M. Hawkins, former President of the New England Wholesale Lumber Association, called upon the building tradesmen assembled at the Boston Chamber of Commerce to "replace fear with facts." These facts, he said, show that better values are obtainable today than in 1925, that better lumber is going into home construction and that comfort yesterday is not comparable to today's productivity.

Labor States Stand

At the same time organized labor, as represented by Joseph A. McInerny, president of the Building Construction Department of the American Federation of Labor, declared labor is unwilling to accept wage reductions in the face of exorbitant financing charges, wasteful building practices, high architectural and legal fees and interest rates all out of reason for construction loans. These practices, he said, had built up housing costs for which labor was being asked to sacrifice prevailing wage levels.

Whereas real estate, in the viewpoint of the lumber expert, was being referred to as a "frozen asset" with doubtful value, the labor delegate from Washington called upon the building agencies to "face the facts" that labor consumes only 20 per cent of the costs of building while land costs and land development, plus financing and overhead, take more than 25 per cent."

"Labor's unwillingness to give one inch in wage reductions," said Mr. McInerny, "is due to its sincere belief that wage reductions would secure empty gains and rob the Nation of the confidence needed to revitalize the building industry in the interests of national recovery.

Blowing Own Horns

Organized labor's viewpoint, as presented by the Washington delegate, took Mr. Hawkins at his own word, namely, "to blow our own horns and have the courage of our convictions." Mr. Hawkins referred, however, to the situation confronting the industry in the form of destructive criticism, headlines referring to high costs of building materials. Compared with 1933, prices of building materials have gone up only slightly in ratio to other commodities, he said.

On this point, Mr. McInerny agreed with the lumber merchant. He even went further to point out that contractors still can put up a house 20 per cent more cheaply today than in 1929, despite the wastefulness apparent in speculative building.

"If wages were reduced 20 per cent," he said, "total costs of construction would be lowered only 7 per cent. And if materials dropped 20 per cent, we would see only an 11 per cent reduction in construction costs because prices are made by contractors who must make their profits."

Low-Income Families

The labor delegate envisaged the one immediate problem to be that of providing new housing for low-incomed families, hence a complete reversal of the past policy of building for those who could afford homes from $7,000 up. Low-incomed families, he said, have been left to find second-hand houses at prices that suit their pocket-books, inasmuch as private capital has been unwilling to take the initiative in building the low-cost home.

Moses to Head New Hampshire Parley?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Week in New Hampshire

The Republican Party will control the State Constitutional Convention in May through the election of 295 Republican delegates out of a total of 477 delegates. Already the name of former United States Senator George H. Moses is being mentioned in connection with the Presidency of the Convention. But the prominent Republican, if actually a candidate, is following the policy of non-comitance that saw him elected a delegate by a write-in vote with his name not appearing on the ballot. It is understood that a number of prominent men named to the Convention who have been suggested for the Presidency are banding together to back Mr. Moses.

The former Senator's interest in the Convention and its problems is being shown by his reported research into the records of former Constitutional Conventions. In these records Mr. Moses will find that it has not been so hard to get constitutional changes approved by the Convention as to get the voters of the State out to approve them later as required before they become law. Leaders of both major political parties realise that this has been the greatest problem in former cases and they attribute it to lack of knowledge on the part of the public as to what the adoption of proposed amendments would mean to them.

Already, active members of these parties as well as prominent rural leaders are carrying on an extensive educational program along these lines by speaking before various groups and it is hoped that by this method that certain constitutional changes may receive the approval of the convention and then the voters.

Flood Preparedness

The New Hampshire Water Resources Board has established a free flood forecasting service. Through the New Hampshire Branch of the American Legion a permanent Emergency Mobilization Organization has been set-up. Though working along altogether different lines, both of these plans are apparently based on New Hampshire's former floods and the desire to be prepared for any such emergencies in the future. By a co-operative plan the Water Resources Board expects to be able to give flood warnings 24 to

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

'Chop Off Hot Dog' Urged to Make Boston's School Lunchrooms Pay

Buck and Bubbles, the old time vaudeville team, had a line they used to crack about the high cost of living: "If you can't make both ends meet, makes one vegetable."

It was always good for a laugh.

So was the proposal of Joseph Lee, School Committeeman, last night that the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, operating school lunchrooms, shorten the hot dog served in schools about three-eights of an inch. The difference is that Buck and Bubbles meant to be funny; Mr. Lee did not.

For months students have complained of prices charged in school lunchrooms. Chief criticism swirls around the seven-cent hot dog. Last fall students struck, curtailing purchases in the 30 lunchrooms, all operated by the WEIU. Losses to the non-profit women's group mounted. They have advised the School Committee they must retire from the business.

Three alternatives face the Committee:

1. Operate the lunchrooms. This would mean buying equipment for 30 restaurants.

2. Make up the annual deficit of about $5,000 of the WEIU. The Committee isn't sure it has a right to do this.

3. Reconcile students and the Women's Union by providing channels for student co-operation and by reducing, in some way, the 1 or 2 per cent margin that stands between breaking even and losing.

It was in this category that Mr. Lee's suggestion for a short hot dog came. "If the margin is so short," he declared in a half-hour harangue to other Committee members, "why not chop a bit off the hot dogs, and give the students their nickel sandwich? Then, if there are any more complaints, let a committee of students look at the Women's Union books. The boys and girls are tolerant, as well as smart. They have no complaint with the quality; it's just the cost. Let's let them work it out."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Showers and not quite so cold tonight, with lowest temperature in the middle or upper 40's; Thursday showers, becoming colder in the afternoon or Thursday night; moderate southwesterly winds, shifting to northwest Thursday afternoon.

Maine and New Hampshire: Showers tonight and Thursday; warmer in the south portion tonight; cold Thursday and Thursday night.

Vermont: Showers tonight, probably Thursday morning; colder Thursday and in north portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Showers tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight; colder Thursday and Thursday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh, probably strong south and southwest winds shifting to northwest Thursday, and overcast weather with showers tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	42	Minneapolis	33	33
Bermuda	62	60	New Orleans	62	60
Chicago	42	40	New York	60	58
Denver	26	24	Norfolk	60	58
Helena	34	30	Philadelphia	56	54
Jacksonville	64	64	St. Louis	48	48
Los Angeles	62	56	San Francisco	54	52
Miami	74	70	Washington	62	60

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., March 23.
B—Minimum, March 22.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 4:44 p. m.; height, 7.7 feet.
Thursday, 4:58 p. m.; height, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:30 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Sea Gull," presented by the Theater Guild. Starring Alfred Lunt, Lynn Fontanne. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

Movies

Beacon and Modern—
"Gold Is Where You Find It," featuring W. C. Fields and Martha Raye. Beacon: 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:15, 9:35. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Sez O'Reilly to McNabb." Beacon: 10:10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:00. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Sally, Irene and Mary," starring Alice Faye and Tony Martin. Also "Daredevil Drivers."

Hub—
Janet Gaynor and Fredric March in "A Star Is Born." 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "The Phantom President." 9:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. Tomorrow: William Powell and Carole Lombard in "My Man Godfrey." Also "Internes Can't Take Money," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea.

Brookline Village—

Jon Hall and Dorothy Lamour in "Hurricane." 2:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Life Begins With Love." 2, 5, 8.

Fine Arts—
Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35.

State and Orpheum—
Robert Taylor in "A Yank at Oxford." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:41, 2:52, 7:02, 10:14. Also "Little Rough Neck," featuring Edith Fellows and Lee Carrillo. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:43, 5:04, 9:26.

Exeter—
"Checkers," with Jane Withers and Stuart Erwin. 2, 4:30, 7:40. Also "International Settlement," with Dolores Del Rio and George Sanders. 3:20, 6:20, 9:16. Tomorrow: Jack Holt and Katherine DeMille in "Under Suspicion." Also "I Met My Love Again," with Joan Bennett and Henry Fonda.

Uptown—
"The Buccaneer," featuring Akim Tamiroff, Fredric March and Margot Grahame. 2:35, 6, 9:35. Also "Checkers," with Jane Withers. 1:00, 4:40, 8:15.

Tremont—
Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor in "Magnificent Obsession." Also "Second Honeymoon," with Tyrone Power and Loretta Young. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Of Human Bondage," with Bette Davis and Leslie Howard. Also "Wake Up and Live," starring Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Mr Man Godfrey," starring William Powell. Also "Ramona," with Don Ameche. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
Shirley Temple in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." 10:53 a. m., 1:43, 4:33, 7:23, 10. Stage: Bill Robinson, Buster Shaver, Olive & George and others.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Tovarich," starring Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. Also "3 Smart Girls," featuring Deanna Durbin. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Boston—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 12:07, 3:36, 7:15, 9:55. Stage: Milt Britton and his band of merry mad musical maniacs with Walter Powell & Tito.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," with Alice Faye, Tony Martin and Fred Allen. Fenway: 1:10, 4:06, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 9:16 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Bulldog Drummond's Peril" starring John Barrymore. Fenway: 2:50, 5:50, 8:35. Paramount: 11 a. m., 3:10, 6:10, 8:20. Tomorrow: Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce in "The First 100 Years." Also Edward G. Robinson in "A Slight Case of Murder."

Metropolitan—
Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper in "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Mr. Moto's Gamble," starring Peter Lorre. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"I'll Take Romance," with Grace Moore and Melvyn Douglas. 3:30, 6:43, 9:57. Also "International Settlement," featuring George Sanders and Dolores Del Rio. 2, 5:04, 8:06.

South Station Theater—
"Getting Your Money's Worth," "Colorful Tour to Copenhagen, Denmark," "Floyd Gibbons' True-Adventure," "California Redwoods," latest newsreel and other shorts

University—

Noel Coward in "The Scoundrel." 3:25, 6:30, 9:45. Also "I Met Him in Paris," starring Claudette Colbert. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. Tomorrow "The Last Gangster," with Edward G. Robinson. Also "Love Is a Headache," featuring Gladys George.

Music

Brown Hall—
Song recital by Eleanor Steber, soprano. Edwin Biltcliffe, accompanist. N. E. Conservatory of Music. 3:30.

Other Events

Hotel Statler—
The third set of the playlet on "Costa" will be given by the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen, Inc. 6:45.

Ford Hall—
Miss Anna Louise Strong will speak on "The New Soviet Democracy in a Warring World." 15 Ashburton Place. 8:15.

Simmons College—
The annual Marion McGregor Noyes Memorial Fund concert will be given this year in the assembly hall, main college building, 300 the Fenway. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Maginnis will conduct a Guidance Tour on Romanesque Art. 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Joel J. Levitt Memorial Show

The Arts in Boston

A memorable memorial exhibition occupies the renovated walls of the Twentieth Century Club. Oils and water colors and drawings by Joel J. Levitt sum up the accomplishment of a lifetime. The finality which attends a memorial exhibition puts the observor into a meditative state, for he does not view the works with an eye to discerning recent progress and latent potentialities of a performer. Here he has an opportunity to enjoy and estimate a rounded accomplishment.

Joel J. Levitt's works hold up firmly in a retrospective show, for he was both a painter and a poet. To him the picture was no mere exercise in color patterns and line traceries, for the painting medium was an instrument of thought and feeling, a method through which he could give form and substance to personal character, to the spirited abandon of song and dance, to introspection. The canvases glow with gem-like colors of a "Colorado Landscape," stream with hues of "Sunlight," are tranquilized by a silvery calm. Every scene, every still-life communicates a special feeling of the author at a particular moment. The idea expressed is personal and romantic, and pictorially it is addressed not only to the eye, but to the heart.

Like artists of such temperament, Joel Levitt was not constrained by a special system or method. He painted at first in accordance with the trend in Russia, where he had been a favorite student of Ilia Repin. Several canvases of the Twentieth Century Club recall Repin and his Russia in the types portrayed, the scenes contrived and the sentiment expressed. Joel Levitt did work at that time in what is called the academic style, but these early canvases are not academic in character, thanks to the fervor of the artist and the sensitive, transparent application of color which he practiced throughout his career. As years passed and he traveled and finally settled in the United States, he acknowledged new influences, particularly in color as it was handled and put to use by the Post-Impressionists. However, one feels that he acknowledged ideas as Van Gogh did, as a means to his own ends, for throughout he remained himself, his own enthusiasm and wistfulness prevailed.

There are many splendid personal portraits which reveal his penetrating insight and his ability to envisage the qualifications of his models. Again he shows himself the analyst, the poet, the littérateur, telling us subtly, tenuously about these fascinating sitters. D. A.

"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife"

The "Lubitsch touch" has become amost a trade slogan, like "Say It With Flowers." Sometimes, of course, the "touch" falls with a thud, as in Mr. Lubitsch's "Angel." Sometimes it becomes confused with the Midas touch and we discover that all that glitters is not Lubitsch.

"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," which jostled the customary schedule by appearing at the Metropolitan Theater yesterday, is strictly 24 carat Lubitsch and strictly not for children. Alfred Savior wrote the play upon which the movie has been based. Charles Brackett and Billy Wilder have turned out an amusing scenario which, however, must have caught the Hays office taking a long siesta.

Beneath the gilt surface of its farce, "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife" tells how a wealthy American on the Riviera is cured forever of the divorce habit. Previously, Michael Brandon (Gary Cooper) has bought spouses in the same cursory manner in which he has traded on Wall Street. Nicole de Loiselle (Claudette Colbert), the daughter of an impoverished nobleman, agrees to marry Michael but determines that this is to be the championship match and that there shall be no future contenders for the title of Mrs. Brandon. She begins by demanding a $100,000 settlement (divorce insurance) and then proceeds to give Michael one of the most merciless sleigh rides we have yet seen perpetrated in the films. She carries the joke too far, but fortunately is rich enough by now to buy the sanatorium in which her husband has sought refuge, and Bluebeard's eighth becomes also his last wife.

This is Mr. Cooper's best work in the comic vein and Miss Colbert, in some of the most beautiful gowns ever, leaves little doubt that she could manage the first Bluebeard himself. Others who respond to the Lubitsch touch in thoroughly satisfactory manner are Edward Everett Horton (Nicole's father), David Niven, Elizabeth Patterson, Herman Bing, Warren Hymer, Franklin Pangborn and Rolfe Sedan. The musical score has been excellently handled and the photography does full justice to its subjects. After the outright slapstick of recent months, it is a relief to find a film which pulls some of its punches and which does not work every gag three times just because the joke book decrees this is permissible.

"Mr. Moto's Gamble," the second film, switches Keye Luke (Charlie Chan's son) from the Chan series to the Moto series by a rather neat device and seems to assure us that 20th Century Fox will continue supplying its accepted brand of entertaining comedy mysteries. Mr. Moto (Peter Lorre) is in the midst of teaching a criminology course when a series of mysterious ringside murders calls him to the aide of Harold Huber's homicide squad chief. There is plenty of action—somewhat implausible at times—and a goodly supply of humor in which Maxie Rosenbloom, once a leather pusher himself, figures prominently.

J. D. B.

Unified Council For Springfield Urged in Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 23—For greater efficiency in municipal administration, the adoption of a unicameral City Council is recommended in the report of the Charter Revision Committee, just submitted to the Council.

Representing more than a year's close study by a committee of experienced specialists in city government, the practical result of the recommendation, if adopted, would be to substitute a single board of 15 aldermen, eight chosen by wards, and 7 at large, for the unwieldy Board of Altermen with eight members and the Common Council with 18 members, elected from the wards of the City.

The committee pointed out, as one strong talking point, that the bicameral system practically has been abandoned by the constant employment of a joint executive committee-of-the-whole.

If Council takes favorable action on the recommendation, this measure then will go to the Legislature, and, for ultimate acceptance, to the voters. With endorsement in a referendum next fall, the reorganization would apply in the municipal election of 1939.

The Revision Committee rejected proportional representation for the time, although noting that "the committee was in the main sympathetic with the aims. . . ."

"It was believed," the report added, "that an essentially conservative City, such as Springfield has proved itself to be, would hesitate to adopt P. R. until it had a greater opportunity to observe the experience of other cities with it."

Outdoor Musical Festivals Planned On Salzburg Lines

WESTPORT, Conn., March 23 (AP)—Plans to create "a Salzburg of America" here, with dates set tentatively for six musical festivals this summer have just been announced by Hendrik Willem Van Loon, historian and president of the newly formed Connecticut Society of Friends of Music.

The Dutch-born writer said music lovers in New York and New England were backing the project. He had planned to go to Europe to seek musical celebrities to take part in the productions, but said he was postponing a decision on the trip because of the danger of war.

An overwater stage is now under construction on Longshore Lagoon for the presentations.

He estimated the stage, with facilities for a full-size symphony orchestra and opera productions, and a "marine stadium" with seats sloping to the water's edge, would cost nearly $100,000.

Port Officials 'Sell' Boston To Agent of Empire Exhibit

Here to promote Scotland's Empire Exhibition, "selling" it to the American businessman, Miss Marie Kane of Glasgow today saw the tables turned but was the willing recipient of a sales talk by the Boston Port Authority on the advantages and facilities of Boston Harbor.

Miss Kane is the only traveling representative of the committee in charge of the Glasgow exhibition—the largest since Wembley—which will be opened by King George VI on May 3. She arrived here last Saturday after calls at 26 cities in the United States and Canada. She plans to leave shortly before the opening of the Empire exhibition.

The Port Authority sold a fine bill of goods today. A committee borrowed the police boat and treated Miss Kane to a tour of the waterfront. Her enthusiasm soared. When she ended the tour she declared she was coming back in December, when she would have more leisure, and that she hoped to devote considerable time to painting Boston's piers and wharves.

She expressed admiration for Boston, deciding to sail from here rather than to take up her original booking in New York. She will fill a number of speaking engagements before her departure. This evening, she will tell members of the English Speaking Union about plans for the exhibition and tomorrow noon she is scheduled to speak at Wellesley College.

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Marie Kane

Representative of Scotland's Empire Exhibit

Fitchburg Man Fined For Drunken Driving

GREENFIELD, Mass., March 23 (AP)—Called technically guilty of drunken driving, although he claimed he merely started the engine of a truck in order to operate the heater and get warm, Paul F. McCormick of Fitchburg was fined $50 for operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of liquor in District Court here yesterday.

Policeman Francis Welcome testified that the truck, with Mr. McCormick in the cab, hit a post on Main Street. Mr. McCormick claimed that the truck was in gear and moved forward, hitting the post when he attempted to start the engine to operate the heater, while the actual driver of the truck was eating in a near-by lunchroom.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, March 24

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

N. H. Letter

(Continued from Page 9)

30 hours before there is any danger. In this program owners of power developments, weather forecasters, state, and federal agencies will cooperate to assemble the necessary information.

* * *

Student Fleet Started

The University of New Hampshire "Yacht Club" with about 40 members has taken steps to establish a fleet on Little Bay near the University. The sum of $1,100 has been raised by the students through loans to the club and funds obtained by the members from the University's Student Aid Fund. With this money six 15-foot junior sloops are being purchased and they are expected to be delivered in about a month. According to present plans the first intercollegiate regatta will be held on Little Bay in May. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has already taken on the invitation to participate in the regatta. There has been interest in sailing among the students of the University of New Hampshire for a number of years but this marks the first time that the University has taken steps to establish a fleet.

* * *

Mountaineering de Luxe

As New Hampshire enters the spring season and the movement of tourists through the State resumes, those visiting Franconia Notch in the White Mountains are reminded that they should come back again in a couple of months for a trip up the first aerial passenger tramway in North America. Officials of the State Tramway Commission are confident that the aerial ride up Cannon Mountain will be in operation the last of May. Most of the necessary materials have arrived and work has progressed to the stage that it is attracting the attention of many people who visit the scene to see the tramway in construction. Actually, the mountain has had a tramway for a number of months as a freight tramway was constructed to carry materials up the mountain. Even the most conservative figures show that the tramway will be a profitable investment for the State of New Hampshire.

* * *

What WPA Has Done

A group of New Hampshire citizens made a survey of the accomplishments of WPA work done in New Hampshire. The report has been sent to officials in Washington. The committee has found that the WPA has accomplished the following in New Hampshire: Improvement of 770 miles of road, 82,000 feet of water main have been laid, 133,000 feet of sewers have been laid, work has been done on 115 recreational projects with the improvements covering 1,200 acres, 11 fire holes improved, 137 fire holes built, 56 building projects, 25 cemeteries built and improved, four airports constructed and improved, 22 fuel wood cutting projects covering the cutting of 3,000 cords of wood, 101 bridges have been built and repaired, 6,625 feet of sidewalks have been repaired, and 59,280 feet of sidewalks have been built.

Short Wave Programs

For Thursday, March 24

Paris—8:30 a. m.—Melodies of Maurice Ravel: songs; chamber concert. TPA2, 19.6 m., 15.24 meg.

London—1:40 p. m.—B. B. C. Scottish Orchestra; "The Scottish Country." GSP, 19.6 m., 15.31 meg.

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Orchestral Selections. JZI, 31.4 m., 9.53 meg.

London—6:30 p. m.—"The Count of Monte Cristo" (Part XII); Scottish songs. GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

Moscow—7 p. m.—News and Program for English Listeners. RAN, 31 m., 9.6 meg.

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"La Argentina Will Sing." DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; selections from operas; "The Italian Center for American Studies," talk. 2RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 meg.; IRF, 30.8 m., 9.83 meg.; IQY, 25.31 m., 11.85 meg.

Prague—8 p. m.—Light program; popular concert from Bratislava. OLR, 49.7 m., 6.03 meg.

Boston—8:30 p. m.—"Fundamentals of Economics." W1XAL, 49.8 m., 6.04 meg.

Caracas—9 p. m.—Songs. YV5RC, 51.7 m., 5.8 meg.

London—10:50 p. m.—"The Rocky Mountaineers," sketches and music. GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English; popular recordings. TPA4, 25.6 m., 11.72 meg.

15th Infantry Home Again

TACOMA, Wash., March 23 (AP)—The 15th United States Infantry, which went to China during the Boxer Rebellion, returned to the United States today for the first time in 35 years. It will be based at Fort Lewis.

Providence Study On Placing Youth To Begin April 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 23—This City has been selected as the center for a two-year experiment designed to help young persons find work for which they are fitted or to re-educate them for the jobs they already hold.

The American Youth Commission of the American Council of Education, co-operating with the United States Employment Service, is sponsoring the program here which is expected to cost $162,800 and will be put into operation April 1.

Dr. Richard D. Allen, Assistant Superintendent of Providence schools in charge of the Public Schools Placement Offices, explains that this City was one of four chosen for the experiment because the Providence schools have operated a placement service for young people for about 20 years. An average of 2,000 pupils annually find jobs through this service, he said.

Other cities chosen for the experiment are Baltimore, Md., St. Louis, Mo., and Kenosha, Wis. Similar experiments will be carried out in four rural areas in Maryland, Wisconsin, and Missouri.

Dr. Homer P. Rainey, Director of the American Youth Commission at Washington, says a need for this type of work long has been felt.

"All groups working with and for young people," he says, have recognized that guidance and placement are among the outstanding needs, but there are no well-developed programs being operated on a wide scale for giving service in these fields. In our experimentation we shall try various techniques in an effort to devise better types of organization for administration and training, and for the improvement of relationships among all groups—schools, employers, employment services, social welfare agencies, and the youths themselves."

The experiment in Providence will be assisted by the Rhode Island Unemployment Compensation Board. The survey, Dr. Allen explains, "will be an analysis to determine what education is necessary for certain jobs—a registration of skill and abilities necessary for different types of work."

Two years ago under the Wagner-Peyser Act, the placement service operated here by the schools became the junior division of the State's Employment Placement Bureau, taking charge of all cases in which the individual was less than 21 years old.

Museum Concert Sunday

To accommodate the large attendance at its Sunday afternoon oratorios the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is installing amplifiers in the rotunda and providing additional seats. On Sunday, March 27, at 2:30 p. m., Mozart's "Requiem Mass" will be given by the State Chorus and the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, with A. Buckingham Simson conducting.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The foot has taken on color. Well if you think we're a bit amiss in this statement just wait until you see what Thayer McNeil Company (and other shops) has to offer in the way of colored leather shoes. And they aren't party slippers, either. No indeed, they're designed to be worn right on our Boston streets . . . and with no apologies, either! And in various kinds of leathers and fabrics, too.

Take alligator, for instance. Good old reliable alligator. Remember when alligator was always brown, and only brown? Those were the days when that was all you expected of the critter; but now it's different. Oh, that may be all you've ever expected of him, but you might just as well get used to the idea of seeing shoes made up of a bright blue alligator, and deep rose red alligator. Because that's what you're going to see. And some greens and purples, too; for it seems there's nothing they can't do with the skin when it comes to changing the color and completely surprising everybody in general.

* * *

Hats of Leather Light and Smart

We thought it was just a nice way of ushering spring itself in on Monday morning, when we saw Plotkin Brothers . . . at 364 Boylston Street . . . all redecorated. And the girls all dressed up in color; very New York-like. But it seems that it was more than spring to them . . . for all this week they're observing their 29th anniversary, with an Anniversary Sale. Come to think of it, it was there that we saw hats made out of nothing less than copper spaniel (that's the color; don't take it too literally!) kid. Yes indeed . . . leather hats! Very light weight, and terribly smart and trim looking, too. Especially the little pill-box number that sits just so on top of your head. Their spring coats are most attractive and reasonable in price, with one of them topped with a generous fur collar and full sleeves that are covered from top to bottom with fine pin tucks; just by way of being entirely different;

* * *

Here Are Overalls In Colored Corduroy

You who are new at the business of clothing youngsters will perhaps think it's rushing things up a bit to buy overalls for them while they can still squeeze themselves into such teeny-weeny sizes as one and two years . . . but we assure you it isn't. If little Ella is creeping, you'll find you'll save many a grubby and grimy little knee. (Which means a saving of time and energy on your part, you know!) And you'll save her little dresses . . . or Horace's little sweater suits, too. However, these little overalls aren't nearly as utilitarian in appearance as they sound. Not that there's anything at all fussed up about them; for they're just like the kind Daddy dons when he goes into a huddle with a hammer and saw; they're of a strong cotton corduroy. Washable, of course . . . and in navy blue, green, blue, or a bright red that will locate the little tike for you anytime! $2 buys a pair at R. H. Stearns.

* * *

Bedspread with Motif of Sea Shells

Just by way of relief (and what a relief!) to the man who must share a room that's all done up in orchid ruffled curtains, and green ruffled bedspread in among all the other feminine frippery . . . may we suggest that you give him a chance at his own preference this spring, and put away the froth and go in for a bit of simplicity that is neuter gender. We venture the opinion that any man would welcome a spread such as the Bates Clipper Ship Bedspread that sells at Jordan's for only $3.95! Except for the center, which holds the famous ship, the "Stag Hound," the spread is squared off with a motif of sea shells everywhere. In gold, brown, red, blue and rose. Up on the fourth floor in the main store.

* * *

Here Are Some Attractive Buys

Addenda: New fashions just naturally make new necessities. And the vogue for Venetian blinds makes another gadget necessary for the house . . . a brush that slides between the slats so you can keep them clean. Jordan Marsh has them. Personally, we've always maintained that all flowers should arrive all equipped with a suitable vase . . . just for people like us who can never find anything to put them in; outside of a milk bottle! And we see we aren't the only one who feels this way . . . for Penn, The Florist, at 124 Tremont Street makes a business of sending out a colorful bouquet of spring flowers in a box; with a lovely vase included. For only $3; a price so reasonable you could afford to send them to yourself! More of those "Night Flight" silk lounging robes for men at Slattery's . . . for only $10. A buy at that price.

Janet Treat.

March . . . March . . .

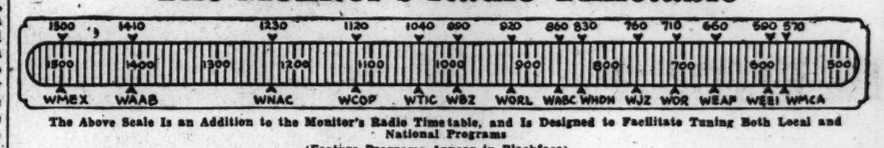
April, May and June!

Springtime is here. . . . Summer is coming fast. Don't let Mother Nature get too far ahead of you — decide for yourself to grow and be glorified — indoors as well as outdoors. Plan now to bring the whole home in step with the season by repairs and renewals you've wanted all winter.

All the stores are full of what-it-takes! For example—how about new curtains upstairs, and fresh clean window-shades to let in the sunlight, gay and thirsty new towels, new linoleum for the kitchen floor? A little painting? A little papering? . . . Really, the whole house needs dressing up, new this and that — *you* know what and where.

Naturally, you want to make your money go as far as possible. So follow The Christian Science Monitor regularly for useful buying tips. The advertisements will show you what to buy, tell you why and how, save you good money every time — and help you live more happily. Read them carefully, every chance you get!

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Variety Sports Review
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	The Singing Lady	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Rhythm Revue	Dance Revue	Top Hatters; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Musical program	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Popular trio	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Hobby Lobby"	Talk, Electricity	Soloists; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger";	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45 Adult Education	"Vocal Varieties"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Dance Melodies"
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family";	U. S. Marine Band	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 ica; sketch	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30 Eddie Cantor; De-	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Jazz Nocturne; soloist;	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 anna Durbin; or.	Talk, Electricity	vocalists	quartet; orchestra	"Movie Stardust"
9:00 Lawrence Tibbett;	Preview of Harvard's	Fred Allen in "Town	Johnny Long's Orch.	Federal Theater; "His-
9:15 comment; orch.	Hasty Pudding show	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	"Johnson Family"; sk.	tory in Action"
9:30 Ben Bernie and All	"Under Western Skies";	Players; guest; vocal	"Let's Visit"; informal	Fifth Estate Club
9:45 the Lads; soloists.	dramatic sketch	trio; orchestra	home interviews	Weekly Forum
10:00 "Gang Busters";	Choir Symphonette	"Your Hollywood Pa-	"Symphonic Strings"	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 dramatic sketch	Nola Day, contralto	rade"; Rosemary Lane;	orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Comment	NBC Minstrel Show;	choral group; orches-	Melodies From the Sky	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 Soviet fliers	soloists; chorus	tra; guest	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 F. Dalley's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Lossen's Orch.	lem"; variety
11:30 S. Kaye's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 S. Kaye's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Lawrence Welk's Orch	lem"; variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; weather	Organist	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita";	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 "Carolina Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Mac and Moore"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Tunes"; music	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Houseboat Hannah	Food talk	Piano and organ
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Talk; Merry-Go-Round	"Morning Capers"
9:30 "Road to Life"	"Breakfast Club"; popular orch.; soloists	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes; music
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Drama and music	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Margo"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Studio speaker
10:30 Talk, Emily Post	"Terry Regan"; sketch.	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum; talk	Dramatic sketch	Soloists; orchestra	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Vocalist
11:15 Instrumentalists	"Women and News"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Fashion Congress"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Home economist	Recorded program	Charity news
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Mystery Chef"	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; weather	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	report; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian Music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; World	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian Music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	farm news by J. Clyde	News Service	Women's clubs' news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Marquis, from Rome	"Joyce Jordan"	"Treasures in Melody"	Ad Club speakers
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Rex Battle's Orchestra	Ad Club speakers
1:45 "Valiant Lady"; sk.	Commentator	Don Van Wart, pianist	Voice of Experience	Ad Club speakers
2:00 Talk; music	Vocal trio	"Way Down East"	Piano soloist	"Gems of Melody"
2:15 "The O'Neills"	"Let's Talk It Over"	"Musical Roundup"	"Reveries"	"Gems of Melody"
2:30 American School of	"Let's Talk It Over"	Household talk	Sport reports	Edna Carter, songs
2:45 the Air	Vocalist; orchestra	Talk; music	Jimmy Shields; orch.	Syncopated music
3:00 News Service	Rosa Linda, pianist	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials; orchestra	Federal Theater dramatization
3:15 "News Voices"	Eastman School Sym-	"Ma Perkins"	Colonials; orchestra	
3:30 Community Bulletin	phony Orchestra; vo-	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
3:45 Studio speaker	calists	"The Guiding Light"	School dramatization	Sport reports
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	Stocks; weather; music	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders; orch.	"Rhythm and Stuff"
4:15 "The Boston Hour"	Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Rhode Islanders; orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee; variety	Commentator	Sport matinee	Sport reports
4:45 "Party"; music	Club Matinee; variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	Don Winslow; sketch	Bonnie Stewart, songs	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speaker
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	Russia, World Peace	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter; news	Comment	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Round the Town"	Lowell Thomas, news	"News Reporter"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 "Sing and Swing"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "We, the People";	Elvira Rios, songs	Duchin Orch.; soloist	"Headlines"; sketch	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 guests; orchestra	Popular music	Duchin Orch.; soloist	Studio speaker	Legion speaker
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour;	News dramatizations	Valley Hour; Connecticut	Sinfonietta; orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Frank Craven in	News dramatizations	Yankees; guests	Sinfonietta; orchestra	Commentator
8:30 "Our Town," by	Barry McKinley, songs	Valley Hour; Connecticut	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 Thornton Wilder	Eastman School Sym-	Yankees; guests	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	News commentator
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	phony Orchestra; How-	"Good News of 1938";	FHA speaker	John Early, songs
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	ard Hansen, conductor	motion picture stars;	"Johnson Family"	"Melodic Tones"
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting"; talk;	picture previews; solo-	Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	Midweek Forum
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	"What Does the Euro-	ists; orchestra	Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	Midweek Forum
10:00 Essays in Music;	pean Situation Mean	Music Hall; Bing Crosby;	"Hollywood Serenade"	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 soloist; orchestra	to Us?"; questions	Bob Burns; Foursome	"Hollywood Serenade"	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
10:30 Americans at Work	Promenade Concert	Quartet; John Scott	Boston Bruins vs. To-	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
10:45 Americans at Work	News; Roundelay	Trotter's Orchestra	ronto; hockey	"The Monitor News"
11:00 E. R. Rideout; news	Promenade Concert	News Service	Concert Revue	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:15 C. Calloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Theater Digest	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or-	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Theater Digest	Request Serenade
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or-	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	Request Serenade

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

the highway fund to serve other uses. "This is contrary to the purpose of the tax," he said. He declared he has been an opponent of diversion of the revenue since 1931.

The automobile owner is not getting what he is paying for, Senator Plunkett asserted, but is bearing an unreasonable share of the burden on the taxpayer. He quoted Governor Murphy of New Hampshire as describing the practice as "little short of criminal."

Representative York agreed that the money obtained in revenue on motor vehicle registration fees and licenses and the "gas" tax should be kept for highway purposes only. Speaking of the condition of roads, he said the situation was one demanding attention in the interest of public safety. He called attention to examples of poor lighting and said night accidents had increased 37 per cent.

New York State leads this raid on highway funds, another speaker stated, adding that South Dakota was second, and Massachusetts third. Massachusetts is one of two New England States following the diversion plan. Connecticut, he said, diverts about 1.01 per cent of its highway fund.

Highway transportation interests and truck associations approved retention of the funds for the original purpose. Their arguments against diversion included decrease in employment, penalizing the transportation industry, double taxation by misuse of the money, and holding back land values by the failure to improve rural roads.

Up-to-Date Charts Urged for Seamen

An inconspicuous but essential part of the "safety-at-sea" program of the United States is the effort to see that only up-to-date ocean charts are sold to mariners. With shoals forming and disappearing constantly, new channels being dug and old ones abandoned, new lights and buoys being established, and many other changes taking place, a chart which is not corrected may result in disaster.

Lieut. Elliott B. Roberts, in charge of the Boston Office of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, completed yesterday the annual inspection of agencies in the Boston area where charts prepared by the Survey are sold. The object of the inspection is to make sure that obsolete charts are withdrawn.

Atlantic Ocean Flies to Pacific

There are many tales of messages found in bottles cast up by the sea, but this is the story of a bottle which carried a little of the sea for some 3,000 miles through the air.

Mark Mayer, Jr., of Seattle, Wash., is going to christen his new cutter-rigged yacht on Saturday. It is to be called the "We're Here" after the "Captains Courageous" boat. To give the christening ceremony a little more significance and a little more zest Mr. Mayer decided to break a bottle of water from Gloucester on the bow.

Hearing of the plan an American Airlines official offered to speed the bottle's journey to Seattle.

Yesterday afternoon at 3:20 the "flattie" type bottle, with a picture of the famous Gloucster memorial "They that go down to the sea in ships," pasted on it, and with a fish net wrapped around it, took to the air at East Boston.

Retrial Urged Of Curley Suit

Plea for reversal of findings that former Gov. James M. Curley had received the disputed $30,000 paid by the city of Boston in settling claims presented during Mr. Curley's term as Mayor, was made yesterday by Wendell P. Murray, counsel, in final arguments for a motion for a retrial of the city's suit before Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of Suffolk Superior Court.

Mr. Murray declared that the new evidence produced during the hearing on the motion showed that Frederick H. Graves, representative of a New York insurance firm in the settlement of the General Equipment Corporation case against Boston, received that $30,000 and not Mr. Curley, as was originally found by Judge Fosdick.

The hearing is expected to close today with Prof. Frank L. Simpson's argument on behalf of Dr. Joseph Santosuosso.

Hitler, Mussolini Lead Headliners

Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini share honors as the individuals who are making the greatest news today. Such is the opinion of journalism students of Boston University's College of Business Administration in a survey of the ten most prominent men in the news.

President Roosevelt and the Duke of Windsor tied for second place, with Stalin number three. The list was completed in the following order: Col. Charles Lindbergh, Anthony Eden, King George, Prime Minister Chamberlain, and Robert Taylor, movie actor.

The students also listed the five women having headline ability, and the first was Duchess of Windsor. Next came Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Third on the list was a quintet, the Dionnes. Following in order were Madame Chiang Kai-shek and Greta Garbo.

Crank Letter Writer Captured by Police

MILFORD, Mass., March 23 (AP)—As the sixth threatening letter within a week was carefully shoved under the doorway of a home here last night, Patrolman Iginio A. Pantano, "planted" inside, opened the door suddenly and captured 17-year-old Edward Nardone.

The letters threatened the family of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Frederic, according to Police Chief John J. Mahoney. The Chief quoted the youth as saying he did it "just for fun." Today the boy was sentenced to three months in the house of correction—not for fun.

Hurley Approves Police Plan For Six-Day Week

Boston police will be given a six-day week under the terms of a bill signed by Gov. Charles F. Hurley, late yesterday, when, and if, it receives the approval of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and the City Council.

Mayor Tobin has opposed the measure on the ground that the City would have to appropriate $80,000 additionally each year to meet the requirements. The Mayor's approval, however, may be forthcoming if Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty's plan for no additional cost is found feasible. Under the Commissioner's plan the days off would be covered by double-territory tours rather than by extra men.

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives, by a vote of 69 to 28, accepted an adverse committee report on a bill which provides for establishment of a division within the Department of Public Works to carry on automobile insurance. The measure, which would provide Massachusetts car owners with compulsory liability insurance at cost, through a State fund, was opposed by the committee on the grounds that it would take the State into business. There would be no guarantee or reduced rates, it was said, because political influence would be used in the settlement of cases, and because any deficit would have to be made up by taxation.

By a vote of 86 to 85 the House also rejected a bill which would authorize establishment of a municipal lighting plant in Somerville.

Proponents of the measure pointed out that the consumers in Somerville must pay half a cent more for their electricity a kilowatt hour, than their neighbors in Cambridge, who have a municipal plant.

Opponents, however, protested that municipal plants wipe out the private plants which help to pay taxes to the cities.

Connecticut Says 'Don't Swim' But New Yorker Does

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—William Heller, who turned a dreary Connecticut pond into a private lake without knowing that a State law prohibited swimming in any body of water emptying into a reservoir, said last night he would keep on swimming in the lake—law or no law.

"Even if the Supreme Court rules against me," said Mr. Heller, who appealed his arrest for violation of the Connecticut law to the United States Supreme Court last week. "And if anybody comes around my place I'll get after them with buckshot."

A textile manufacturer here, Mr. Heller complained that no one warned him of the Connecticut law until he had spent a considerable sum improving his farm and pond there.

"And now they don't want to let me swim," he said. "If I can't swim in my own lake, they at least ought to bring condemnation proceedings and buy the farm."

A stream from Mr. Heller's "lake" empties into the reservoir from which Bridgeport, Conn., obtains its water supply.

Settlement House Leader in Boston

Miss Helen Hall, leader of the Henry Street Settlement House established in the midst of New York City's East Side slums by Lillian Wald in 1893, is in Boston joining in informal discussions among settlement workers and supporters. At noon today she attended a Boys and Girls Work Conference Luncheon at the North End Union. Last night she spoke informally at a dinner meeting at the South End House.

Settlement houses have not outlived their usefulness simply because the tide of immigration is no longer flowing fast into the United States, she stated. On the other hand, problems accentuated by the depression with its formation of a class of "permanent poor," have made their services still more essential.

In the immediate vicinity of the Henry Hull Settlement House, she said, 60 per cent of the population of a 10-block area is unemployed and 53 per cent of those who are working earn less than $15 a week.

Miss Hall and her assistants are particularly interested in providing wholesome occupation for idle youths and in stimulating their constructive interest in life. The settlement house also offers courses ranging all the way from arts and crafts for small children to English language instruction for adults.

Survey of Boston Government Urged

A $10,000,000 annual saving could be made in Boston's expenditure program, Representative Eric A. Nelson (R) of Boston contended in appearing before the Legislative Committee on Cities to favor a resolve establishing a special commission to survey Boston's municipal government.

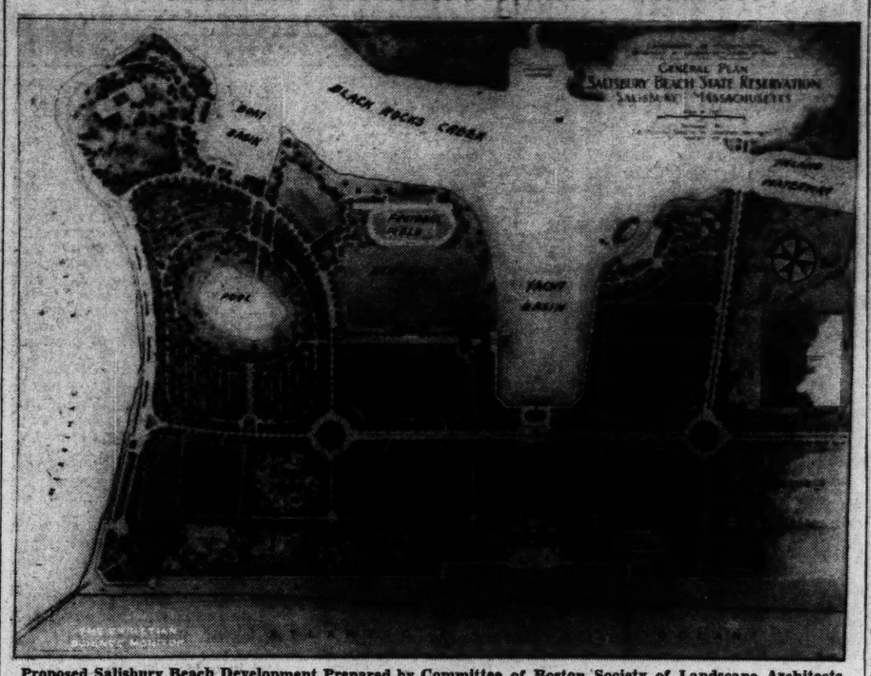
Invent

(Continued from Page 9)

already save us more than $1,000,000 nightly on electricity costs and there is no vapor lamp simple enough yet for mass use. Burning water to get energy is likewise impractical, for water is already "ashes" of hydrogen.

Instead of technological unemployment, Professor Harrison chose to talk about technological employment, citing Government statistics to show that new inventions establish new industries and therefore new jobs. Even in fields where invention is supposed to have made great inroads—comparison of figures between 1920 and 1930 shows the number of streetsweepers has tripled, the number of musicians has increased 35,000, there are 17,000 more actors on the legitimate stage and the number of people in the ice business has doubled.

Architects' Exhibit Attracts Interest



Proposed Salisbury Beach Development Prepared by Committee of Boston Society of Landscape Architects

The 1938 exhibition of contemporary architecture, landscape architecture, sculpture, mural painting, and the decorative arts by the Boston Society of Landscape Architects will continue all next week in the art galleries of Jordan Marsh Company, ninth floor, annex, according to announcements made today by exhibition officials.

One of the most interesting exhibits depicts the Salisbury Beach development prepared by a committee of the Boston Society of Landscape Architects, since work is now progressing under Commissioner of Conservation Ernest J. Dean on the new shore development at Salisbury Beach. A popular seaside resort for many years, due to its wide sandy beach three and a half miles long, the new development as planned will better accommodate intensive use of the beach within close proximity of a centrally located bathhouse, comfort stations, and play areas for children and adults. Ample parking spaces will be provided in accordance with the plans.

Two Textile Men Offer to Aid In Tariff Maneuver

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Two spokesmen for northern and southern cotton textile mills offered yesterday to co-operate with Government tariff experts in selecting articles for tariff concessions in the proposed trade agreement with the United Kingdom.

During hearings last week before the Committee for Reciprocity Information no representative of either the woolen or cotton industry said concessions could be made on their goods.

However, Lawrence Richmond, West Warwick, R. I., representing corduroy and velveteen mills in North and South, proposed a "moderate' 'tariff reduction on corduroys more than 52 inches wide and valued at more than 50 cents a yard.

"This would not be harmful," he testified, but urged the Committee not to make reductions on any other goods, asserting competition with England and Japan would force domestic manufacturers out of business.

J. Bradley Colburn, New York, expressed the belief certain concessions might be made in narrow fabrics and ribbons, but warned the Committee "the adjustment must be made carefully."

Mr. Colburn said American manufacturers of cotton belting "did not fear the competition from England as much as that from Japan."

Representatives of the silverware industry told Government tariff experts any reduction in duties in a proposed reciprocal trade agreement with the United Kingdom would result in "catastrophe" for the American industry.

"One of the major problems we have to contend with," said Sinclair Weeks, manufacturer, of Taunton, Mass., "is the fact that some people believe there is a certain prestige connected with owning imported silverware."

Mr. Weeks said the "fetish to buy foreign" had declined somewhat and appealed to the Committee for Reciprocity Information "not to encourage a revival" by granting concessions which would make the price of foreign silverware more attractive.

Worcester Company, Expecting Upturn, To Build New Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 23—Despite unfavorable business conditions, Directors of the Norton Company here, one of the world's largest manufacturers of abrasive products and machinery, after expressing faith in the stability of American business, announced they had awarded a contract for the erection of a four-story steel and glass plant.

Clarence W. Daniels, plant-engineer member of the Board, stated that business conditions did not justify the expansion, but the members felt the recession was temporary, and that when the plant is completed in the Fall, business will be normal.

The plant, part of a million-dollar construction and alteration program started by the Company over a year ago, was held up several months because of a falling off in business.

The building will replace the present Plant 1 and the old office building, built in 1885. Specifications call for 100,000 square feet of floor space, and ground dimeisions, 333 feet by 60 feet, at a cost of $263,000.

Art Caravan Is Planned For Rhode Island Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 23—Brown University and the Rhode Island School of Design are co-operating in an art caravan project to stimulate interest in the arts in various towns and villages of Rhode Island.

A series of exhibitions are being set up in a dozen communities, in schools, libraries or store windows. Material for the displays has been contributed by professional artists, teachers of art and other residents of the State. The project is an outgrowth of a somewhat similar one tried as an experiment in the summers of 1935 and 1936. It is being carried under a grant from the Carnegie Foundation.

Remember Parlor Stereoscope? Professor Puts It in Camera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 23—The stereoscope is coming into its own again as a parlor plaything in appreciation of the fine arts, according to research at Smith College. The same optical means that once fascinated children with their magical effects are to be utilized in study of such three-dimensional arts as sculpture and architecture.

To bring this about, Prof. Clarence Kennedy of the Smith College Art Department has co-operated with the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute in research on stereo-photography. Long outstanding as a specialist in photography of Renaissance sculpture, and twice holder of a Guggenheim fellowship, Mr. Kennedy was asked to investigate the problem of three-dimensional prints that woud be available for the study of sculpture.

After examining former experiments dating back to 1850 Mr. Kennedy has devised a camera claimed capable of results hitherto unequalled in scope and accuracy. The new camera is a huge aluminum affair which may be taken apart for transportation. No single piece of its machinery weighs more than 25 pounds. When taken apart it can be packed into the rumble seat of a roadster. It can be set up in 20 minutes and can be operated by one person.

Large Progress Made

Two years ago Mr. Kennedy achieved results in three-dimensional photography which aroused interest. Since then he has made large progress in the perfecting technique.

The theory of stereo-photography, well known for 75 years, is that of human vision. The normal person uses both eyes equally and because of the slight different angle from which each eye views a given object, two distinct images are recorded. Three dimensional perception depends on the minute differences in the images which the human eyes focus as one. In stereo-photography the first problem is that of keeping separate the impressions which should be viewed by the two eyes of the observer.

By ingenious use of two polarized camera lenses, Mr. Kennedy secures a negative on which are superimposed two images, designed for the left and right eyes respectively.

Polarized Lenses

In the new camera completed by Professor Kennedy, an intricate system of polarized lenses and mirrors separates the two images which must be recorded. One large lens superimposes on the film the views received through two apertures which are placed to correspond to human eyes.

The infinitesimal difference in depth on which successful stereo-photography depends make accuracy of the utmost importance. Even distortion due to the granular qualities of the film detract from the final result.

Problems still remain in the field of stereo-photography. The ability to appreciate a three-dimensional effect rests on normal vision in the observer. Individuals habitually depending on one eye are incapable of recording the two projected images. Eye-strain is another factor.

At a recent lecture before the Faculty Science Club of Smith College, Professor Kennedy stated that "We are now at the point where we have an image which we can examine, and which sets a standard of quality usable in art photography."

Great Variety of Products to Mark Annual Sale for the Blind in Boston

New patterns in handwoven fabrics, and new metal wares in the form of pewter and copper objects are announced for this year's Sale for the Blind, at the Blind Handicraft Shop, 73 Newbury Street, Boston, March 28 to April 9, inclusive, from 10 a. m., to 5 p. m.

Every year the Women's Civic Federation of Massachusetts undertakes a special two weeks' sale of the articles made by the blind citizens of Massachusetts, at the Handicraft Shop where their work is exhibited and sold daily for them by the State.

Massachusetts, one of the first states to educate its blind to become self-supporting, has, since 1906, provided teachers and schools for training persons thus handicapped to weave cane furniture, and make baskets and other things which have a marketable value. The hand-woven linens, rugs and hangings; knitted and crocheted garments; carved toys, baskets, metal bowls, brushes and many other products are known to be both useful and attractive.

The blind workers are furnished by the State with materials at wholesale prices. Their articles are sold by the State, at the Newbury Street shop, which turns over to the workers every cent of the proceeds of each sale.

The sale next week opens on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, with Mrs. Charles F. Hurley, wife of the Governor of Massachusetts; Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Honorary Chairman of the Women's Civic Federation of Massachusetts, and William H. McCarthy, Director of the Massachusetts Division of the Blind, as guests. Most of the churches and charitable organizations of Greater Boston will participate in staffing the Handicraft Shop during the following two weeks. Tuesday, March 29, is the day on which volunteer workers will represent the Christian Science denomination. Mrs. Clifford P. Smith will be chairman of the 10 tables for that day.

Another Sign of Spring

BRANDON, Vt., March 23 (AP)—A 25-year-old lemon tree here is a mass of blooms and holds two green lemons larger than those usually offered for sale in markets. A mathematically-inclined bystander counded 283 blossoms in 79 clusters.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Aquitania	Mar. 26	Cherbourg	Apr. 1	Mar. 25 8:00 pm	Mar. 26 8:00 am
‡Rex	Mar. 26	Gibraltar	Apr. 1	Mar. 25 8:00 pm	Mar. 26 9:00 am
Columbus	Mar. 26	Plymouth	Apr. 2	Mar. 25 8:00 pm	Mar. 26 1:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Matsonia	San Francisco	Apr. 9	Apr. 4 4:00 pm	Apr. 4 7:30 pm
Aorangi	Victoria	Apr. 13	Apr. 8 4:00 pm	Apr. 8 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Pedro	Mar. 28	Mar. 24 4:00 pm	Mar. 24 7:30 pm
Empress of Canada	Victoria	Apr. 2	Mar. 28 4:00 pm	Mar. 28 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	Apr. 3	Mar. 29 4:00 pm	Mar. 29 7:30 pm

†Except Italy and Mediterranean countries; special address for Germany. ‡Italy only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Boom for Boston Port Seen In Federal Ship Rate Ruling

Leg of the Port of Boston

The Port of Boston, which handles more than 17,000,000 net tons of general commerce annually, including foreign and domestic receipts and shipments, with a value of over $800,000,000, looks ahead today to even better business.

First fruits of the recent order of the Federal Maritime Commission forbidding steamship lines to charge $2 more a ton for bringing Colombian coffee to Boston than they charge for bringing it to New York, already are taking shape and encourage Port boosters to forecast a rise in commerce volume.

United Fruit Plans

The United Fruit Company is reported to be considering a direct service to Boston from Puerto Colombia, bringing coffee to Boston, and to contemplate picking up more at Cristobal, Canal Zone, where their boats call.

Even more encouraging to maritime interests is the report that the conference lines (those companies that agree among themselves on ocean freight rates to be charged in the various trade routes) are not to fight the decision of the Maritime Commission. The order set March 25 as the deadline for steamship companies to end the discrimination in rates that gave New York a $2-a-ton advantage.

Direct Shipments

Another bright spot is the report, current on State Street that the Grace Line, which formerly brought considerable Boston bound coffee to New York, is considering trans-shipments at Cristobal for Boston. All these indexes point to the accuracy of the Port Authority's forecast when the case came up for hearings, that equality of rates would bring more business to the Port of Boston.

Other developments pointing to more cargo for Boston's longshoremen to handle include efforts of the Ocean Steamship Company (Savannah Line) to obtain the "differential route" freight, shipped from New York to Canada and the West. It formerly was handled via Long Island ports by the New England Steamship Company. The plan is to route it now via Boston, swelling freight tonnage of the Port by about 100,000 tons annually.

* * *

Provincetown Boat

Steamship service between Boston and Provincetown, Mass., maintained for many summers by the Cape Cod Steamship Company, and augmented in recent years by the Bay State Steamship Company, is likely to return to the sole operation of the original company this summer.

The steamer Steel Pier is at East Boston preparing for summer service and safety-at-sea requirements. The steamer Governor Cobb, remains tied up at Edison Wharf, near the South Station. Old salts along Atlantic Avenue insist the Cobb is to leave Boston for New York to become a floating "night club," beyond the 12-mile limit. Officials of the company are noncommittal.

Another change this summer will be the docking place of the Steel Pier. The pier shed at Long Wharf, at the foot of State Street, used by the Steel Pier for several years, is being walled in for expansion of the United Fruit Company's plant. Foster's Wharf, long the Boston terminal of the Bangor boat, is being considered for the Steel Pier, it is understood. Ironically enough, the spacious parking space at Edison Wharf where the competing boat has been mooring, is persistently named by waterfront men as the probable "reservation" for patrons of the Steel Pier to park their cars.

Leon Stone

Westfield Foundry Opens

WESTFIELD, Mass., March 23 (AP)—About 150 men will return to work at the H. B. Smith Company foundry here today, President Edwin W. Smith announced. Manufacturing at the foundry was halted over a month ago when the Company filed a petition to reorganize under Section 77 B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

Lynnfield 'Strike' Of Fire Department: Smoke but No Fire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNNFIELD, Mass., March 23—George W. Peavey, a member of the Board of Selectmen, yesterday denied that firemen in Lynnfield had either gone on strike or threatened to strike and said that fire protection in the town was unimpaired.

"Some of the firemen have brought charges against the Chief, William B. Moxham, and asked his removal," said Mr. Peavey, "and the moves of both sides have not been exactly in line with etiquette. Both have been entirely wrong in some of their statements and actions."

Mr. Peavey denied published reports that some of the firemen had gone on "strike" or had failed to respond to two alarms which were sounded Monday night, both of which proved to be false alarms. "To the best of my knowledge, the whole force turned out for each alarm last night; and if another should sound today, every man would respond," he declared. "There is no serious condition in Lynnfield and never has been."

The fire department of Lynnfield consists of a chief, two captains, two lieutenants and about 16 men, none of whom is employed full time. The highest pay goes to the chief, $200 a year, and the entire departmental budget is only $4000 a year.

"It is just a small town," said Mr. Peavey, "and I have never been more disgusted than with the false publicity that has resulted from this controversy."

Amusements

BOSTON

JOHN HANCOCK HALL
(99 St. James Ave.)
TED SHAWN
and his Men Dancers
Four Lecture-Demonstrations
April 5-6-7-8, 4:30 to 6 p. m.
Admission $1, including tax. Tickets for entire series $3. Special rates to schools and groups. Mail orders: A. H. Handley, 162 Boylston Street. HANcock 5488.

EXETER ST. THEATRE
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Jack Holt and Katherine DeMille
"UNDER SUSPICION"
Joan Bennett and Henry Fonda
"I MET MY LOVE AGAIN"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

Community Playhouse
WELLESLEY HILLS
Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., 2:30 and 7:45 p. m.
Claudette Colbert—Charles Boyer
TOVARICH
Deanna Durbin
3 SMART GIRLS

NEW YORK CITY

LAST 3 WEEKS
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE. Broadway and 40th St.
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in
SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:40
No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed. Thurs., Sat. 2:40

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A BLUE ribbon is the signal for first prize—when thoroughbreds meet . . . Men's fashion creators have aptly sponsored "Marine Blue" as the winning color for the New Spring season.
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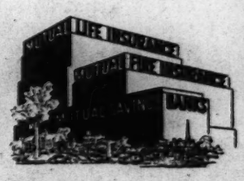
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Americans and Canadiens Take Lead in Stanley Cup Play-Off—Pitching Helps Bees

Veterans Count Heavily During First Play-Off

Stanley Cup Play-Offs
Second Place Teams

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Americans	1	0	2	1
Rangers	0	1	1	2
Third Place Teams				
Canadiens	1	0	6	4
Chicago	0	1	4	6

(Best two out of three games)

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While the Bruins continue practicing in Toronto awaiting their opening game with the Maple Leafs, tomorrow night, Americans and Canadiens stole a march by winning their first play-off games from Rangers and Chicago, respectively.

Just as predicted in these columns, Amerks and Rangers played a smashing, bodychecking game with the old veterans of the Americans coming out on top, after 21m. 25s. of overtime. Canadiens out-skated the Hawks and won in a free-scoring contest, 6 to 4. Bill Stewart's Hawks would like to have engaged in more of a bodychecking affair, but those Canadiens must first be caught to hit and they were flying too fast last night.

Inexperienced Defense

Rangers will have a time of it getting by these Americans now. Lester Patrick was forced to use an inexperienced defense combination in Larry Molyneaux and Muzz Patrick. These two replaced Art Coulter and Babe Pratt. They are up from Philadelphia and while they are good prospects, the Stanley Cup play-off is hardly the time and place to gain experience. Muzz Patrick is the younger son of Lester.

With the Detroit Red Wings, Stanley Cup champions, the past two years, sitting on the sidelines, it must have been exasperating to Jack Adams to read that two of his castoffs, Red Beattie and Johnny Sorrell, scored the goals for Amerks. Rangers took a one-goal lead in 1m. 30s. of the first period and Beattie tied the score at 9:26 of the second session. After a scoreless 20-minute overtime period, Sorrell ended the game when he tallied at 1m. 25s. of the second overtime session.

Heavy Checking

Penalties came fast and furious in the opening period and the veteran Amerks riled the younger Rangers with their heavy checking. The Dutton crew could not hope to match speed with Rangers but they planned to slow the youngsters down somewhat and then match their wit and wile with excited youth. Tomorrow night the Rangers will not succumb so easily to the Dutton strategy.

Having Babe Siebert back in harness again meant the difference between victory and defeat for Canadiens. The veteran defenseman not only scored one of the goals and assisted in another against the Hawks, but he blocked the rushes of Chicago time and again. Neither team played the type of game they like, both being proficient at low scoring and defensive backchecking.

Chicago took the lead and that upset Canadiens' strategy and forced them to open up. Canadiens tied the score, but the Hawks forged out front again. Finally Canadiens tied once more and took the lead, but the Hawks came right back to even matters at four-all. With only three minutes remaining to play the Frenchmen scored two more to win.

Toe Blake, aggressive forward of the Canadiens, was the scoring hero with three goals. There is a chance that the Hawks will tie up the series in Chicago tomorrow night before a partisan home crowd and on home ice, but it looks like the Frenchmen carry a little too much speed for the courageous Hawks.

Hard-Working Left-Handers of Bees

Left to Right—Billy Weir, Melrose, Mass., Youngster, and Milburn Shoffner, Veteran. Weir Is Playing His Second Year in the Major Leagues After College Baseball and the Latter Has Been in the Minor Leagues for Years

Scrimmage Friday For Harvard Team

A comfortable working number of gridiron candidates are under the tutelage of Dick Harlow on Soldiers Field for spring practice. According to estimates, the 46 freshman aspirants will be augmented before the week is out by nearly as many varsity squad members. Yesterday some of the lettermen did not report because of other activities, including Cliff Wilson, Chief Boston, Rick Hedblom and Ken Booth.

Following a lengthy workout in which several experiments of shifting men from strong positions to spots that need assistance were tried, Coach Harlow announced that he hoped to be able to indulge in a light scrimmage as early as this coming Friday. Russ Allen, Chuck Klein, Joe Nee, Ralph Pope and Vernon Struck, 1937 team graduates, assisted in handling the candidates. Harlow, Johnny Wood, Lyle Clark and Henry Lamar of the regular coaching staff were on hand.

Co-Captains at C. C. N. Y.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—Members of the College of the City of New York basketball team have elected co-captains for next year. They are Emanuel Jarmon, guard, and Louis Lefkowitz, both members of the junior class.

Southern Pick-Ups

Shoffner Working Hard

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 23—While Manager Casey Stengel has run his Boston Bees through their paces here on the Ninth Avenue Fair Grounds, stressing changes in batting styles and their possibilities, a big left-handed pitcher has gone silently about his business of getting into shape for his first full season in the National League. Milburn Shoffner, a minor leaguer with considerable experience, has clinched the hard-work crown among the pitchers.

Every day since the beginning of spring training, Shoffner has either worked in an exhibition game, in batting practice or on the sidelines. A husky fellow, Milburn reported many pounds over his pitching weight, but today looks fit and capable of hurling a double-header against the Giants.

Several years back, when Stengel was managing Toledo in the American Association, he had Shoffner on his mound staff, but the blonde left-hander rarely took baseball seriously. Had he settled down, he unquestionably would have been established in the majors long ago.

Second Trip Up

This is Shoffner's second trip to the big time, the Cleveland Indians having paid $35,000 for the native Texan six seasons ago. He did well for a while, but eventually his unsteadiness brought him his return to the minors.

At a time when the veteran was considering retirement from baseball, he came under the wing of Bob Coleman at Scranton, a Boston farm last year in the New York-Pennsylvania League. Bob's confidence in the hurler was substantiated by three successive shutouts over a stretch of 29 innings. Shoffner finished the pennant race with the last-place Scranton team by winning 17 and losing 13, and Coleman recommended his promotion to the Bees.

Milburn's attitude toward baseball has changed. Mellowed by his stretch in the minors, he is intent on making this trip to the National League remunerate for his failure with Cleveland.

Pitched Very Well

His first experience with the Bees, then under the management of Bill McKechnie, was a three-hit shutout of the Phillies, at the Beehive last September. Before the race had risen to its conclusion Milburn had added another triumph over the Phils and one against Pittsburgh. He also dropped a close one to the Cubs.

At this writing, Shoffner was in line for regular starting duty with Turner, Fette and MacFayden. He is smart, has poise and is particularly effective facing left-handed batters. Being a "lefty," he probably holds an edge over rivals in the race for permanent starting work.

President Bob Quinn is indeed fortunate to have a man with the ability of Bob Coleman connected with his minor league interests. The former Scranton pilot, who this year takes charge of the new Three-I League club at Evansville, Ind., is better equipped to direct the destinies of a major league outfit than are several who are now lurking in fast company.

However, as Coleman is particularly talented in the art of selecting and teaching youngsters, he is far more valuable to the Bees in his present capacity than he would be on the coaching lines at the Beehive.

Stengel is impressed by the spirit being shown by Outfielder Roy Johnson. Roy loves to win and is not backward about revealing his feelings when the Bees are forced to accept defeat. He will hit better this year.

Max West, the Mission rookie, is making the grade. Coming here with a .331 batting average but a rather weak defensive record, the youngster has surprised Stengel with his speed in the outfield. Max is a rangy left-handed hitter who drives balls as hard to left field as he does to right.

Boston Newspaper Bowling League
(Standing March 22)

	Strings	Won	Lost	Pinfall
Monitor No. 1	372	71	39	37,330
Globe No. 1	372	68	42	37,158
Post No. 1	372	64	46	36,988
Record	375	63	39	37,163
Post No. 2	375	49	51	36,986
American	372	47	53	36,897
Monitor No. 2	375	45	55	36,488
Transcript	375	44	56	36,065
Globe No. 2	372	25	75	34,943
Pilot	370	24	76	34,907

Results March 22

Monitor No. 1, won 3; Post No. 1, won 1.
American, won 3; Post No. 2, won 1.
Record, won 3; Monitor No. 2, won 1.
Globe No. 2, won 3; Transcript, won 2.
Globe No. 1, won 4; Pilot 0.

Records

High Single—Johns, Post No. 1, 158.
High Total—Swanson, Monitor No. 1, 378.
High Team Single—Monitor No. 1, 609.
High Team Total—Monitor No. 1, 1657.

Stanley Cup Play-Off Scoring

	Gls	Assts	Pts
Blake, Canadiens	3	0	3
Haynes, Canadiens	0	2	2
Gagnon, Canadiens	0	2	2
Marsh, Chicago	1	1	2
Goupille, Canadiens	2	0	2
Romnes, Chicago	0	2	2
Siebert, Canadiens	1	1	2
Gottselig, Chicago	1	0	1
Dahlstrom, Chicago	1	0	1
Thompson, Chicago	1	0	1
Dillon, Rangers	1	0	1
Beattie, Americans	1	0	1
Sorrell, Americans	1	0	1
Seibert, Chicago	0	1	1
Shill, Chicago	0	1	1
Jenkins, Chicago	0	1	1
Heller, Rangers	0	1	1
L. Patrick, Rangers	0	1	1
Gallagher, Americans	0	1	1
R. Smith, Americans	0	1	1
Wiseman, Americans	0	1	1

Princeton Names Harding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 23—Richard B. Harding '39 of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Princeton varsity wrestling team for next year. He is champion at 126 pounds.

Wesleyan Elects Esterbrook

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 23 (AP)—Grant E. Esterbrook of Brooklyn has been elected captain of the 1938-'39 Wesleyan wrestling team. He holds the Little Three championship in the 145-pound class.

Around The Hub

Harvard had two more new captains today as a result of elections held yesterday by the swimming and fencing teams. E. Russell Greenhood, Jr., '39, of Wellesley Hills, the Crimson's outstanding diver for the past two years, was chosen to succeed Capt. Charlie Hutter. Nathaniel Batchelder, Jr., '39, of Windsor, Conn., was elected to lead the fencers.

If present plans are successfully completed, the Boston Olympics will stretch their hockey season through to April 8 and 9 in order to play the Sherbrooke Red Raiders of the Quebec Provincial Senior Hockey League. The Sherbrooke manager called Walter Brown yesterday and started negotiations for a three-game series, the first game to be played at the Garden on Sunday afternoon, April 3, and the remaining two on Saturday night and Sunday afternoon of April 9 and 10.

Paul Guibord, speedy right winger of the Olympics, has to be in Milwaukee on next Monday for business and in order that the Melrose star may play in the Valleyfield series, Walter Brown has agreed to foot the bills for an airplane trip.

The New England Boys' Clubs swimming championships sponsored by the local club will be held in the Harvard swimming pool on Saturday, April 2, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Friday this week will be the first meeting of the season of the Twilight Four-Ball League officials. They will meet at the Charles River Country Club to discuss important matters and to arrange the 1938 schedule.

Tufts varsity tennis season is under way with a group of Jumbo net candidates working out in the Cousens Gymnasium, under the supervision of Coach Bill Howard. Headed by Capt. Gordon Stott, who is slated to play No. 1 spot for the third year, three other lettermen were on hand. Sheldon Rotenberg, a junior who held the No. 2 spot last year and teamed with Stott in the Tufts leading doubles combination, Ephraim Gale, and Carl Hastings completed the group of veterans.

More than 26,000 youngsters, it is estimated by the Boston Park Department, will see the American League baseball picture, "Batter Up," when 12 free showings will be given March 28, to enroll. Entries have Boston.

Basketball teams desiring to enter the fifteenth annual amateur basketball tournament of the Boys' Club of Boston have until next Monday, March 29, to enroll. Entries have been coming in fast during the past few days and indicate a record entry list this year.

Boston University outdoor track squad has started work with Coach Win Marling at Nickerson Field. Marling looks for a successful season as the only losses from last season's team, which dropped only one meet, are Larry McGovern, Ben Franklin, and Dick Lynch. The schedule: April 16—Class meet; 23—Massachusetts State at Amherst; 30—M. I. T. and Tufts at Cambridge. May 7—Middlebury; 14—Eastern Intercollegiates at Worcester; 20-21—New England Intercollegiates at Providence.

New Montreal Open Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 23 — With prize money designed to attract the foremost golfers of the United States, Canada and Europe, a $12,500-tournament designated "The Montreal Open" will be a yearly event in the French-Canadian metropolis starting June 1939, according to a committee of prominent golfers of the Province of Quebec.

In making the announcement Vernon G. Cardy, chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements for the tournament, said "it is highly probable" that among the starters will be Henry Cotton, British open champion.

Tatton to Coach Northeastern Cross-Country Teams This Year

Gerald R. Tatton of Medford, head coach of track at Northeastern, will drop his football duties next fall and will be coach of the varsity and freshman cross-country teams, it was announced today by Edward S. Parsons, director of athletics. Taking Tatton's place as head freshman football coach will be Harold Kopp, former Western Maryland captain who was Jimmy Dunn's varsity line coach last year.

Tatton has been coach of the highly successful Northeastern freshmen elevens since the sport was instituted five years ago, but his chief athletic interest is track. He succeeds Herb Morang of Waltham, who took over the cross-country duties last fall after his brother Langley had been forced by business to give up coaching work.

Satisfied With Morang

In announcing the change Professor Parsons said, "We were completely satisfied with the work of Herb Morang, who did remarkably well in his one year with us. We have tried for several years to incorporate cross-country under one of our full-time coaches, and with the presence of Kopp we were able to release Tatton from his football duties."

An outstanding high and broad jumper, Tatton was a member of Medford High's state championship team in 1924. Matriculating at Northeastern he became a consistent point-winner in the high jump and high hurdles, winning Eastern Intercollegiate championships in both events, and in 1928 he won the New England A. A. U. indoor high jump title.

The new freshman football coach, Kopp, has an enviable athletic background which started at Tome School with the winning of 12 varsity letters in football, baseball, basketball, and soccer. At Western Maryland he won eight letters, captained the football team in his senior year under Dick Harlow, and was named for two years on the all-State eleven.

Won President's Cup

Kopp won the President's Cup at Western Maryland as captain of the R. O. T. C. unit and also received from Harlow a wrist watch, inscribed: "To my greatest captain, Harold Kopp."

After leaving Western Maryland, Kopp played professional baseball with Albany in the International League and was player-coach of a semiprofessional football team which lost only one game during the season of 1933. He holds several athletic records, including the bi-State league home run crown. In that league he also set a record by hitting three home runs in one game.

Kopp is assisting Herb Gallagher with the varsity baseball team and is freshman baseball coach. He was freshman coach of basketball this past winter, so with the football appointment he becomes freshman coach in all major sports except track and hockey.

Four Coast Teams To Re-enter I. C. 4-A

LOS ANGELES, March 23 (AP)—The big four of the Golden State—Southern California, Stanford, California and University of California at Los Angeles—plan to enter the I. C. A. A. A. A. track and field championships after a two-year absence.

The last time the western universities competed, in 1935, Southern California won with 51 points and California was second with 27½.

Willis O. Hunter, U. S. C.'s athletic director, said today the Trojans definitely had decided to enter the track classic. Coach Harry Trotter said U. C. L. A. likewise would be represented.

Dates of the I. C. A. A. A. A. conflicted with those of the Pacific Coast Conference meet in 1936 and 1937, but this year the Conference has chosen May 27-28, and the I. C. A. A. A. A. has taken June 4-5.

Coast teams are expected to move on to Minneapolis for the N. C. A. A. meet June 17-18.

Umpire Gets First-Hand Information

Bill Summers, American League Umpire
Veteran Arbiter Dons Uniform and Glove to Catch a Few During Spring Training and Brush Up on a Closer View of Balls and Strikes

Gerry Tatton
Head Coach of Track at Northeastern and Newly Appointed Varsity and Freshman Cross-Country Mentor

Caley Sisters Coming to Hub Ice Carnival

The names of two more great figure skating stars have been added to the feature attractions of "You're Invited," the annual ice carnival of The Skating Club of Boston, which will be held at Boston Garden, April 1 and 2. The latest champion pair secured for the forthcoming great amateur skate fest, being those graceful ice artists, the Caley sisters, of Toronto.

Heretofore the Caley sisters have been known to Hub skating fans by name and reputation, as this will be their first Boston appearance. They have, however, skated in New York and several other American cities, and the glowing praise of their grace and skill gives promise of a great treat for the Hub public.

Both young ladies, Dorothy and Hazel, are members of the Granite Club of Toronto, and are prominent socially in that city. They, too, are famous for their ability as swimmers. For the past three years they have been featured at the Lake Placid mid-summer figure skating operetta.

Dorothy Caley was the 1937 Canadian ladies singles champion, and placed fourth in the North American championships. Her sister Hazel placed fourth in the Canadian singles championships both last year and this year. Skating in both singles and pairs numbers these sensational Canadian skaters are sure to thrill local fans.

In addition to the Caley sisters, "You're Invited" lists Evelyn Chandler, her accomplished partner, Bruce Mapes, and the sure-fire laugh-provoker, in a class all his own, Douglas Duffy.

The leading local amateur skating stars, such as Joan Tozzer, Polly Blodgett, Gretchen Merrill, Bernard Fox, Jim and Grace Madden, and Dick Hapgood, will all have leading parts in the production.

N. E. Golfers Advance

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 23 (AP)—All of the favorites, including Mrs. Warren W. Beard of Boston, the medalist, and Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., entered the second round of match play in the eighth Augusta Women's Golf Tournament today.

Mrs. Beard, who defeated Mrs. Joseph Sloman of Baltimore, 4 and 3, yesterday, was paired with Grace Amory of New York who turned in a 5-and-4 victory over Alice Rutherford of Alamucky, N. J.

Miss Bauer shot sub-par golf to defeat Barbara Bourne of New York 4 and 3, and met Mrs. Charles Newbold of Kansas City in a second-round match today. Mrs. Newbold defeated Mrs. H. F. Prunaret of Boston, 4 and 3.

Navy Set for Vermont

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 23 (AP)—Max Bishop, coach of the Naval Academy baseball team, yesterday picked his starting line-up for the opening game with the University of Vermont on Saturday. A. A. Thompson, shortstop, will lead the Navy batting order. He will be followed by W. A. McGuiness, second; W. T. Ingram, left field; R. C. Mann, center field; R. R. Wooding, first; C. F. Salvia, right field; A. F. Sbisa, third; J. Adair, catcher, and J. J. Bruckel, pitcher. All are lettermen except Wooding and Salvia.

Yale Squash Victor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 23 (AP)—Yale's squash racquets team triumphed over Cambridge, 3 to 2, yesterday as the English squad started its American invasion. Five-game matches won by Bob Houk of Yale and Pat Sherrard of Cambridge featured.

Miller Golf Medalist

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 23 (AP)—Louis Miller of Chester, Nova Scotia, a winter resident of Bermuda, yesterday won the qualifying medal in the Bermuda amateur golf championship. Miller shot a brilliant round of 69 over the Riddell's Bay course.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Cincinnati 6, Washington (A) 3.
New York (A) 7, Brooklyn 6.
Louisville 4, Boston (A) 3.
Boston (N) 13, St. Louis (N) 9.
Philadelphia (A) 10, New York (N) 2.
Memphis 3, Philadelphia (N) 6.
St. Louis (A) 4, San Antonio 3.
Chicago (N) 12, Chicago (A) 1.
San Francisco 1, Pittsburgh 6.
Baltimore 5, Nashville 6.
Kansas City 4, Newark 5.

Pitching Makes Up Difference In Baseballs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 23—Now that it has been scientifically pointed out that there is practically no difference between the baseballs used in the National and American Leagues, as President Bob Quinn of the Boston Bees insisted a short time ago, perhaps these nonsensical discussions will cease.

The Federal Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C., put the baseballs through many tests. Scientists worked with machines, ballistics and similar yardsticks, and even took their robot batter out to Griffith Stadium to hit mechanical home runs. In fact, every possible test was recorded except that involving the human element, which, after all, is unquestionably the more important.

Bob Quinn recently made the statement here in the spring training camp of the Bees, that he could tell whether or not the ball was going to be lively in any game, by checking on the pitchers. The pitcher with control, speed, curves, strong fingers and a smart head, can "deaden" any baseball, while by the same rule a really good hitter can make it lively.

Must Retain Ball

It is suggested that the two major leagues must retain the current style of ball because the manufacturers show no desire to make drastic changes in factory machinery that has been turning out baseballs for many years.

However, regardless of the stories that have developed over the new "dead" sphere, as adopted by the National League, and the so-called "rabbit" ball retained for at least another year by the American, there will still be high and low score games as in the past, depending—as Bob Quinn said—on who is doing the pitching and hitting.

Speaking of the National and American Leagues, many of the big time magnates are disturbed considerably by the recent article in one of the larger magazines by a prominent New York scribe. Even American League officials, who were boosted in the article while the Nationals were termed "minor leaguers" and various other humiliating names, have risen in protest.

Of course, nothing will be done about it. The story will soon be forgotten. But the point is, this scribe is getting his living out of the game as are many others, and is hardly in a position to "knock" it. Baseball will continue to prosper despite such articles, but a boost would have been more appropriate.

The Cincinnati Reds have registered a hit by signing Edd Roush to their coaching staff. Those who know the old outfielder, batting champion of the National League in 1917 and 1919, and who know he was the spark plug of a great string of teams during his more than 10 seasons with the Reds, believe he will be invaluable to Manager Bill McKechnie this season.

Should Improve Hitting

Roush should not only find a way to increase the "fighting spirit" at Cincinnati, but he should improve the team's hitting.

Last spring, those who were with the Boston Bees in their training grounds at St. Petersburg, were amazed at the agility of the veteran Roush, who had been retired for several years. Wandering into the Boston camp in search of exercise, Edd donned a uniform and shortly attracted attention. In fact, for a few minutes he was a far better ball player than any one on the Bee roster, but after a brief exertion was forced to sit down in the bleachers and let the young men carry on.

So good did Roush look that several of the newspapermen suggested that McKechnie, then pilot of the Bees, offer the outfielder a contract. However, Edd was too well situated financially to think about the trials of a 154-game schedule.

E. R.

British Sextet Beats U. S.

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—The British international hockey team last night defeated the United States, 6 to 4. A previous meeting between the teams, which took part in the recent Prague World championship tournament won by Canada, resulted in a 2-2 tie. Three Canadian-trained players, Alex Archer and Bob Whitelaw of Winnipeg and Tom Forgie of Brantford, Ont., scored two goals each for Britain. The United States marksmen were Art Bogue, Detroit, Ray Lemieux, Waterville, Maine, Laurier Charest, Lewiston, Maine, and Allen Van, St. Paul, Minn.

Luisetti Signs With Movies

LOS ANGELES, March 23 (AP)—Hank Luisetti, sensational Stanford basketball player, signed a contract yesterday to play the lead in a (Paramount) movie titled "Campus Confessions." It was understood he would receive $10,000. Generally considered to be the greatest basketball star ever developed on the Pacific Coast, Luisetti established a new collegiate scoring mark for four years of competition this season with a total of 1596 points, 64 more than the previous record.

Cambridge Crew Sets Mark

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—The Cambridge crew, preparing for its annual race with Oxford April 2, established a new record for a part of the course yesterday. The Cantabs pulled from Hammersmith Bridge to Chiswick Steps in 3:40, three seconds faster than the record made by Oxford in 1924. Earlier the Cambridge varsity had served as pacemaker for its reserve "Goldie" crew, which rowed the full course in 20:09 training for Saturday's Head of the River race.

Bowdoin Hockey Captain

BRUNSWICK, Me., March 22 (AP)—Bowdoin's hockey lettermen last night elected Daniel F. Hanley, Amesbury, Mass., a defense man, as 1939 captain.

Where to Dine

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Each day . . . for breakfast, lunch or supper, our cafeterias serve deliciously cooked and prepared specials for as low as twenty cents. Each one is piping hot, fresh from our grills or ovens. In these days they are popular indeed.

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Tempting variety of fresh vegetables, delicious meats, fish, etc., skillfully prepared and served; 2000 satisfied patrons daily.
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Commerce and Finance

Germany Making Strong Effort to Prevent Austrian Price Rise

Business and Industry

Livestock Supply In U. S. Smallest Since Year 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1937 the total supply of livestock in the United States showed a decrease of only 0.5 per cent despite the reduction' in the feed supply as the result of the drought-damaged harvest of the previous year, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

The supply, continues the report, at the beginning of 1938, however, was the smallest since 1929. An increase in the supply of hogs and sheep during 1937 was more than offset by a decrease in the supply of cattle, horses and mules.

Raising Not Curtailed

Although cattle raising was not curtailed to any appreciable extent in 1937, the new supply was exceeded by the number slaughtered. The total number of cattle on farms declined during 1937 for the fourth consecutive year, dropping to 65,930,000 from the record high of 74,262,000 at the beginning of 1934. The current supply, however, does not represent a scarcity since it is considerably larger than it was during the years immediately preceding the depression. Cattle on farms at the beginning of 1929, for instance, totaled only 58,878,000.

The short corn crop of 1936 caused a curtailment of pig-raising in 1937 but the new supply exceeded the number slaughtered as the result of economical consumption of pork products. The number of hogs on farms consequently rose during 1937 from 42,948,000 to 44,418,000. The supply at the beginning of 1938, however, was relatively small, exceeding by only a small amount the very short supply of 39,004,000 at the beginning of 1935. It was 35.9 per cent below the record high of 69,304,000 at the beginning of 1923.

Sheep-Raising Holds

Sheep-raising in 1937 was maintained at a relatively high level and the new lamb crop exceeded the number of sheep slaughtered. The number on farms rose during 1937 from 52,588,000 to 52,918,000. The supply at the beginning of 1938 was only slightly below the post-war peak of 53,974,000 at the beginning of 1932.

The supply of horses and mules continued to dwindle during 1937. The number of horses on farms declined for the nineteenth consecutive year. At the beginning of 1938 horses numbered 11,163,000 as compared with 11,445,000 a year earlier and with the peak of 21,842,000 at the beginning of 1919. The number of mules declined in 1937 for the thirteenth consecutive year to 4,477,000 from the post-war peak of 5,918,000 at the beginning of 1925.

Steel Operations Hit Highest Rate Since Mid-November

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The steel industry is now producing ingots at the highest rate since mid-November, according to Iron Age. Operations during the past week increased two points to 34 per cent of mill capacity.

Probably for the first time since the first half of 1937 orders are running in excess of shipments. While this change of trend is too small to be highly significant, the industry derives some encouragement from even a minor release from the stalemate of recent months.

The advance in freight rates, which will become generally effective on March 28, has not exerted the slightest effect upon the buying policies of the railroads, though it is responsible for a part of the current miscellaneous buying.

That much of the current buying is a logical seasonal development is indicated, however, by the fact that the sudden arrival of spring weather throughout the country has expanded sales of wire products, particularly wire fencing, more than any other class of steel products. As an example, an outstanding wire manufacturing unit has increased its operations from 21 per cent two weeks ago to 33 per cent this week. Much of the buying of wire products has come from farm areas.

The keenest disappointments to the steel industry are the failure of the automobile manufacturers to make appreciable gains in production and the continued withholding of orders by the railroads.

Railroad orders, although meager, include 10 diesel-electric switching locomotives ordered by the New Haven from the American Locomotive Co., 4175 tons of rails for the Chicago & Great Western and the release of 10,930 tons of rails to the Colorado mill against an order for 22,000 tons placed last December. The Erie may buy 15,000 tons of rails.

A minor decline in steel scrap at Pittsburgh has lowered the Iron Age scrap composite price 4c a ton to $13.54.

Completes New Oil Well

NEW YORK—Plymouth Oil Company has completed its C-95 well in San Patricio County, Texas, at around 6,150 feet in a new deep sand, the fourth in the field. The well on final test is flowing about 175 barrels a day. The new area will add materially to Plymouth's underground reserves. Company has about 10,000 acres in this section on the so-called Welder lease.

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G. M. Overseas Sales a Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

General Motors Corporation cars and trucks sales to dealers overseas during February totaled 30,335 units, the highest February volume on record, and were 10.3 per cent greater than sales in February of last year.

In the first two months of 1938, sales of 60,190 units were also at a record volume level and represented an increase of 10.5 per cent over sales in the first two months of 1937.

For the twelve months through February 1938, sales totaled 369,213 units—an increase of 13.3 per cent over the volume in the twelve months ended February 28, 1937.

Wheeler Points Out Van Sweringen Paid For Opposing Probe

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate committee investigating railroad financing developed that Van Sweringen railroads had contributed heavily to organizations headed by Milton W. Harrison, New York Railroad consultant, who actively opposed the inquiry.

Chairman Wheeler (D-Mont) put into the record memoranda showing that Research Associates, Inc., received $64,590 in 1931 from five Van Sweringen roads.

The contributions made were Chesapeake & Ohio, $25,000; Erie, $15,750; Nickel Plate, $6,375; Missouri Pacific, $22,215; and Texas & Pacific, $5,250. The next year some of the roads gave a total of $46,000.

Mr. Harrison had organized and was head of Research Associates which studied railroad problems. He also was head of the Railroad Security Owners Association which later absorbed Research Associates.

Mr. Harrison was on the witness stand at the time. He testified that Research Associates paid him $69,000 in two years and that he now received $15,000 a year as advisor to the Security Owners Association.

Lawrence Brown, committee attorney, asked whether appearances against railroad bills in Congress had not been "solely because of the Van Sweringen influence."

"Why, that's the assumption, I think," Mr. Harrison answered.

Senator Wheeler produced a memorandum signed by Mr. Harrison and dated Feb. 18, 1935, which described the present investigation as "a fishing expedition" which would be a "red herring" across the path of constructive railroad legislation.

"The statement was a very great mistake," Mr. Harrison commented.

He characterized as a "joke" a note he wrote to J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, in which he said he thought he had "scotched" Senator Wheeler's resolution for the inquiry. Mr. Pelley's answer, also put in the record, said Mr. Harrison had done a "splendid job."

American Woolen Inventory Reduced Sharply Since Jan. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Reduction of the inventory of the American Woolen Company from $22,000,000 at the beginning of the year to $18,000,000 as of March 1, was announced by Moses Pendleton, president, at the annual "stockholders' meeting here. This was the lowest it had been in a great many years, he said.

In answer to queries about the radical fluctuations in inventories over the past four or five years, Mr. Pendleton pointed to the fact that American Woolen was outstanding in its reduction of inventories last year of 34 per cent during a period when practically all industrial companies were expanding, in some cases to as high as 200 per cent. Furnishing exact figures, he said that raw wool stocks had been cut from 50,000,000 pounds at the opening of the year to 3,000,000 pounds at the close, evidence that the management had visualized the possibility of lower values, demonstrated in an average decline in wool of 35 per cent.

Referring further back to inventory fluctuations of previous years, he felt that the cause lay in the tendency of the industry to overproduce and for customers to overbuy with the aftermath of a falling off in consumer demand and the lowering of values.

In answer to a question concerning salary payments, he stated that a sharp retrenchment program had been inaugurated August 1 and since then salary pay rolls have been reduced by $614,000 or the equivalent of 15 per cent of the annual pay roll. Officers' compensation in 1937 amounted to 30 per cent of the 1936 figure and 40 per cent of the 1930 total.

At the meeting at which 516,000 shares of common and preferred were represented against 481,000 shares a year ago, stockholders voted for re-election of the three retiring directors and approved the cancellation of 15,030 shares of preferred, leaving outstanding 366,185 shares.

Pennroad Corporation Net Declines $117,137 in '37

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—The Pennroad Corporation reported a net income of $2,367,313 for 1937, a decrease of $117,137 from 1936.

Henry H. Lee, president, in a letter to stockholders, said the decrease in income was due primarily to a decrease of $32,790 in interest received from bonds, and a decrease of $245,328 in dividends received from the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railroad Company.

This was partly offset, he said, by an increase of $43,950 in dividends from the Canton Company and of $35,175 from other dividend-paying stocks, some of which were acquired in 1937, and reduction in taxes of $86,725.

Germany's Reserve Greatly Enhanced By Austrian Gold

VIENNA, March 22 (AP)—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, and other German officials who came here with him to bring Austria's financial affairs into line with Germany's, expect to see by May 1 Austria's entire currency absorbed and changed into German marks.

The official rate for the absorption will be two marks for three Austrian schillings.

Greater Germany's gold reserves will be greatly increased by her taking over of the Austrian National Bank and its stocks of gold and foreign exchange.

Big "Pot of Gold"

The Austrian bank's so-called "gold pot" of 404,000,000 schillings consisted of 243,000,000 schillings worth of gold coined and uncoined and 161,000,000 schillings in foreign exchange.

[At the exchange rate prevailing before absorption of the Austrian bank was announced March 17, this "pot" was worth 189,000,000 marks ($75,600,000), or nearly three times the Reichsbank's gold reserve of 70,771,000 marks ($28,308,400).]

Against this gold hoard the Austrian bank in its annual report showed notes in circulation of 943,914,000 schillings, or more than 40 per cent coverage. (Coverage of the German note issue of between five and six billion marks was less than 1.5 per cent.)

In addition to its "gold pot," the Austrian bank had 67,000,000 schillings in foreign exchange not used for note coverage.

Informed sources said what would happen to Austrian Government bonds would remain unanswered for a long time, since detailed negotiations would be necessary with various countries which absorbed those bonds.

To Bar Austrian Price Rise

The German economics ministry, labor front and the Reichsbank are concentrating efforts on preventing a rise in prices in Austria, and are confident that this question can be shelved for some time.

This is because of the device of converting Austrian schillings into marks at a decreed rate of three to two instead of the pre-anschluss rate of two to one.

This action was based on realization that the purchasing power of the schilling was greater than its official exchange rate indicated. Wage and price increases would have occurred here automatically to adjust Austrian prices to German had the two-to-one ratio been kept. This would have thrown the whole economic system more out of gear than giving the schilling the improved rate.

Even so, it is recognized that Austrian wages, when converted into Reichsmarks, will prove to be somewhat lower than those prevailing in the rest of Germany.

To meet this situation, efforts will be exerted first, to bring down the cost of production, today admittedly higher in Austria; and second, to reduce the profit of middlemen, said to be higher in Austria than in the rest of Germany.

Farmer February Income $487,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated that farmers received $456,000,000 in February from sale of farm products and an additional $31,000,000 in Government benefit payments.

The cash income estimate compared with $603,000,000 in January and $505,000,000 in February, 1937.

The bureau said all major groups of farm commodities recorded somewhat larger than seasonal declines in income, with the income from livestock and livestock products showing the greatest drop.

Recession Reduces U. S. Excise Taxes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury reported the recession had made inroads on Federal excise taxes, which produced $20,000,000 less in February than in February, 1937.

Taxes on gasoline fell off about $1,000,000, on automobiles about $1,500,000, on tobacco about $2,800,000, on liquor about $4,700,000, on capital stock about $2,200,000, and on documents about $1,000,000.

February taxes were slightly higher than a year ago, however, on theater tickets and club dues, on electric energy, oil pipe lines, coconut oil and oleomargarine.

American Investment Co. Acquires Ideal Financing

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Acquisition of the Ideal Financing Association, Inc., of Boston by the American Investment Company, St. Louis, was announced by Donald F. Barnes, president of American Investment.

Mr. Barnes said the Ideal Association has assets in excess of $4,000,000 with a string of 31 small loan offices in New England and New York cities. American has 30 branch offices.

Mr. Barnes is president of the American League Baseball club of St. Louis, owner of the St. Louis Browns.

$165,000,000 for Films

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The 1937-38 film production schedule of the motion picture industry will entail an expenditure of approximately $165,000,000, according to the Film Daily's 1938 Year Book. Of this, $91,000,000 represents Hollywood's annual pay roll. During the year 536 pictures will be produced, according to present schedules, with 276 different industries, arts and crafts participating in the making of a single picture. Studio investment in Hollywood is placed at $108,000,000.

Van Sweringen 'Empire' Shows Holding Company Difficulties

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Wall Street is interested and even amused over the latest legal fight for the remaining shell of the Van Sweringen so-called railroad empire which will come to a head in the special stockholders' meeting of the Chesapeake Corporation on April 4. The control of the whole system, including the lucrative Chesapeake & Ohio, the bankrupt Erie, the precariously solvent Nickel Plate, and all the minor tag-ends of corporate controls, holding companies, and receivership interests which go to make up the "empire," is at stake.

The story runs something as follows. The adventurous Van Sweringen brothers, branching out of a successful suburban real estate venture in Cleveland, acquired more or less by accident an interest in the New York, Chicago, & St. Louis Railroad (the Nickel Plate), which runs through that city. Putting Nickel Plate on its feet, they branched out into other lines, mostly on a shoe-string, but so successfully for a time and astutely that it was said here that at mid-1937 prices, even after the Great Depression, an investor who had taken a share in every Van Sweringen venture would have come out approximately even.

Slump Ruined Van Sweringens

They organized the Van Ess Corporation, which helped control Alleghany Corporation, which borrowed money and with it bought the stock of Chesapeake Corporation, which borrowed money and with it bought the stock of Chesapeake & Ohio, which bought the stock of Erie and Nickel Plate and also invested cash in a wholly-owned Virginia Transport Corporation and one or two other wholly-owned subsidiaries which bought more stock in the same corporations.

But the depression, plus an ill-fated excursion out of the Eastern trunk line area into the Missouri Pacific, ruined the Van Sweringens. Alleghany Corporation was thrown into receivership, and the House of Morgan, which had loaned over $40,000,000 to the brothers on security of a controlling interest in the top holding company, Alleghany, put its Alleghany stock up for auction in New York. It was dramatically knocked down in a crowded auctioneer's room on Vesey Street to Leonard Ayres, representing the Midamerica Corporation, which was a corporation formed by various associates, chief of which was Mr. G. A. Ball, Ohio maker of fruit jars. Mr. Ball offered it to General Motors, but the latter consulted Washington and was told it better stay in the motor business. Mr. Ball then considered putting the stock in a charitable foundation, but Mr. Robert R. Young, of the investment department of General Motors, together with Mr. Allan P. Kirby of New York and Philadelphia, raised something round $3,000,000,000 and bought the empire, just as Charles V of Spain bought the Holy Roman Empire in the sexteenth century with $700,000 borrowed from the bankers of Nuremberg and Antwerp.

Young's Hold Precarious

But Messrs. Young and Kirby's control is precarious. First, they had to give Mr. Ball a mortgage, which must be paid next year or the empire goes back to Mr. Ball and so, presumably, to his charitable fund. Second, the three mortgage obligations of Alleghany Corporation are embarrassing. They require that the market value of the collateral behind them shall exceed the face value by 50 per cent. If by April, 1939, this is not true of the junior issue, the 5's of 1950, then the trustee can and must foreclose. If Chesapeake Corporation stock, comprising the bulk of the collateral, comes back to around 40, some of the security behind the senior obligations can be released to be placed behind these 5's. Otherwise Young and Kirby lose control—and so does Mr. Ball, unless venture capital pops up from somewhere else to help him out.

But in addition to these risks, the Young-Kirby empire-holders face a more immediate hurdle. On taking control, they put two men on the four-man board of directors of the Alleghany-controlled Chesapeake Corporation, Messrs. Charles L. Bradley and John P. Murphy, as president and secretary-treasurer respectively. Young and Kirby are the other two directors. These two men have now, it appears, kicked over the traces, in refusing to attend directors' meetings called by Young and Kirby. This makes a deadlock. There was talk recently of a dissolution of Chesapeake Corporation, which is an intermediate holding company such as in the electric power business would be dissolved under the death sentence of the Utility Act of 1935. But the deadlock prevents it. Other issues, too, have come up.

Wall Street seems to look on the issue as an effort of the Bradley-Murphy group to wrest control from Young and Kirby. An explanation has also been given. The bonds of the Cleveland Terminal Company, where the Van Sweringens started in the railroad business, are jointly guaranteed by the New York Central and the Nickel Plate. The thought is that the Young-Kirby group may want to get from under this by letting the Chesapeake & Ohio-controlled Nickel Plate go into default when its notes mature next fall; and that patriotic Cleveland citizens, including Mr. Bradley, don't want this to happen. These are conjectures.

Bank Holds Control

Now, however, it turns out that the control issue can be decided by the Guaranty Trust Company, trustee for the underlying Alleghany Corporation bonds and so, perhaps, entitled to vote the proxies on the controlling stock of Chesapeake Corporation held as collateral for these bonds. The lawyers will apparently have to decide whether Guaranty can or not. If it can, it will either continue the deadlock by voting it for the Young-Kirby interest, or throw control of Chesapeake Corporation, and thereby of Chesapeake & Ohio, one of the few roads in the country still making money, into the hands of the Bradley-Murphy faction.

There it could stay until the market value of Chesapeake Corporation rises high enough to release collateral behind the underlying obligations of Alleghany Corporation so that it can be placed behind the 5's of 1950 and so permit Alleghany Corporation (Young & Kirby) to vote the Chesapeake Corporation stock and regain control, or at least to take joint control with Bradley and Murphy.

The latter, however, can postpone this indefinitely if they want to, by holding down the earnings of Chesapeake & Ohio, through such familiar methods as padding maintenance, putting 136-pound rails on all branch lines, etc., so that the stock of Chesapeake Corporation, which lives on the dividends from Chesapeake & Ohio, will not go high enough to float Young and Kirby control of Alleghany out from the banks.

Railroad holding companies, while not an invention of the 1920's, had their greatest development during that era. In 1904 the Supreme Court enjoined the Northern Securities Company from acquiring, holding, or voting the shares of two large roads in the Northwest; but it was enjoined not because it was a holding company but because the two roads were competitors and so the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, as well as the spirit of the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 (which prohibited all pooling and traffic agreements between common carriers), was violated. In 1912 the Sherman Act was again applied by the Supreme Court against the acquisition by Union Pacific of 46 per cent of Southern Pacific stock.

Purpose of Holding Concerns

The Transportation Act of 1920 purposed to preserve competition between carriers, and such holding companies as Alleghany and Pennroad were not set up to evade this purpose. They were set up as convenient means of merging control outside of the slow-going development of the I. C. C.'s plans for consolidations into competing systems. The Commission had to pass on all purchase by a railroad of other railroad stock. But it had no jurisdiction over such non-operating corporations as Alleghany.

The Commission, for instance, could not prevent Chesapeake & Ohio from investing till-money in the Virginia Transportation Company. So the latter was set up, and the I. C. C. could not prevent it (because it was only a dummy and not an operating railroad) from buying the stocks of Erie, Nickel Plate, etc.

Observers here are inclined to scoff at the importance, either for good or evil, attached in Washington to the railroad holding company. The imagined power of the Bradley-Murphy people, for instance, to hold down the reported earnings of Chesapeake & Ohio, in order to hamstring the Young-Kirby group, implies no corporate improprieties. The Interstate Commerce Commission has a veto on practically every financial move made by a railroad. The latter cannot lay a foot of new track or take one up, for example, without Commission approval.

The leeway allowed in maintenance accounts is frequently taken by railroad managements, usually to the benefit of the line. Many did it last year. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, one of the best-financed roads in the country, has been quietly doing it in the last two years. The practice is similar to that of industrial corporations, widely discussed in the nineteen-twenties, of "hiding earnings" in better property, in order to keep stockholders from "clamoring for dividends."

Power Output Is Well Below 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended March 19 advanced to 2,017,653,000 kilowatt hours from 2,014,729,000 in the preceding week, a gain of 1 per cent, but was 8.7 per cent under the 2,211,052,000 for the like week of 1937, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The institute reported the following percentage decreases from a year ago, according to major geographic regions: New England 12.8, Middle Atlantic 2.8, Central Industrial 15.6, West Central 7.5, Southern States 5.1, Rocky Mountain 18.1, Pacific Coast 3.8.

Derby Oil Group Charges Waste; Asks New Board

The stockholders protective committee of The Derby Oil & Refining Corp., Wichita, Kansas, in a letter to stockholders, made charges of illegal handling and waste of the corporation's funds by the present management and appealed for support in electing a board of directors independent of the management group.

The committee, which includes two of the eight present directors, is composed of Malcolm L. Bell, Frank S. Deland, Franklin King, Robert T. S. Lowell, Wayand M. Minot and Augustus Hemenway, Jr., all of Boston. Benjamin P. De Witt, of New York, counsel for the committee, is also a director of the corporation.

Pointing out that at the 1937 annual meeting of the corporation it represented holders of approximately one-half the stock at that meeting, the committee sought new proxies sufficient to give it full control of the 1938 meeting to be held on April 13, in Jersey City. The United States Trust Co., of Boston, has been named as agent to receive such proxies.

Draper Nomination Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nomination of Ernest G. Draper to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System won approval of the Senate Banking Committee. Mr. Draper, an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, was born in the District of Columbia but engaged in business in New York City.

Sears, Roebuck Co. Has Record Year; Sales Up 8½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—For the fiscal year ended January 31, 1938, Sears, Roebuck & Company had the largest sales and profits year in the company's history, General Robert E. Wood, president reported in the annual statement to stockholders.

Net profit amounted to $30,828,248, or $5.58 a capital share, compared with $30,660,199, or $5.55 a share on the same basis in the preceding fiscal year. Net sales increased 8.5 per cent to $537,242,400.

General Wood said in referring to the business outlook that it would probably be 60 or 90 days before "we'll know whether we're going up or going down." He added that the company's sales had held up well in the rural areas in the last year, but that business in industrial centers, particularly steel and automobile cities, had declined sharply.

General Wood continued by saying that the firm's spring stock of inventories has been increased more slowly this year than last. Inventories carried at the lower of cost or market, on Jan. 31, 1938, amounted to $101,791,035, compared with $97,042,375 a year earlier. The company had on that date $55,573,605 in customers' installment accounts, its installment business having "increased substantially" in 1937.

The total tax bill for the 1937 fiscal year was $14,329,243, the report showed and General Wood pointed out that its ratio to final net income was 46.5 per cent, compared with 38.5 per cent a year before and 18.9 per cent 10 years ago.

General Wood said the company paid $772,000 as an undistributed profits tax, levied, although the company paid out all but $520,000 of its net income in dividends, because "the government does not allow tax exemption on the full amount of depreciation and reserve which, for sound business reasons and in accordance with our established policy, we have set up for this year."

During the year, the report said, the percentage of sales for retail stores increased more than for the mail order houses, chiefly because of the opening of 36 new retail outlets. Last year retail stores accounted for 62 per cent of the sales volume and mail order houses, 38 per cent.

The company contributed out of the 1937 earnings $2,561,750 to the employees' savings and profit sharing fund, the largest contribution in the last 10 years. This was in addition to social security taxes of $2,484,000.

California Business Lower for February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Business in California during February receded almost to the levels of two years ago, according to a report by Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco.

The February figure of 96.1 in the Bank's index of California business (in which the 1923-25 average equals 100) compares with 100.7 in January; 110.4 in February last year, and 93 in February, 1936. All four factors of the index—industrial production, freight carloadings, bank debits and department store sales—show declines in February, as compared with January.

Bank debits for January-February at 15 California cities declined 14 per cent from corresponding 1937 levels; newspaper advertising in four cities declined 10 per cent; passenger-automobile sales 45 per cent (to about 1935 levels); commercial-car sales 11 per cent (but still the third highest sales on record for those months).

General Classified

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AGENCIES WANTED

ESTABLISHED firm in Glasgow about to take larger premises with ample storage accommodation, would like to hear from firms desiring representation here and requiring to maintain stocks. ANGUS BROTHERS, 73, Robertson Street, Glasgow, Scotland.

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GENEALOGY

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COUNTRY mansion (1732) in own deer park, set summer months; 17 family, 7 staff bedrooms, 8 reception; tennis, golf, boating; 20 miles London; easy reach Ascot, Windsor, Henley; 400 yards; reduction long period. Write LADY CLAYTON EAST Hall Place, Nr. Maidenhead, England.

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Member of the National Bituminous Coal Commission Since 1937. Unanimously Chosen Chairman of the Commission. Mr. Tetlow Is a Member of the United Mine Workers and Was President of District 6 of That Body

Time for Applying For Corn Loans Is Extended by U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Wallace announced that the time for making application for Government corn loans, set originally to expire March 31, had been extended indefinitely.

The Secretary explained the extension was ordered under the new farm act to encourage growers to "begin putting the ever normal granary for corn into operation by storing on their farms a much larger percentage of their past production than they have been in the habit of storing in previous years."

The loan rate is 50 cents a bushel. Loans are available only to those farmers who co-operated with the 1937 soil conservation program.

"The loans are intended to give the co-operating farmers as much price protection as possible in carrying increased supplies of corn on their farms," Mr. Wallace said.

"During the year 1937 the weather was very favorable for the production of corn in most of the commercial corn area, and farmers raised and harvested an abundant crop of unusually good quality corn. The price is not high and farmers are in a good position to start the ever normal granary."

General Classified

SALESWOMEN WANTED

ESTABLISH a profitable, permanent, dignified business in your own home town, representing this famous line of California Sportswear; complete sales training and field assistance; previous sales experience not necessary, but desirable; commission basis; women with cars preferred; producers gain rapid promotion to managerial positions; sound, well-rated company; many Monitor readers are already successful and valued Caltex representatives. Write for complete information. CALTEX SPORTSWEAR CO., 9130 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. D-133, Indianapolis.

PART-TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce locally our line of "Double A" Better Books, Monitor-advertised. Liberal commissions and practical sales helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 156, Chicago

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HOUSE trailer builder, government airplane auto engine, and gear inspection; single; go anywhere. Write Box A-3, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Local Classified

ANTIQUES

WANTED — Antique furniture, glassware, china, cut glass. What have you? Prospect 1479. Write Box 41, Somerville, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 137 Park Drive, S. 1—Sublet at sacrifice, furn. or unfurn., 3-room apt. in Penway; cross ventilation; beautiful view; few minutes' walk Mass Ave. COM. 5800.

NEAR The Mother Church, furnished or unfurnished one-room hotel apartment, kitchenette, bath; reasonable. KENmore 4300, Suite 415.

NEW YORK CITY
140 East 46th Street

Convenient in both location and arrangement. The GILFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments. Furnished or unfurnished; full housekeeping facilities; switchboard; gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available; lease.

The Hotel Victoria
271 Dartmouth St., Copley Sq., Boston
Now available, several two-room suites from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.
Every Service Intended

NORTH QUINCY, MASS.—Available May 1st, 4 large attractive rooms, conveniently located; modern improvements, $34. ORA. 8070-M.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BRIGHTON, MASS.—Quiet charm of a well-planned home combined with the conveniences of a modern hotel; two-room suites, either furnished or unfurnished, including electricity and gas; $60-$90. Call MRS. WINWARD, STAdium 1240.

NEW YORK CITY, 114 Morningside Drive—Attractive, completely furnished 4 rooms; accommodates 3; regular kitchen; Frigidaire; low rent.

SUBLET—Completely furnished penthouse, 3 rooms, bath, kitchen and terrace; May 1st to October 1st; reasonable. Circle 6-2497, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 72nd St., 325 East, (3-A)—Attractive; living room, fireplace, 2 bedrooms, bath, dinette, kitchen, foyer; restricted building; sublet May-Nov., 39; $75. Butterfield 8-1839 mornings or evenings.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Furnished or unfurnished apartment, with piano, for two ladies; N. Y. C. Christian Scientist preferred. Tel. Circle 7-5373 (N. Y. C.).

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ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern rugs. Import facilities and Western service. Victorian Rugs, 276 5th Ave., N. Y. MU 4-4347

RUGS domestic and oriental cleaned, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 885 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4065. We do cleaning and repairing too.

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LINCOLN limousine for hire, expert driver. Call KEN. 8082, LOUIS CEFALO, 18 Bothwell Rd., Brighton, Mass.

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COUNTRY BOARD

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British Leader Is Optimistic About Business Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An optimistic note was struck by Sir Ernest J. P. Benn, in his presidential address here recently at this year's annual meeting of the United Kingdom Provident Institution.

He said, "All the known factors taken together point towards continuing prosperity. Employment figures reach totals beyond anything thought possible a few years ago. Unemployment figures tend more and more to indicate the growth of a valuable social service, rather than unemployment as the term was formerly understood.

"We have over 3,000,000 new houses. Some people talk as if the only economic value of a house was in its building, and forget that every house is the permanent foundation of a continuing trade in all things that make it a home. Budget prospects are better than was generally expected, and nearly all the indices and statistics with which we are satiated provide grounds for optimism.

"If everyone believes that a slump is coming and acts accordingly, then undoubtedly a slump will arrive. Attention should, I think, be called in this connection to a curious new phenomenon. There is, I suspect, a risk of a new political technique.

"Governments are vulnerable, and rightly vulnerable, according to the state of trade prevailing during their tenure of office. They may have little or much to do with that state of trade, but they cannot escape blame, nor will they fail to take credit, as the circumstances permit.

"If in the future it is to be considered the duty of the Opposition, whatever Government is in power, to promote the slump psychology in order to damage that Government, a serious new threat to prosperity will appear upon the stage. Having regard, however, to the quality and experience of our electorate, I cannot think that any such sinister device can possibly benefit those who are foolish enough to adopt it."

Local Classified

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DRESSMAKER, experienced (colored), to take work home; highly recommended; alterations. Beatrice Hudgins, 355 W. 148th St., N. Y. C. ED. 4-0283.

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Efficient office and technical help
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Employment Agency, Inc., 578 Madison, N. Y. C.
PLACING HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Also Nurses—Governesses—Housekeepers

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COAT RACKS, TABLES and CHAIRS, to rent and sell. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP 3632

FOR LEASE

PORTLAND, MAINE—Best retail location; four-story brick building, about 1265 square feet. Write Box T-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5913

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Remodeling, Repairing Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made to Measure. L. Curtis, Designer, 13 West Street, Boston. HAN. 8071

HOME WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS., 57 Beals St. — Home for those needing rest and care, or elderly people; reasonable. MRS. INEZ A. COLBURN (formerly of 60 Park St.). ASP. 9478.

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HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

SELLING at genuine bargain prices, fine early American and French furniture, rugs, paintings, commodes. GARMISE, 1307 6th Ave. (52nd), New York

HOUSES FOR SALE

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Ten-room house; 3 baths, 2-car garage; lot 50 x 200; good condition. For further information Phone Hazel 2397.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—New white colonial home, 5 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths; extra lavatories; oil heat, 2-car garage; lot 80x115; every modern convenience; price $22,000, financed to suit. FREDERICK D. SMITH, 1378 Springfield Ave., Maplewood, SO. 2-6285

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MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 1,600,000
Previous day 650,400
1938 volume to date 33,341,400
1937 vol. to date 132,304,956

Stocks Recover Somewhat After Heavy Sell Off

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—The stock market staged a minor comeback today after heavy selling in the forenoon had driven it to the lowest levels seen this year.

Losses ranging to around 5 points, however, still were numerous near the final hour. All sections of the list gave ground as hopes for a broad spring business pickup dwindled in speculative circles.

With trading so heavy for a while the ticker dropped behind the market, transactions increased substantially. Trading was at the rate of about 1,400,000 shares for the full session.

The crack in stocks, like the war scare breaks last week, echoed in the bond market, where liquidation again depressed rail and other corporate obligations as holders judged the immediate earnings outlook unsatisfactory. Rubber futures broke widely but most commodities held better than stocks.

Many Hard Hit

Among the hardest hit were U. S. Steel, Allied Chemical, Westinghouse Electric, Bethlehem, Chrysler, American Telephone, Texas Corp., International Harvester, Air Reduction, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Kennecott Copper, American Smelting, Inland Steel, Allis Chalmers, U. S. Rubber and General Electric.

Selling from investment accounts, some brokers said, increased on the failure of pivotal shares to hold above recent lows. With the market generally at the lowest in two years, many discouraged holders sold in apprehension it was in for another intermediate decline on the 1937-38 downswing.

Surprise was expressed in some Wall Street quarters over the tenor of President Roosevelt's address at Gainesville, Ga., in which he attacked "special privilege" anew and contended a "selfish few" were holding back the nation. A selling wave preceded it but the market was comparatively quiet after the speech had been reported on financial tickers.

Quick to retreat under the selling were motor, steel and allied industrial specialties. Closing out of bull positions seemed to have been motivated in part by assumption these industries were going over a little seasonal hump and faced contraction in activity unless recovery forces got a better grip than has been evident lately.

Bonds Drop Sharply

The bond market sold off sharply today, with losses among the leaders ranging from fractions to 3 points or more.

All sectors of the market were hit by declines, which began when stock prices tumbled in early dealings.

Hardest hit were secondary rail and foreign bonds. Off 1 to around 3 in the final hour were Great Northern 4s of '46-'Gt' Illinois Central 4¾s, Southern Pacific 4½ of '68, New York Central 5s, Southern Railway 4s, and Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Nickel Plate 6s of '38 were down 5½ at one time.

Among central European issues, Warsaw City 7s of '58 once were off 8, Carlsbad 8s of '54 down 4, and Polish 6s of '40 off around 2.

Down 1 to 3 or more elsewhere were International Telephone 5s, Studebaker 6s, International Paper 5s, Alleghany 5s of '50, stamped, Utilities Power lb Light 5s and International Hydro Electric 6s.

U. S. Governments were 3-32s of a point higher to 6-32s.

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Steady selling lowered the curb market over a wide front today, some trading favorites declining as much as 5 points.

A heavy loser was Aluminum Co., off around 5 near the final hour. Newmont Mining dipped about 4 and declines of 1 or more were noted in Pittsburgh Plate Glass, International Petroleum, Creole, Lake Shore and United Shoe Machinery.

Cities Service accounted for a good part of total volume, as traders scanned proposed changes in the corporate setup. It showed a fractional mark-down.

Wheat Price Gains Canceled in Chicago

CHICAGO, March 23 (AP)—Severe downturns of securities largely dominated the Chicago wheat market today, and repeatedly served to cancel wheat price gains.

Despite late estimates that export purchases of North American wheat today totaled upward of 600,000 bushels, with corn export buying almost as large, wheat price upturns failed to hold well. Late reports of dust storms southwest were also rendered virtually ineffective as a market influence.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅝off to ¼ up compared with yesterday's finish, May 86 ⅛-¼, July 83 ⅛-¼, corn unchanged to ¼ higher, May 59 ⅝-¾, July 61 ⅝-⅞, and oats unchanged.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Price movements were mixed in the stock market today, the gilt-edged division moving upward on encouraging revenue figures. American securities closed weak with losses ranging from 1 to 5 points. Industrials were in fair demand, especially distilling shares, tobaccos and steels, and home rails also advanced. Coppers opened lower but recovered later while European bonds sold off.

Paris: The general tone was weak at the close of the Bourse with the industrial group under pressure and prices 5 to 20 francs down. Banking shares finished 15 to 70 francs lower and Royal Dutch lost 180 francs and Suez Canal 455. Rentes were mixed at 50 centimes higher to 75 lower.

Liverpool: Cotton eased in sympathy with declines in most overseas markets and closing prices were down 7 to 8 points. Sentiment was influenced by the unfavorable supply and demand outlook which caused scattered liquidation.

Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Chge

46	36½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	46	46	46	Mar22
63	34½	Acme Sti (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	+2
10⅝	6¼	Adams Exp	80	6⅛	7⅛	6	— ⅛
20¾	10	Adams-Millis (2a)	3	19	19	19	Mar19
23	19½	Addressing (1.40)	8	19½	19	19	— ½
3	1⅝	Advance Rumely	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Mar19
58¼	46⅛	Air Reduction (1a)	27	47	48⅜	47	— 3
58¼	⅞	Air-Way El Appl	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13⅝	9¾	Alas Juneau(.60a)	38	9⅝	9½	9¾	— ⅛
1⅝	1	Alleghany Corp	14	1⅛	1	1	
17⅝	8¾	Alleghany pf ex	2	8⅝	8¾	8¾	Mar22
17⅝	8	Alleghany pf(new	20	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	—1
17¼	10	Alleghany pf(40ex	2	10	10	10	Mar17
17⅛	13½	Alleghany pr pf	3	11	10	10	
21⅝	13½	Alleghany Steel	8	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6¼	Allen Industries	1	6½	6½	6½	
176½	162½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	30	180½	168	168	—4½
9¾	8	Allied Kid (1)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
14⅝	10½	Allied Mills	15	18⅝	10	10	+ ⅝
9¾	6	Allied Stra	40	8	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
83½	43	Allied St pf (5)	1	48½	48½	48½	Mar22
51⅝	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾a)	48	43½	41	42¼	
15½	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	10	13	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
3¾	1⅝	Amal Leather	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
24	14	Amal Leath pf	3	13½	12½	13½	—1½
73½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	3	62	61	61	— 1
66	58⅛	Am Ag Ch Del (1¼a)	3	60	60	60	—1½
15⅛	11	Am Bk Note (¾a)	6	11½	11	11¼	— ⅜
43½	28⅛	Am Bk Shoe (¾a)	5	30½	30	30¼	— ⅛
81½	70¾	Am Can (4)	17	81¼	80	80¼	— ⅜
167	161½	Am Can pf (7)	3	163½	161¼	163¾	+1⅝
27½	18⅝	Am Cards&Fdy	16	18	17⅜	17⅝	—1½
80	34	Am Cards pf (4g)	3	34	33¾	34	—2
17⅝	13½	Am Ch & Ch (¾a)	35	13½	12	13½	— ½
106½	89½	Am Ch&Ch pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 1a
105½	95	Am Chicle (4a)	3	100	100	100	—3
8¾	6	Am Colortype	4	6	6	6	— ⅛
13¾	10½	Am Com Alco (⅝g)	7	10⅝	10¼	10½	— ⅛
16⅝	11	Am Crystal S (¾a)	5	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
4¾	3	Am Encaus Tiling	9	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 2
4⅝	3	Am Exp Foreign Pow	61	3	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	12	Am & F P 6% pf	2	13½	13½	13½	— 3
35½	16⅝	Am & F P 7% pf	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—3¾
11½	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	5	7½	7	7	— ½
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	10	10⅝	10	10	— ⅝
4⅝	3¾	Am Hide&Leather	10	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
26	16	Am Hide & L pf	2	18⅝	18⅝	18½	— ⅛
37¾	33⅞	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	35	35	35	— ½
2¼	1⅝	Am Ice	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
18	13⅜	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	17	16⅝	16½	Mar18
7⅞	5½	Am International	11	5⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
23⅜	16⅛	Am Locomotive	13	16⅛	15	15⅛	—1⅛
74⅛	56	Am Locom pf	4	58½	57⅝	58⅛	
14½	13⅜	Am M & Fdy (.30e)	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Am M & Mot	15	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—1
38¾	30	Am Metal (3g)	21	30	29	30	—1
105½	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	105½	105½	105½	Mar 9
7⅛	4	Am Pow & Lt	70	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
40⅛	25	Am P & L 95pf(1¾kt)	8	26	25	25¾	—1¼
33	22	AmP&L95pf(.85%k)	4	23¼	21½	21½	—2
14¼	11	Am Radiat& S (.60)	93	11¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
22⅞	17⅛	Am Roll Mill	54	17	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
78	66	Am Roll M pf (4½)	4	66½	63¾	65¾	— ⅛
20⅛	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Mar22
14¼	9½	Am Seating	9	9¼	8½	8½	—1
56¾	39	Am Sm & R (1¼e)	76	39	37	38½	—1¾
131	131	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	130	130	130	—3½
52	50¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	3	50	50	50	— ¼
34¾	32⅛	Am Sti Fdrs (¾e)	38	32	30¾	31⅛	—1¾
11⅜	8	Am Stores	2	8	8	8	
31	28	Am Sugar Ref (2)	4	28	28½	28½	—1⅛
117½	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	113½	113½	113½	
18⅝	16⅛	Am Smat Tob (1)	7	16	15	15	—1⅛
149¾	135	Am Tel & Tel (9)	43	135	133	134¾	—1
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	7	63¾	61½	61½	—2½
72¾	63½	Am Tob B (5f)	7	64⅝	63¾	63¾	—1¾
139⅝	127¾	Am Tob pf (6)	1	138	138	138	
7⅞	5	Am Type Fdrs	12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅜
13½	7¾	Am Wat Wks	48	7⅞	7½	7¼	— ⅜
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	79½	79	79	Mar 8
5⅝	4	Am Woolen	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
35¾	27	Am Wool pf	12	31	30	30	—1½
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	13	5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
40	28½	Am Zinc pr pf	1	36	36	36	—2½
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (½e)	250	28⅞	27¾	28⅝	—1
50	35	Anacon W & C	2	34	34	34	—1
18	15	AnchorHockGl(.15e)	5	15	14⅞	15	
19	12¾	Andes Copper (½g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Mar 7
4	2¾	A P W Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
30½	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (1½e)	1	26	26	26	Mar16
100½	89½	Armour Del pf (7)	2	89½	89½	89½	
6⅞	4½	Armour Ill	84	4¾	4¾	4½	
72	38¾	Arm Ill pr pf	1	35½	35½	35½	—3¼
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	27	Armstrong Crk (¾e)	11	31	30	30	—1
7½	6½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	5	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
5½	3	Artloom Corp	7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8⅜	5¼	Asso Dry Goods	18	5½	5	5	— ⅛
89	86	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	89	89	89	Mar 9
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾kt)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	30	Associates Inv (3)	1	30	30	30	Mar19
42	27	Atch T&SF (2g)	51	36¾	35½	36	—1
72	50	Atch T&SF pf (5)	4	50	49	49	—1½
27⅜	17	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	6	16¾	16	16½	—1
7¾	5½	Atl G & W Indies	3	5½	5	5	— ½
14½	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	9	9	9	Mar23
24	20	Atl Refining (1)	15	20½	20¼	20½	
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (5)	1	107	107	107	Mar14
9⅞	6½	Atlas Corp (.80)	7	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	40	39½	39½	Mar18
48	42	Atlas Pow (⅝e)	3	42¾	42½	42½	—½
7¾	4⅞	Atlas Tack (⅛g)	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅜
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	7	3½	3½	3½	— ⅜
3½	2½	Austin Nichols	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
4⅝	3	Aviation Corp	32	3½	3	3	— ⅛

B

10⅜	7⅜	Bald Loco ct	98	7⅝	6¾	7¼	— ⅜
10⅝	5¾	Balt & Ohio	80	8½	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
13¾	6⅞	Balt & Ohio pf	11	7⅛	6⅞	8⅜	— ⅜
34	29¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	30	30	30	
19	14½	Barber Co	13	15	14½	14¾	— ⅜
10½	6¼	Barker Bros	4	6	6	6	—1¼
14⅜	13⅞	Barnsdall Oil (1)	52	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅜
13¾	10¼	Bayuk Cig(.85%e)	2	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
17⅞	15½	Beatrice Cream(1a)	3	15	14½	14½	—1
94⅛	93½	Beat Crm pf ww(5)	1	93½	93½	92½	Feb 4
103⅞	97	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	1	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	+ ⅜
8⅜	7	Belding-Hem (½e)	7	7	7	7	Mar23
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.23g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅛	10⅜	Bendix Aviat	22	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅜
19	16½	Benf Ind Ln (.45e)	14	17⅛	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
40½	29	Best & Co (2½a)	1	31	31	31	— ½
63⅞	50½	Beth Steel	160	52¾	50½	50½	—2¾
16½	14½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	—2¾
98½	89¼	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	1	89	89	89	— ¾
28	20¼	Bigelow-Sanf	1	20	20	20	— ¼
17⅞	12¾	Black & Decker	10	13½	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
15½	11¼	Blaw-Knox	22	13¼	13	13	— ¼
35½	25⅞	Boeing Air	58	27⅛	26¼	27	+ ⅛
30	23½	Bohn Al&Brass	10	25	23¾	23¾	—1¼
13⅞	11	Bond Strs (.30e)	11	9¾	9¾	9¾	—1⅛
26	16	Borden Co (1.60)	38	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
28½	21½	Borg-Warner	21	21¾	20½	20½	—1½
4¾	2¾	Boston & Maine	3	2⅞	2	2	— ⅛
22¼	16¾	Bower Roll B (½e)	2	18½	18½	18½	—2
10⅞	7½	Bridgeport Brass	14	7½	7	7	— ⅛
26¼	18⅞	Briggs Mfg	38	18¾	17½	18⅛	— ⅝
30½	23	Briggs & Strat (⅝e)	3	24⅜	23½	23½	—3¼
34	26	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	4	31	30	30	Mar23
3¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1½	1½	1½	
9¼	5½	Bklyn&Q Trans pf	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
13⅝	8	Bkly-Man Tr	25	8½	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
37	24	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	1	22½	22½	22½	—1½
21½	14	Bklyn Un Gas	12	14	13¾	14	
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	Mar21
10	7	Brunswk Balke	31	7¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
9¾	7⅛	Bucyrus-Erie	34	7½	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
6⅝	4½	Budd Mfg	20	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	3½	Budd Wheel	12	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
20	15½	Bullard Co (⅛e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
32¼	20½	Bulova Watch (4)	56	21¼	18	18¾	—2
9½	7	Buring Mills (1)	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
30½	16¼	Burr Ad Mach(.30e)	4	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
3½	2	Bush Terminal	15	2	2	2	
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	3	6	8¾	8¾	—1⅛
8⅝	6¾	Butler Bros (.80)	12	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
23	19	Butler Bros pf(1½)	3	20½	20	20½	
4⅝	3	Butte Cop & Z	7	3	3	3	
11⅜	8¼	Byers (A M) Co	6	8½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
19⅝	15¼	Byron Jack (½e)	3	16⅝	16	16	— ⅜

C

24½	18¼	Calif Pack (1¼a)	6	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
40⅝	46	Calif Pack pf(3½)	1	46	46	46	Mar22
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Lead	38	1½	1½	1½	
10¼	6⅞	Calumet&Hec	21	7½	6⅞	7	— ⅛
15⅝	10	Campbell Wyant(1)	6	13	11¼	11¼	—1
15⅝	13½	Can Dry C Ale	26	15½	14½	15½	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Canad Pacific	23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
36	30	Canton Mills (1a)	1	30½	30½	30½	—1½
7⅞	4½	Capital Ad A (.45g)	1	6	6	6	
18	15½	Carpenter Stl (.40e)	3	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
4¼	3½	Carriers & Gn (.65e)	6	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
97½	75	Case (J I) Co	9	73½	71½	73¾	—1½
55½	38	Caterpil Trac (½e)	18	38½	36⅝	37¼	— ⅛
103	100¼	Caterp Trac pf (5)	3	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
18⅞	13	Celanese Corp	37	13	12½	13½	+ ⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 13
20½	18	Celotex Cp (1.20g)	3	18	16	16	—2½
38	38	Cent Aguirre (1½)	4	34	33¾	33½	—1¾
11½	9¾	Cent Foundry	20	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅜
11	9	Cent R R N J	1	9	9	9	Mar23
9½	8½	Cent Vio Sug	2	8½	8	8	— ⅛
8¾	4	Centuryfabfd(.20g)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
46½	38¾	Cerro de Pas (2a)	27	39¾	34½	34½	—1¾
6⅝	6	Certain-teed Prod	12	6	6	6	— ⅛
30½	25⅝	Champ Pap (⅝e)	1	28½	28½	28½	Mar23
13¾	7¾	Chamber Mch	3	7	7	7	—1½
38½	28	Ches & Ohio (1¼a)	84	28½	24⅝	25¾	—1½
69	57	Ches & Oh pf (4)	3	60	60	60	— ½
46½	34	Ches Corp (3)	9	31½	30	31½	—3¼
1¾	⅛	Chi & E Ill	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3¾	2	Chi & E Ill pf	3	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
1⅝	1	Chi & N West	17	1	1	1	
4½	3¼	Chi & N West pf	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
1⅝	½	Chi Grt West	3	½	½	½	
2¾	1	Chi Grt W pf	15	3	3	3	
14	11	Chi Mail Or (⅝e)	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1½	1	Chi M St P & P pf	18	1	½	1	
12⅞	9	Chi Pneu Tool	7	9	8¼	9	
33½	27	Chi Pneu T ov pf (3)	2	30	28	28	—1½
1⅝	⅜	Chi Rk Is & Pac	3	⅝	½	½	Mar18
2½	1⅜	C R I & Pac 6% pf	3	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
2⅞	1¼	C R I & Pac 7% pf	8	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
13⅝	8¾	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Mar18
18⅝	13¾	Chinn Ice Oil (⅛e)	2	13	13	13	
8⅞	3¾	Chrysler Co	107	47⅞	45	46	— ⅝
13½	10⅝	City Ice & Fuel(.60e)	2	11⅝	11	11	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	City Stores	9	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛

Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Chge

26	16½	Clark Equip	1	16	15	15	—1½
26½	19⅝	Clev Graph Br (¾a)	2	19½	18½	18½	—1¼
41	33⅜	Climax Molyb(.30e)	6	35⅞	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅝
16⅛	15⅛	Clostt Peabody (1)	3	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅝
135	112	Coca-Cola (5e)	11	113½	110⅝	110⅝	—3¾
80	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Mar14
11⅝	8⅜	Colgate-Palm P	21	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
96⅛	87½	Colgate-Pm -P pf (6)	2	92	92	92	Mar16
27⅝	16¾	Coll & Alt (½e)	4	20	19⅛	19½	— ⅜
20	13⅜	Col Fuel & Iron (1g)	10	12	10¼	10⅝	—2⅜
23½	15	Colm Bdcst A (.40e)	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
21¾	15	Colm Bdcst B (.40e)	1	14½	14½	14½	—1⅛
9⅝	8¼	Colum Gas& (.45g)	93	8⅝	8	8¼	— ⅛
78	66	Colum G & E pf A (6)	3	71	70½	70½	—1½
15½	10½	Colum Pict vte (1)	8	10¾	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅜
34	20	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	34	34	34	Mar 7
76	63¼	Colum Carbon (4)	4	67	66¼	67	—3
38¾	30¾	Comi Credit (4)	28	30½	29½	30⅞	— ⅝
85	86	Comi Cred pf (4½)	2	85	84½	85	Mar 8
44¾	38	Comi Invest Tr (4)	6	39	38½	38½	—1½
90	82	Com In T ov pf(4½)	1	87	87	87	Mar19
10	7	Comi Solvents (.60)	50	7	7⅛	7	
3	1¾	Comwith & South	88	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
43¼	30	Com&South pf(1¾kt)	10	33	31¾	32	—1
27⅝	23¾	Comwith Ed (1¾)	3	23¾	23⅝	23½	— ⅝
7⅛	6	Conde Nast	1	6	6	6	Mar18
24½	17⅛	Congoleum-N (⅛e)	8	17½	18½	16⅝	—1⅛
8	7¼	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
19½	13⅝	Consol Aircr	21	14⅜	13⅜	14	— ⅛
8	6	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	3	6	6	6	—1
38½	19¾	Consol Edison (⅝e)	73	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
96⅜	90	Consol Ed pf (5)	1	92½	92½	92½	— ⅝
1⅝	1⅛	Consol Flim Ind	1	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
6¼	5½	Consol Film pf (½k)	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
54¾	34½	Consol Laundries	11	37⅝	34½	37⅛	— ⅛
10½	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	165	8½	8	8⅛	— ⅛
101½	100	Consol Oil 88 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	
7½	3⅞	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	4	4	4	
½	⅛	Consol Textile	35	¼	¼	¼	
5⅝	2¼	Conapl'n Coal	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
22	13	Conso'n Coal pf	1	13	13	13	
86½	63⅜	Consum Pw pf (4½)	2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 9
19⅝	15⅜	Container Cp (1.20)	6	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
10⅝	10¾	Cont Bak A	23	11	10⅝	10½	— ¾
2⅝	1⅝	Cont Bak B	15	1½	1½	1½	
72	72	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	76½	76½	76½	Mar22
45⅝	38¼	Cont Can (1½g)	10	39⅝	39	39	—1
116⅝	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	108½	108½	108½	—1
9⅝	7	Cont Diam Fib	5	7	7	7	
32	26	Cont Ins (1.60a)	16	28¼	24⅞	24⅞	—3¼
1¾	1	Cont Motors	5	1⅛	1½	1½	— ⅛
34⅜	28¼	Cont Oil Del (⅝e)	33	28⅝	24¼	25	— ¼
16½	12	Cont Steel	3	12	12	12	
65½	58⅝	Corn Products (3)	14	60½	60	60	— ½
106¼	104	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	163¾	163¾	163¾	— ½
4¾	3½	Coty Inc	10	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ¼
30½	12	Crane Co	34	25¾	24⅝	25¾	— ¼
80	68	Crane Co pr pf (5)	1	68	68	68	
28	21½	Cream of Wh (1a)	1	24	24	24	+ ½
10½	7	Cream Wine (.40)	3	7	7	7	
39⅞	38½	Crown Cork&S(⅞e)	15	38⅝	37	38½	— ½
37	34½	Cro Ck pf ww (2¾)	3	34	33	33	— ⅛
33⅜	30

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Pendleton Warns Against Reduction In Tariff on Wool

Moses Pendleton, president of the American Woolen Company in a letter to Henry F. Grady, chairman of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Information Committee, declared that with the present wool tariff giving inadequate protection to the domestic industry, and with many mills running on materially reduced schedules and some closed entirely, a reduction in the present duties would further complicate the problem of domestic woolen and worsted manufacturers.

Such a reduction would threaten the current wage scale in this country, states Mr. Pendleton; it would threaten the market for wool grown domestically and would impair this country's efficient conduct of war. Therefore, as head of the largest company in the wool textile industry, employing when operating at capacity 30,000 persons in 27 plants located in 22 different communities, Mr. Pendleton urges that present tariff protection be not reduced; that tariff rates be kept under the control of Congress and not be fixed by a treaty that for three years could be changed only with concurrence of Great Britain.

Threat to Domestic Wage

"The wool textile industry," states Mr. Pendleton, "believes that a reduction in the tariff on its products would commit it to an unequal competition which it could not meet except by a drastic reduction in its present wage scale. Labor, both organized and unorganized, shares this apprehension and is working with the industry and with the textile communities to preserve its standard of living. On this issue of the tariff the two great competing labor organizations are in accord.

"In estimating the effect of tariff reduction on the industry and on wage scales, it is necessary to remember that any reduction in the present tariff rates which may be granted by the agreement to Great Britain will automatically be granted to all nations on the most favored nation list. At the moment this list, I believe, includes practically every country except Germany. It is only necessary to state that hourly wages paid textile workers in England are about one-third of those paid in the United States; in Italy, one-seventh; in Czechoslovakia, one-twelfth and in Japan, one twenty-seventh.

"The inadequacy of present tariff rates to protect the prevailing wage scale is shown by many facts. The importation of wool blankets in 1936 showed an increase of more than 300 per cent over 1935 and during 1937 an increase of 40 per cent as compared with 1936. The importation of woolen and worsted fabrics in 1936 were 35 per cent higher than in 1935 and during 1937 nearly doubled the 1935 figure.

Present Tariff Inadequate

"One of the reasons why the present tariff is not adequate is this: When the ad valorem duties were fixed in 1930, the prevailing average wage in the United States was approximately 46 cents per hour. Today, it is 59 cents per hour to which must be added two cents per hour to reflect the cost of the Social Security Tax, making a total of 61 cents per hour which reflects an increase of 32½ per cent and is the equivalent of a substantial reduction in the present ad valorem rates."

Mr. Pendleton further states it would be a very simple matter for foreign manufacturers to reproduce this country's fabrics and patterns abroad and thus meet our domestic requirements, or for them to send in semi-manufactured fabrics for finishing here, as Japan already is doing. This country is not much if any ahead of foreign competitors in employment of modern machinery, he states.

One foreign country, in addition to enjoying lower wage scales, offers exporters the advantage of low freight rates on subsidized steamers. Finally, states Mr. Pendleton, any study of tariff rates on wool manufacturers would not be complete without a study of the duty on raw wool.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	3⅜s '43-40 June	106.7	106.7	106.7
10	3⅜s '43-41 Mch	107.10	107.9	107.10
1	3¼s '41	107.30	107.30	107.30
25	3⅜s '47-43	108.25	108.25	108.25
3	3¼s '46-43	108.10	108.10	108.10
3	3⅜s '47-45	104.30	104.30	104.30
39	3½s '45	103.22	103.19	103.19
39	3s '48-46	105.31	105.26	105.31
3	3½s '48-46	106.27	106.27	106.23
4	3¼s '51-48	102.19	102.19	102.19
6	2½s '48	101.31	101.18	101.18
30	2½s '53-49	100.5	100.5	100.5
26	2¾s '54-51	101.30	101.19	101.30
41	2s '55-51	104.19	104.13	104.19
27	2¾s '60-58	102.16	102.13	102.12
12	3½s '59-56	101.13	101.9	101.9

Federal Farm Mortgage

12	3s '47-42	104.10	104.10	104.10
5	3¼s '44-44	104.16	104.14	104.14

Home Owners' Loan

8	2¾s '49-39	101.29	101.29	101.29
24	2½s '44-42	101.38	101.38	101.38

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s '48	92	92	92
1	Adams Exp 4s '47	92	92	92
1	Alleghany 5s '44	92	92	92
2	Alleghany 5s '49	81½	81½	81½
11	Alleghany 5s '50 st	53½	53½	53½
7	Allied Strs 4½s '51	98	98	98
21	Allis Chalm 4s '52	85	85	85
4	Am & For P 5s 2030	104	104	104
5	Am Int 5½s '49	48	48½	46½
1	Am T&T 5½s '43	89½	89½	89½
12	Am T&T 3½s '43	113½	113½	113½
13	Am T&T 3½s '61	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
3	Am WW&E 6s '75	102	101⅜	102
47	Anaconda Cp 4½s'50	94½	94	94
8	Arm Del 4s '57	104⅝	104¼	104¼
2	Arm Del 4s '55	92	92	92
43	AT&SF 4s '95	92¼	92¼	92¼
4	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	102	102⅛	102⅜
7	AT&SF cv 4½s'48	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5	Atl & Chas A1 5s'44	101	100½	100½
11	B&O rfg 6s '95	82	82	82
12	B&O 1st 5s '48	31¾	30¾	30¾
20	B&O rfg 5s '95	46¾	46	46
17	B&O 5s '96 P	20	19¼	19½
18	B&O 5s 2000 D	19	17¾	17¾
125	B&O cv 4½s '60	18½	18¼	18½
3	B&O 4s '48	16¼	14¾	14¾
5	B&OCPLE&WX '41	45¾	45¾	45½
2	B&O 5s S W '50	35	35	35
2	B&O 4s T C '59	32¼	30¼	30¼
1	Bang & Aroo cv'51 st	30	30	30
1	Bang & Aroo 5s'43	100	100	100
5	Bell Tel Pa 5s '48 B	109	109	109
2	Beth Stl 4¼s'60	117½	117½	117½
21	Beth Stl 3¼s '65	102½	102½	102½
33	Beth Stl 3⅜s'52	94½	94½	94½
7	Boston&Me 5s '67	66½	66	66
1	Boston&Me 5s'55	32½	32	32
5	Bkly City RR 5s '51	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
1	Bklyn Edis 3¼s'66	41	41	41
21	Bklyn Man Tr 4½s'66	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Bklyn UnElist 5s'50	45¾	44	44
2	Bkly Un Gas 5s'47	69	69	69
3	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	102	101	102
19	Buf R&P 4½s '57	64½	64½	64½
1	Buf C RanCo 5s '38	30¾	30	30
10	Bush Term 5s '55	8½	8¼	8¼
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	33	31	31
10	Cal Pack 5s '40	86½	86½	86½
1	Can Sou 5s '62	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	93	93	93
3	Can Nat 5s '89 Jly	118¾	118¾	118¾
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	116⅝	116	116⅝
7	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	119	119	119
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '46	114	114	114
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115⅜	115¼	115⅜
9	Can Nor 6½s '46	114	114	114
1	Can Pac 5s '44	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝
19	Can Pac 5s '54	113	112½	112
24	Can Pac 4½s '46	97¾	97¾	97¾
11	Can Pac 4½s '60	94½	93¾	93¾
7	Can Pac 4s perp	92½	92	92½
2	Caro C & O 6s '52	78¼	78¼	78¼
7	Caro C & O 5s '38	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
8	Can of Ga cn 5s '45	99½	99½	99½
3	Cen Ill Lt G 5s '51	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Cen Ill Lt 3¼s '66	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	Cen N Y Pow 3¾ '62	108¾	108¼	108¾
6	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6	Cen R R N J 5s '87	71½	71½	71¾
5	Certain-td 5½s '48	25	24	24
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	88	88	88
2	C & O 3½s '96 D	115¼	115¼	115¼
2	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	93½	92¾	93
1	C&O rfg 5s '71 A	92¾	92¾	92¾
CB&Q gen 4s '58		96¾	96¾	96¾
64	CB&Q 4s ill '49	97¾	97¾	97¾
16	CB&Q 3½s II '49	101¼	100⅞	101
14	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	95¾	95¾	95¾
5	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	11	11	11
52	Chic Gt West 4s'59	9½	9½	9½
4	Chi I & L 5s'66	15¾	15¾	15¾
39	CMStP&P 5s '75	5½	4¾	4½
53	CMStP&P 5s 2000	9	9¼	8¾
1	CM&SP gen 4s'89 C	3½	3	3
28	CM&SP gen 4s'89	27	25	25
1	CHNi&NW 6s'36	26¼	25	25
16	ChicNW rfg 5s 2037	17½	17½	17½
2	ChiNW gen 5s'87	7¾	7¾	7¾
34	ChiNW cv 4½s'49	16½	16½	16½
4	Chi & NW 4½s' 2037	4½	4½	4½
3	ChiNW 4½s 2037	7¾	7¾	7¾
7	Chi & NW 4s'87	7¾	7¾	7¾
3	Chi & N W 4s'87 st	14½	14	14
37	CRI & P 4½s'52 A	13½	13¼	13¼
1	CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	6¾	6	6
25	CRI&P cv 4½s'60	5¾	5¾	5¾
1	C R I & P 4s'88	3¾	3¾	3¾
20	C R I & P rfg 4s'34	14¾	14¾	14½
1	CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
4	Ch & W Ind 4s'52	6	6	6
1	Childs Co 5s'43	84½	85	85
1	CinUnTerm 5s'57 C	59	59	59
1	CCC&StL gen 4s'93	109	109	109
1	CCC&StL 4½s'63	53	53	53
6	CCC&StL gen 4s'77 StL	68	68	68
6	CCC&StL gen 5s'51	66	65½	65½
10	ClevUnTerm 5s'72	83	82½	83
1	ClevUnTerm 5s'73	75	75	75
1	ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	71¾	71¼	71½
5	Col Fel 5s'51	61	61	61
5	Col & So 4½s'80	35½	35	35½
13	Colmbia G 5s'52 May	94¼	94¼	94¼
3	Colmbia G 5s 1961	90¾	90¾	90¾
10	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
5	Com'l Cred 3½s'51	97½	97½	97½
3	Comwith Ed 4½s'57	101½	101½	101½
8	Comwith Ed 4s '81	111¾	111¾	111¾
3	Con Coal Del 5s '60	108	107½	107½
1	Commith Ed 3½s '65	45¼	45	45
2	Con Edis 2¾s '44	107	107	107
1	Con Edis 3½s '46	104¾	104	104
2	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
34	Con Oil 3½s '51	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3	Consum Pow 3½s '70	103¼	103	103
6	Cuba RR 7½s '42 ctf	50	50	50
3	Consum Pow 2¾s '60	104	103½	104
3	Crane Co 3½s '51	101¾	101½	101¾
3	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	33	33¼	33
3	Cuba RR 5s '52	42	42	42
3	Dayton Pw&L 3½s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
4	Del & Hud 4½s 42 '43	39	38½	38½
3	D & R G & W 5s '55 Asd	11¾	11¼	11½
9	D & R G West 5s '78	4½	4	4
4	Det Edis 4½s '61	7¼	7	7
10	Det Ed 3½s '58	113¾	113¾	113¾
5	Dow Chem 3s '51	106¾	106¼	106¼
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107½	107¼	107½

Dividend Declarations

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hldrs. of Record.
Extra				
Dunlop Rubber Co (reg)	1%	..	Apr. 30	Mar. 19
do ADR 1or ord	1%	..	Apr. 27	Mar. 23
Kendall Co pf A	34c	..	June 1	May 16
Shasta Water Co	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Southern Acid & Sulph Co, Inc	50c	..	Mar. 19	Mar. 12
Woodward & Lothrop	12½c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 25
Accumulated				
First Nat Corp of Portland, A	25c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 25
Increased				
Indust B & St. Louis	Trust 75c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Initial				
Houston Nat Gas (new)	30c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
Maryland C Bkrs (Balt, Md) 7% pf	$3.50	S	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Irregular				
Baldwin Co	5c	..	Mar. 25	Mar. 24
Glen Alden Coal	13½c	..	Apr. 30	Apr. 6
Kelley Isl Life & Transport Co	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
New Orleans C Stor & W	$1	..	Mar. 21	Mar. 1
Reduced				
Garlan-Pow Fisheries Co, Ltd	75c	Q	Apr. 5	Mar. 26
Suttig Seah & Dong Co 7% pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 21
Kastin Dept Strs	25c	..	Apr. 30	Apr. 9
White Rock Mineral Springs Co	35c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do VTC	35c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Regular				
All-Pen Oil&G Co	10c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 11
Am Lt & Traction	30c	Q	May 2	Apr. 15
Do pf	37½c	Q	May 2	Apr. 15
Atlas A Cp 5½ pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Baker's Bread, Ltd. 5% pf	62½c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Beatty Bro 1st pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Cannon Shoe Co	5c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Can Shoe 8½% pf	68¾c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Citizens Wholesale Sup Co 7% pf	87c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do (1938) 8% pf	87½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Columbus Dental Manufacturing	25c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 23
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 23
Columbus & So Ohio E Co 6% 1 pf A	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 6½% pf B	$1.62½	Q	May 2	Apr. 15
Com Trust Co (Jersey City, N J)	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Conn Fire Insur Co (Hartford, Conn)	25	Q	Apr. 1	.....
Conn Gen Meeting Co Inc	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Creamery Pack Co	30c	Q	Apr. 11	Mar. 31

Company	Rate	Period.	Payable.	Hldrs. of Record
Darling Strs Corp	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Delaware Trust Co (Wilmington)	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Dow Chem Co. do ctf	$1.25	Q	May 16	May 2
Dunlop Rub Co, ADR ordinary (reg)	5%	..	Apr. 27	Mar. 23
do ord (registered)	5%	..	Apr. 27	Mar. 23
Fibreboard Prods Inc 6% pf pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
First National Bank (Mobile)	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
General Mills	75c	Q	May 2	Mar. 31
Gimbel Bros pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 25	Apr. 11
Goth Silk Hos pf	$1.75	Q	May 2	Apr. 25
Hartford Gas Co 8% pf	50c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Hartford Steam B. I. Ins	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Hershey Chocolate	75c	Q	May 16	Apr. 25
do 54 cv pf	$1	Q	May 16	Apr. 25
Hous Nat Gas pf	$7½c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
Kendall Co pf A	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 20
King-Seeley Corp pf	$1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Lane Bryant pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Lord & Taylor 2d pf	$2	Q	May 1	Apr. 18
Montreal Tram	$2.50	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 14
Nat Fire Insurance Co (Hartfd, Conn)	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Northwestern Mfg	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Old Dominion Fire Ins (Roanoke, Va.)	25c	Q	Apr. 9	Mar. 28
Pac Greyhound Lines $2.50 conv pf	$1¾c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Philadelphia Co pf	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
PhilaNatBk (Pa)	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Puget Sd Pulp & Tim 6% conv pf	30c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Rail Equip & Realty Co 6% 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 25	Mar. 31
Reading Co	50c	Q	May 13	Apr. 14
San Gabriel River Improvement Co	30c	M	Mar. 24	Mar. 23
Seymour Trust Co (Conn)	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Shasta Water Co	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Southern Acid & Sulphur Co, Inc	25c	..	Mar. 19	Mar. 12
Stifle Street Trust Co (Boston, Mass)	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Title Insur & Trust Co (Los Angeles)	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
L&R 7% pf 1st	1-30	M	May 1	Apr. 15
Do 7% pf 2d	1-30	M	June 1	May 15
Do 7% pf 3d	1-30	M	July 1	June 15
Do 6.36% pf	53c	M	June 1	May 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M	July 1	June 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M	Aug 1	July 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M	Sept 1	Aug 15
Unit Commodity Serv	10c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Woodward & L 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Wm Wrigley Jr Co	50c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Do	50c	M	Apr. 1	Apr. 15
Do	50c	M	May 2	May 16
Do	50c	M	June 1	June 15
Do	50c	M	July 1	July 15
Do	50c	M	Aug 1	Aug 15
Do	50c	M	Sept 1	Sept 15
Do	50c	M	Oct. 1	Oct. 15

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	99	98½	98½
11	Erie rfg 5s '67	12½	11	11
23	Erie rfg 5s '75	11	10¾	11
3	Erie cv 4s '53 A	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
7	Erie cv 4s '53 B	14¼	14	14
14	Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	100⅜	100	100
1	Fed L & T 1st 5s '42	98	98	98
36	Fla E Cst 5s '74	4½	4½	4½
2	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	5¼	4¾	4¾
2	Gal H&H 5½s '38	83	83	83
7	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103½	103⅜	103½
2	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	48½	48½	45½
2	Gen Cr cv '40	38	38	38
3	Goodrich 4½s '56	93	93	93
63	Goodrich 6s '45	89	87½	88
3	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¾	104½	104½
5	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	96	95¾	95¾
11	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	73½	72	73½
4	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	103½	101½	101½
43	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	84½	83¾	83¾
6	Gt Nor cv 4s '40	71	71	17
20	Gt Nor 3⅜s '67	103	103	103
5	Gulf St Util 4s '66	103	102½	103
12	Gulf St Util 4½s '48	103	102½	102½
33	Hocking V 4½s '59	115½	115½	115½
3	Hous Oil Sec 5½s '42	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	19¼	19¼	19½
1	Huds Co Gas 5s '49	120½	120⅜	120½
3	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	42¾	42¾	42
14	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	17	15½	17
3	Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	36	36	36
22	Ill Cen 4½s '66	40¼	39	39
24	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	29¾	28	28
1	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	34¾	33	32
1	Ill Steel 4½s '40	30	30	30
17	Inland Stl 3⅜s '61	107½	107½	107½
33	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	105¾	105½	105½
17	Interlake Iron 4s '47	84	83	83
2	Int Agric 5s '42 st	76	75	75
2	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	100½	100½	100½
12	Int Hydro El 6s '44	15	15	15
9	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	60	59½	59½
1	Int Pauer 6s '55	45	41	41
14	Int Paper 5s '47	70	70	70
24	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	83¾	81½	81½
10	Int T&T 5s '55	81½	80½	80½
4	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	54	51¼	51½
5	Jones&LgnSt4½s'61	2½	2½	2½
1	KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	93	93	93
2	K C South 5s '50	22	22	22
11	K C Term 4s '60	57¾	56½	56½
8	Kans G&E 4½s '80	106	105¾	105¾
2	Keith B F 6s '46	105½	105	105¼
19	Koppers Co 4s '51	83½	82½	83½
1	Kresge Found 4s '45	102½	102¾	102¾
1	KreswgFnd 3½s '47	98¾	98	98
11	Lac Gas 5½s '53	91½	91½	91½
12	LS&MS 3½s '97	57¾	57¼	57¾
4	Leh&N Eng 4s '65A	96½	96½	96½
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	93½	92	92
5	Leh Val 5s 2003	22	21½	21½
2	Leh Val 4s 2003	22½	21½	21½
2	LehValRTerm5s'54	17¾	17¼	17¼
30	Liggett & M 5s '51	36	36	36
28	Liquid Carb 4s '47	123¾	121½	121½
20	Loews 3½s '46	105	104½	104½
6	Lorillard Co 7s '44	98¾	98¾	98¾
25	Lorillard Co 5s '51	137	137	137
9	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	118½	116½	116½
2	Maine Cen 4½s '60	68½	68	68
3	Manhat Ry 4s '90	49	48½	48½
2	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	22¾	22	22
10	McKes & Rob 5½s '50	20¾	20	20
2	Meald Corp 6s '45 A	99½	98½	98½
27	MilEleRyRf 5s '61B	100¼	99½	99½
3	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	99¾	99½	99¼
4	M & St L 4s '49	99¾	99	99¼
12	MSP&SSM cv 5½s pf '78	2½	2½	2½
3	Mo-Ill 5s '50	65½	65	65½
1	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	26½	26½	26½
1	M-K-Tex 4s 5s '67	36½	36½	36½
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	14½	14¼	14¼
33	Mo Pac 5½s '49	34	34	34
1	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	4½	3¾	3¾
5	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18¼	18¼	18¼
26	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	18¼	18¼	18¼
15	Mo Pac 4½s '77	5	4¾	4¾
9	MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	10	9½	9½
24	MonWPaPubSv6s '55	102	101¾	101¾
17	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	92½	92	92
1	Nassau El 4s '51	90½	90¾	90¾
17	NatDairy3¾s '51 ww	23	23	23
5	New Eng T&T 5s '52	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	NEngT&T 4½s'61B	124	124	124
1	N Eng RR 4s '45	121½	121½	121½
1	NJPow&L4½s'60	107¼	106¾	107¼
4	N O Pub Sv 5s'53A	92½	92½	92½
2	N Orl Term 4s '53	91¾	91½	91½
1	N Orl & Ne 4½s'52	51¾	51½	51½
3	NO TexAM 5½s'54	34¼	34	34
30	NY & Erie 1st 4s '47	30	30	30
96	NY&Q'nsElP3½s'65	96	96	96
10	NYC rfg 5s 2013	107	107	107
10	NYC 4½s 2013 A	51	51	51
46	NYC 4½s '98	46½	44½	44½
62	NYC 3½s '98	62	61½	61½
57	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	57½	56½	56½
2	NYC&HR 3½s '97	44¾	44¼	44¾
3	NY Chi & StL 6s '38	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	NYConEdis&L 4½s'78	33	31½	31½
5	NY Dock Co 4s '51	51½	51½	51½
4	NY Edis 3¼s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	NW Edis 3¼s'66	104½	104¼	104¼
7	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18½	18	18
7	NYNH&H 4s '67	18½	18½	18½
2	NYNH&Con4sJul'55	11¾	11¾	11¾
2	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	7½	7½	7½
2	NY Q C gen 4s '55	5	5	5
1	NY Steam 4s '67	103	103	103
1	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	85¾	85¾	85½
4	NY Tel 4½s '39	105¾	105¾	105¾
7	NY Tel 3½s '67	103½	103½	103½
1	NY W&B cv 5½s '46	106	105¾	105¾
1	Niagara Sh 5½s '58	4½	4½	4½
1	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	90½	90½	90½
1	Norf Sou 5s '61A	12	11	11
7	Nor Am Co 5s '61	102	101¾	101¾
7	Nor Am Ed 5½s '43	102½	102½	102½
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '59 C	97	97	97
2	Nor Pac 4s 2047	87½	87½	87½
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	87½	87½	87½
1	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53½	53	52
15	Nor Pac 4s '97	83¾	83½	83½
5	Nor Pac 3s 2047	52	52	52
6	Ohio Ed 4s '60	103	103	103
1	OklahomaG&E4s45E	102½	102½	102½
1	Ont PwNFalls5'43F	99	99	99
11	Or-WashRR&N4s'61	113½	113½	113½
13	Otis Steel 4½s '62	100½	100	100½
18	PacGas&E3½s'61	67½	67½	67½
1	Pac Gas&E 3½s'66	101¾	101½	101¾
3	PacGas&El 4s '64	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	PacT&T 3¼s '66 Sb	100	100	100
1	PanhandleEPL4s'52	104	104	104
2	Pan Am Pet 5s '51	100	100	100
19	PenP&L4¼s'81	118¾	118¾	118¾
32	PenRR gen 5s '68	94½	94½	94½
1	PenRR cn 4½s '60	102	101½	101½
23	PenRR gen 4½s '65	114½	114½	114½
6	PenRR 4½s '81	96¾	95¾	95¾
1	PenRR gen 4½s '77	78	75¾	75¾
2	PenRR 4½s '84E	90	90	90
1	PenRR

Local Classified

(Continued)

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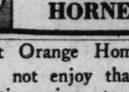

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Suits, Coats, Prints
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Established 1913
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Your Call Will Be Appreciated
Frock & Bonnett Shop
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Buster Brown
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NEE DELL SHOE
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Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

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Flowers From Greenhouse to You for Every Occasion
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Yard and Office
317 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Flowers of Quality
and most pleasing arrangements for Birthdays and Anniversaries
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167 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-2400

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WESTFIELD
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221 East Broad Street Tel. 2-0298
This is our anniversary month

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118 Elm Street
Tel. WE. 2-0547

Tel. WEstfield 2-2680
JACKSON MOTOR SERVICE
225 North Avenue, Westfield, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

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Seasonable Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
Dependable Qualities Reasonably Priced
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The Store of Famous Shoes
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ESTABLISHED 1920

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$40
P. A. MEYER & SONS
317-319 STATE ST.

HARRISBURG

M. Lee Goldsmith
8 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchases that accrue in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the publication realize the value of its advertising investments.

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG (Continued)

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Fairmont BETTER BUTTER
and Notice the Difference
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The store of the choicest things for the table.

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CLEANERS *and* DYERS
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Phone 5232

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CLEANERS TAILORS HATTERS FURRIERS
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Idra Gardens
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We do our own cleaning
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OLD YORK ROAD
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PRUNING—CAVITY WORK
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LARGE TREE MOVING
Modern Power Equipment
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TREE SERVICE
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OGONTZ 4295

JENKINTOWN - GLENSIDE
Electrical Construction Co., Inc.
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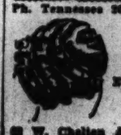
Phone Evergreen 4800

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

Ph. Tennessee 2000 Open Evenings



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BEAUTY SALON
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PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown (Continued)

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12th Floor

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RCA Victor Record Player
May Now Be Yours
Join the Victor Record Society
JOHN M. ROSE
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40c a lb. decorated
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AND HABERDASHERY
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Shampoos to meet your need
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LUGGAGE—GLOVES
PUHL & ZIMAN
THE LEATHER MART
211 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

RAE WATKINS
Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
Fine Lingerie House Coats
Handkerchiefs Accessories
430 SPRUCE STREET

ALWYN T. DAVIES, A.A.G.O.
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616 River Street, Peckville
Telephone Olyphant 224-M

Ceceil Clarke
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PENNSYLVANIA

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"ESSO" *Quaker State Oils*
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Builders Supplies, Ice
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GOOD FOOD
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MARKET AT 69TH STREET
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Repairing and Remodeling
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Silk Slips

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TAILORS
CLEANERS
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2253 Garrett Rd. Phone Clear. 8269

UPPER DARBY—Yeadon

ATLAS UPHOLSTERY
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428 Church Lane, Yeadon, Pa.
WINDOW SHADES made to order. Also old shades turned and hemmed.
MATTRESSES made to order or have your old one renovated.
FURNITURE reupholstered, repaired or refinished like new.
CHAIR CANING and PAD SEATS
Phone Madison 2357—Madison 6584-W

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Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Foreign Country

Mouse Biscuits

F. C. sends from The Hague this amusing story, for which he vouches:

An English newspaper photographer taking in the Netherlands' recent festivities incident to the birth of Princess Juliana's baby, heard about a strange national custom concerning "beschuit met muisjes." He knew that "beschuit" meant a kind of rusk, and he found in a dictionary that "muisjes" meant "little mice." He was horror stricken, but undaunted. He had heard the Netherlanders referred to as "the Chinese of Europe," and it came to him that he had heard that the Chinese count mice with chutney as a prize delicacy. Forthwith he rushed off to a pastry baker in Soestdijk, full of plans for a "scoop" that would surprise the world.

In the pastry shop he asked as best he could for the "beschuit met

"No, son, they don't bark."

muisjes," and was shown heaps of rusks and piles of sugared caraway seeds which are rolled in sugary syrup in revolving drums.

"But do show me the traps!" he insisted. At last he made himself somehow understood. And gradually he was made to understand that these "muisjes" are "caraway comfits" and nothing worse.

"Exempli Gratia"

Now E. A. K. tells us that the unwritten laws of decorum play a large part in the life of the Danes. The waiter would not think of serving one without saying "Vaer saa god," the English of that being "If you please." It is also considered quite correct for a group of workmen sitting beside the road to say to one another as they eat their midday lunches: "Velbekomme" ("May it agree with you"). And no properly brought up Danish child would think of omitting the "Tak for mad" ("Thanks for the food") after a meal.

English as she is hooted. (With acknowledgments to the Daily Sketch, London.)

Here is a notice for English-speaking motorists, posted in the Central Police Station, Tokyo:

(1) At the rise of the hand, policemen stop rapidly.

(2) Do not pass him by or otherwise disrespect him.

(3) When a passenger of the foot hove in sight, tootle the horn. Trumpet at him. Melodiously at first, but if he still obstacles your passage tootle him with vigour, and express by mouth the warning—Hi! Hi!

(4) Beware the wandering horse that he shall not take fright. Do not explode the exhaust box at him. Go soothingly by.

(5) Give big space to the festive dog.

(6) Go smoothingly in the grease mud, as there lurks the skid demon.

(7) Avoid entanglement of dog with your wheel spokes.

(8) Press the brakes of the foot as you roll around the corner to save collapse and tie up.

Foreigners break into English on the least excuse, and such English! You should see foreign guide books.

Shoe Shining

A Geneva friend tells us about a Frenchwoman returning from a visit to New York, who expressed dismay at not getting her shoes polished when she left them outside her door in a very good hotel. She

"That's the Seventh Pair. I wonder what he wants done with them."

had better luck when she went to a private house and found her shoes nicely polished the next morning. But her hostess explained when the fact was remarked, that she had done the polishing herself as her servants are not used to doing the shoe shining.

Two Anecdotes

These bits of satire are timely, and inject a slightly less ominous note into serious business:

First: The rumor comes from Tokyo to the effect that a certain dictator having made away with all his friends, is now beginning on his acquaintances.

Second: It is said that when Marshal Rodolfo Graziani was summoned to go into Ethiopia and clean it up for Italy, he asked blandly: "Do you want Ethiopia with or without Ethiopians?"

E. B. H.-J. A. M.

Note Authors, Please—

There are three difficulties in authorship: to write anything worth publishing—to find honest men to publish it—and to get sensible men to read it.—Colton.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Does Your Nose Know?

This game is to identify materials by scent alone. For receptacles, one can use small paper bags. Paste numbers on them, and into each bag put a fragment of something discernible by smell, keeping a record thereof.

Blow the bag as though going to pop it, and tie the top, leaving an extra yard of string. The bags can be hung here and there about the house at convenient height. With scissors snip a hole near the top to sniff at.

A hundred smells are easily available to select from: fruits or vegetables, raw, scorched, or spoiled; familiar chemicals, cosmetics, petroleum products, and so on. Answers include usually one or more adjectives. To leave one bag empty unbeknown is an idea — say for No. 13.

The high score contestant is accredited with knowing the most promptly when it will be wise to keep his nose out of anything.—W. D. M., Wichita, Kan.

Brevities

Glasgow Evening Citizen: Condescension is the buttermilk of human kindness.

Detroit News: At least, a farm bill 121 pages thick would be nice for pressing a wild flower.

Montreal Star: A successful man is one who makes more than his wife can spend, and a successful woman is one who can land such a man.

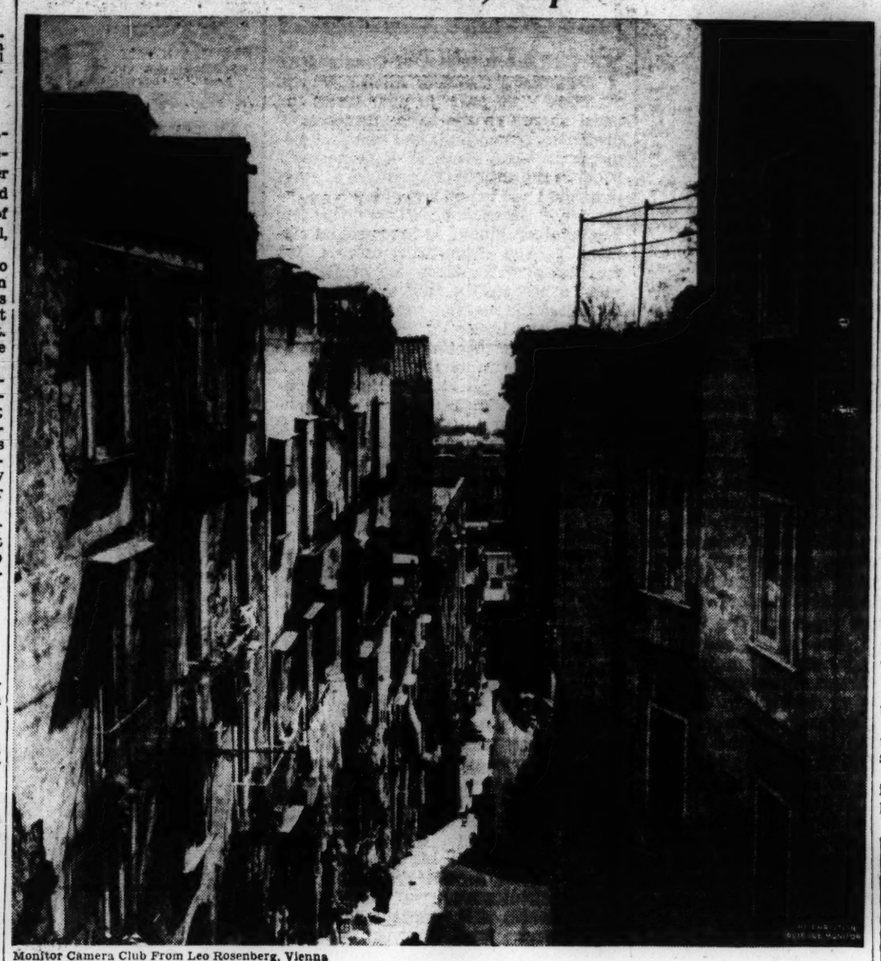
Punch ©: "Any kind of accommodation in or near the recognized center of the London specialist is taxed to overflowing," says a writer. Even the garrets of Wimpole Street?

Indianapolis News: A South Bend girl paid a notary fee of 25 cents, bought a money order for a nickel, and placed a 3-cent stamp on an envelope that took her gross income tax payment of 1 cent to the State of Indiana; but she knows now what the more abundant life means.

HOKE'S ANIMAL PRIMER

Look, Papa!
Did you ever see such Horns
On a Goat?
That is not a Goat, Willy.
That is an Ibex.
He is very proud of those Horns
I do not know why.
He cannot fight with them.
They do not help him
Leap from Crag to Crag.
If I were an Ibex
I would not like to carry
All that Overhead.

Street Scene, Naples



Monitor Camera Club From Leo Rosenberg, Vienna

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Here's an item that should be to everyone's taste:

XYZAZ BAZ CJKL DEF XBDXZD—DGZZX, DBKX, DCHA, IEXXZA, NZXBKKEO, BJP BKQB-KEJZ, IHX RKBSCAD BICHJP EJ BKNCDX HJKENEXZP JHNIZAD.

Letter Changing

Here's an opportunity to take it easy—or is it? At any rate, try changing SPRY to LAZY in 7 moves. Follow the usual rules.

Find the Dimensions

A rectangular garden contains ½ an acre, and the length of the rectangle exceeds the width by 2 rods. Find the dimensions of the garden.

Fun With Synonyms

Here's another, shared by an Osage City, Kansas, reader. As usual, the first word has been matched with its correct synonym. Try linking the others:

1	mourn	alight	
2	long	celebrate	
3	observe	grieve	1
4	neglect	chase	
5	gather	sunder	
6	help	contract	
7	employ	crave	
8	part	hire	
9	follow	promote	
10	incur	collect	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Did You Ever Wonder

If a Snow Blanket Keeps the Ground Warm?

A thick covering of snow on the ground performs two offices quite effectively: It keeps the surface air cold, and at the same time it keeps the ground warm.

Glistening white snow reflects, or sends back, nearly three fourths of the sunlight, instead of absorbing it, as bare earth would. This greatly reduces the amount of heat received from Old Sol, and the snow surface becomes very cold through the loss

of heat by radiation and evaporation.

On the other hand, a snow blanket is a reliable insulator against heat. "Dead air"—that is, air not free to move about—is a good heat insulator. Freshly fallen snow is made up of air and ice crystals, with 10 or more times as much air as ice. This imprisoned air, plus the fact that ice is itself a non-conductor of heat, makes snow a very effective blanket for preserving the earth's warmth.

Temperatures taken during an extremely cold spell when there was over a foot of snow on the ground are illuminating: The thermometer at eye-level read 8° below zero, Fahrenheit; but at the surface of the snow the temperature dropped to 16 below! Another reading, taken half way through the snow blanket showed a temperature of 10° above zero—while the temperature at the ground's surface was nearly up to the melting point.

In the frigid wastes of Siberia, where there is little snowfall and much bitter cold, the unprotected ground freezes to a depth of many feet. On the other hand, in the region south of Lake Superior, where the snowfall is heavy, early, and continuous, the ground never freezes. From the first hard freeze until the spring thaw, the ground is covered with a thick snow blanket, which effectively keeps the heat in and the cold out.—W. P. Keasbey

Quotation for Today

AH! when shall all men's good be each man's rule?—TENNYSON.

In Lighter Vein

The Old Umbrella

"That umbrella looks as if it has seen better days."

"Yes, it has had its ups and downs."

Door to Door

Sales Manager: "This country has a population of more than 125,000,000 hasn't it?"

Brush Salesman: "Yes, but don't remind me; I've seen only about half of them so far."

Works Both Ways

A schoolmaster was giving back to his class some examination papers he had been marking.

"Does any boy want to ask a question?" he inquired.

"Yes, sir," replied a boy; "I can't read what you have written at the bottom of my paper."

The master glanced at the paper, and said: "I have written: 'You must write more clearly.'"—London Opinion.

The Masses

An M. P., anxious to see a procession in his constituency, and thinking he was well known to the people of that city, tapped a native on the shoulder, demanding: "Make way there."

"Garn, who are yer pushing?" was the reply.

"Do you know who I am?" inquired the indignant M. P. "I am a representative of the people!"

"Hah," grunted the native, standing unmoved, "but we're the bloomin' people ourselves."—Tit-Bits.

Do It Now

Nebbe put off, ma chile, until to-morrer
Dat good thing dat yo' heart say, "Do today."
'Cause folks dat's weary, sufferin', in sorrer,
Now's de time dey needs de word you'd say.

Don't put off de kindness you is feelin',
A-plannin' dat you'll use it some fine day;
Go use it now, so it can start a-healin',
An' you'll sho' fine dat Heaven ain't far away!

Minny M. H. Ayers

Odds and Ends

German Oil

Germany now has six whaling fleets working to increase its supplies of oil.

Equatorial Cold

The upper air is coldest over the equator—nine miles high, the average temperature there is 90 degrees below zero.

Masks for Civilians

According to one chemical warfare expert, England is making 30,000,000 gas masks for its civilian population; France has 8,000,000 masks for civilians; Germany, 7,500,000; Italy, 5,000,000.

On Main Line

The entire Cape Cod district comprises one of the largest cranberry growing areas in the world. In one year the crop amounted to 425,000 barrels, which was two thirds of the world's crop. One packer canned in one day more than 100,000 cans, using 19 tons of sugar.

Convenient

A laundry advertises: "Let our phone line be your clothes line."

Reproof

Disappointed Suitor: "Of course there are more fish in the sea."

Girl: "Yes, and they'll no doubt stay there until you get a better line."

Still Going

A lawyer in court occupied a long time with a speech, which was exceedingly dull. Someone who had left the courtroom and returned again after a lengthy interval found the harangue still going on. Turning to the person beside him he said, "Is not Mr. B—— taking up a great deal of time?"

"Time?" said the one addressed, "He has long ago exhausted time and encroached upon eternity."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Miracle

San Antonio, Texas

In a little town in Texas there lives a couple who recently celebrated the sixty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, and the whole town paid respects to them. Their neice called on her dentist that morning, and heard about a "miracle."

The dentist seemed particularly light-hearted and happy, and as the niece remarked upon his genial mood, he told the following story:

"A wonderful thing happened here this morning. Your uncle and auntie are the cause of the miracle—for it surely was a miracle— and that is why I must tell you about it. You see it was like this: My wife and I had about made up our minds to separate. This morning we had a quarrel. I left the house in a fury and told myself that it would be fine for her to carry out her threat, which was to go away at once.

"I had been here in my office about two hours when she swept in, suitcase in hand, and informed me that she had come to say good-bye. I said I was glad of it.

"I don't know how it came about that we should stand in the window looking down the street. What we both saw was so casual, and yet so great, so important, so wondrous in its effect, that I am still a bit dazed.

"Down the street, walking hand in hand, smilingly visiting with each other, came your uncle and auntie. Holding hands. It was a picture. My wife and I seemed to forget ourselves. The picture seemed to say: 'Sixty-five years and happy!' It also seemed to say: 'And you two people so young, and all of life ahead of you!'

"Presently we looked into each other's eyes, and without a word, my wife said: 'We can't do it this way, can we?' As for me, I put my arms around her. She went back to our home, where I will go presently for lunch. We are beginning again."

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

'A Motion 'to Substitute'

Question: What is a substitute motion and how can it be used?

Answer: Literally, it is not correct to speak of a "substitute motion." What is meant is a motion "to substitute." This is one of the forms of an amendment, and a very valuable form.

It often happens that after a main motion is made, discussion shows the need for change. It is impossible, however, to change it satisfactorily by simply striking out certain words and inserting other words in their place. It is necessary, in effect, to strike out the whole motion and insert an entire new motion. When an entire paragraph or entire motion is thus substituted, the motion is "to substitute" or "to amend by substituting." It is more accurate to describe the wording thus substituted as a "substitute"—not a "substitute motion."

The meaning or intent of the substitute may be entirely different, even opposed, to the meaning or intent of the original motion; but if the substitute is germane it is allowable.

As in all forms of motion to amend, a vote is taken first on the question of substituting the new wording for the original phraseology, and then a vote is taken on the question of adopting the main motion, either in the original form or in the changed form, depending upon whether the vote on the motion to substitute was negative or affirmative.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: There are only six tastes—sweet, salt, sour, bitter, metallic, and alkaline, but flavors abound in almost unlimited numbers.

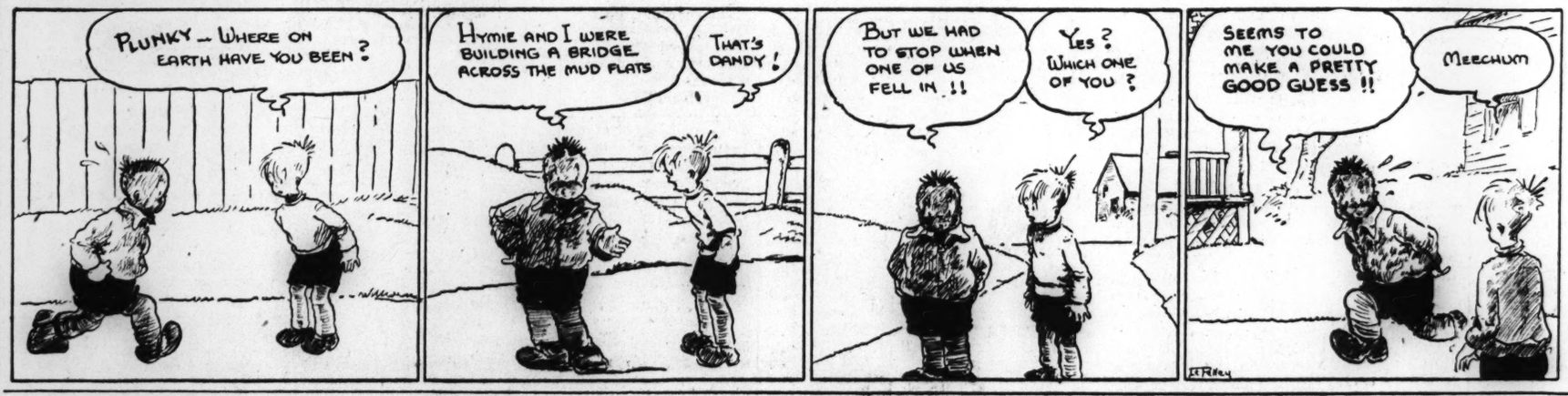
Letter Changing: Spry, sory, sore, lore, lode, lade, lady, lazy.

Find the Dimensions: 8 rods by 16 rods.

Fun With Synonyms: Mourn—grieve; long—crave; observe—celebrate; neglect—slight; gather—collect; help—promote; employ—hire; part—sunder; follow—chase; incur—contract.

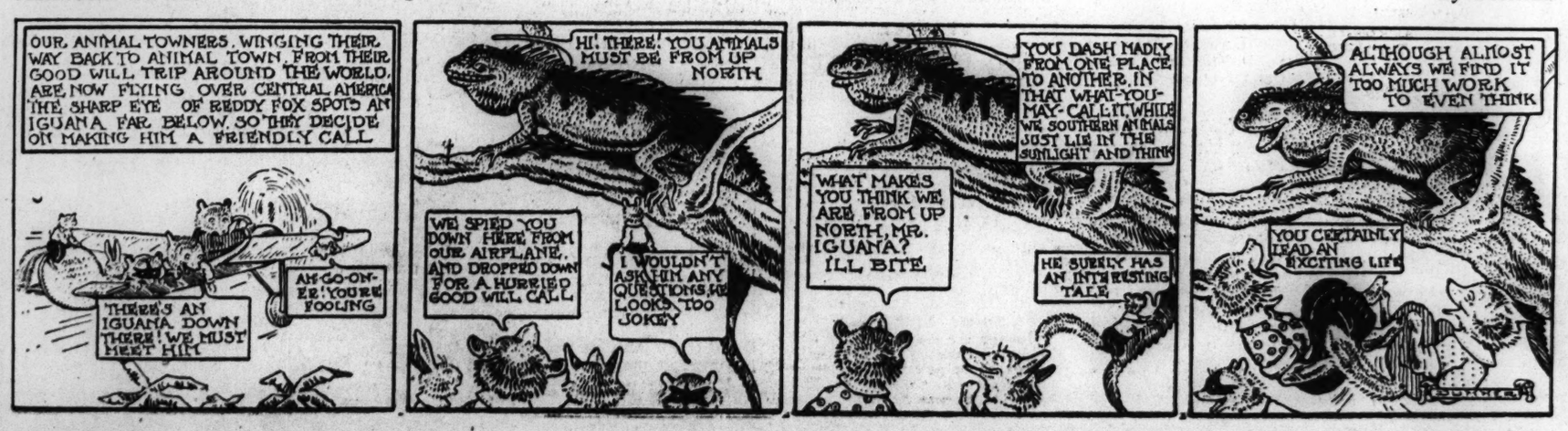
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Two Guesses*

By Le Pelley


PLUNKY — WHERE ON EARTH HAVE YOU BEEN ?
HYMIE AND I WERE BUILDING A BRIDGE ACROSS THE MUD FLATS
THAT'S DANDY !
BUT WE HAD TO STOP WHEN ONE OF US FELL IN !!
YES ? WHICH ONE OF YOU ?
SEEMS TO ME YOU COULD MAKE A PRETTY GOOD GUESS !!
MEECHUM

Animal Town—*A Chat With an Iguana*

By Dummer


OUR ANIMAL TOWNERS, WINGING THEIR WAY BACK TO ANIMAL TOWN, FROM THEIR GOOD WILL TRIP AROUND THE WORLD, ARE NOW FLYING OVER CENTRAL AMERICA THE SHARP EYE OF REDDY FOX SPOTS AN IGUANA FAR BELOW, SO THEY DECIDE ON MAKING HIM A FRIENDLY CALL
THERE'S AN IGUANA DOWN THERE! WE MUST MEET HIM
AH-GO-ON-ER! YOU'RE FOOLING
HI! THERE! YOU ANIMALS MUST BE FROM UP NORTH
WE SPIED YOU DOWN HERE FROM OUR AIRPLANE, AND DROPPED DOWN FOR A HURRIED GOOD WILL CALL
I WOULDN'T ASK HIM ANY QUESTIONS, HE LOOKS TOO JOKEY
YOU DASH MADLY FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER, IN THAT WHAT-YOU-MAY-CALL-IT WHILE WE SOUTHERN ANIMALS JUST LIE IN THE SUNLIGHT AND THINK
WHAT MAKES YOU THINK WE ARE FROM UP NORTH, MR. IGUANA? I'LL BITE
HE SURELY HAS AN INTERESTING TALE
ALTHOUGH ALMOST ALWAYS WE FIND IT TOO MUCH WORK TO EVEN THINK
YOU CERTAINLY LEAD AN EXCITING LIFE

Daily Anecdote

Attentive Dumas

When it came to judging the quality and appeal of his works, Alexander Dumas took criticism wherever he could find it.

At the final rehearsal of his "Three Musketeers," he observed a fireman, charged with guarding the theater, listening attentively. In the middle of the seventh scene the man went out, and Dumas followed him.

"Will you tell me why you left?" inquired Dumas.

Not knowing the identity of his questioner, the fireman answered quite bluntly, "Because that scene did not amuse me like the others."

Expressing thanks to his critic, Dumas repaired to the manager's room in the theater, removed his coat and rolled up his sleeves, and demanded a copy of the seventh scene. He glanced at the manuscript, threw it into the fire, and, procuring writing materials, went to work on another.

Two hours later, when the actors had finished their rehearsal, Dumas gave them a fresh and better version of the seventh scene and requested that they be prepared to rehearse it on the morrow.

Aim

An aim in life is the only fortune worth the finding; and it is not to be found in foreign lands, but in the heart itself.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Congressional Supremacy

THE real issue and the basic importance of the TVA Morgan case will be missed unless Americans try to look behind its more spectacular and personal aspects. There has already been too much personality and too much heat. Those who wish to promote a sound understanding of the situation will cut through the emotional or partisan coatings of the controversy and look for the basic question. That is, Shall the Executive or the Legislative department extend its power in the United States Government by controlling administrative agencies such as TVA?

The question of TVA policy and conduct is a separate matter which should and apparently will be sifted in a full-dress congressional investigation. The question of whether the present incumbent of the Presidency has been personally remiss in handling the questioning and dismissal of Arthur E. Morgan is subsidiary to the main issue.

If control of such administrative agencies as TVA ultimately lie with the Executive, removal of the TVA chairman was in order. Even if it is considered that the President's relation to Dr. Morgan and Congress is like that of the president of a company to a plant manager and the stockholders respectively, then Mr. Roosevelt has only performed his duty in conducting an inquiry to straighten out a situation which interferes with the efficiency of administration for which he is responsible.

We may feel that the White House could have earlier expressed the willingness now shown for a general congressional investigation. That would have avoided the appearance of trying to block an inquiry into TVA policy by holding one on the personal controversy between its members. We may feel that Dr. Morgan, however weak his position in refusing to back up the very serious charges against his colleagues, was justified in seeking a congressional hearing.

The President had already shown his sympathy for the general position of the other directors. And Dr. Morgan did not claim to have full proof but "leads" which might require fuller investigation than a presidential court would provide. Yet all this depends on whether the TVA directors are eventually responsible to Congress. The President has proceeded from the first as if they were responsible to the Executive.

There is the basic question. Probably it will have to be settled by the courts as were the Myers and Humphreys cases. But on the face of the statute setting up TVA it appears that Congress intended to exercise final control over its directors although they were appointed by the President. The law has a blanket provision for removal by Congress, authorizing presidential removal only for political activity —not the charge against Dr. Morgan.

Congress cannot supervise the details of administration, but it has set up a whole group of independent administrative agencies. The larger question of their control is now being debated in the reorganization bill. Basically we have here another competition between the Executive and the Legislature that is as old as the struggle for parliamentary supremacy over the King in England.

And in the United States there is reason to believe that it will ultimately be solved in much the same way. For if Congress so desires it can insist on control of the administrative agencies it sets up to carry out new projects and policies.

Behind Mexico's Oil Seizure

COMMENDABLY calm is the British and American reaction to Mexico's latest expropriation measure. Remembering the excited, often untrue and never helpful charges and counter-charges which characterized Mexican-American relations before Dwight Morrow took his friendly shirt-sleeve diplomacy to Mexico about ten years ago, we can well be grateful for present dispositions to find reasonable solutions. Vigorous efforts to uphold rightful interests will only be strengthened by an endeavor to be reasonable and to understand the background of an action which appears unreasonable.

The taking of $400,000,000 worth of British and American oil properties climaxes a long and complicated struggle. This seizure may be influenced by recent Communistic penetration of Mexico, but it derives directly from the Constitution of 1917, which reserved to the Mexican people property rights in natural resources. That Constitution crystallized the results of the Mexican Revolution which Madero began in 1910 and Carranza and Obregon carried on. And the provision about property rights which now seems Communistic grew out of unhappy experience with absentee ownership.

Under the not too scrupulous encouragement of Porfirio Diaz and earlier dictators foreign capital had found large opportunities for investment in Mexico. Foreign capital was necessary and did greatly develop the country. But the people were oppressed. And more than one revolution or war was caused by the influence of non-Mexican exploiters seeking to get a stronger hold on Mexico's great wealth.

Out of that background came the basic law on which the present expropriation is based. And its terms can be traced back to ordinances of 1783 which reserved to the Spanish Crown the products of the subsoil, including "betunis" or "juice of the earth." For twenty years that law has been only partially and intermittently carried out. Mexico, like the nations which signed the Kellogg Pact, has a habit of putting into writing ideals which she has not proven in practice. She is making notable progress with education, her basic need, but ignorance, materialistic ecclesiasticism and extremes of apathy and impractical reform have oppressed Mexico even more than outside ownership.

The present situation has also been precipitated by "advanced" labor laws of the last few years and even more by the new political power of organized labor in Mexico. President Cardenas has appeared to be an unusually honest and practical Mexican reformer but he has gone or been carried to excesses in the matter of labor reform. There is every indication that employees of the oil companies will be unable to carry on production, that there will be difficulties in marketing and that the situation will make the Mexican Government's financial straits intolerable. Altogether there is sound hope for Secretary Hull's efforts to find a fair and reasonable solution.

For Boston—$1,000 a Day

ONE of the incongruities of Boston's fiscal picture appears in the bulletin on city measures just submitted to the Massachusetts Legislature by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau and concerns water. Boston and the twenty cities and towns in the Metropolitan Water District now consume about 138,000,000 gallons of water a day. This amount has remained relatively static for some two decades. There is no reason to suppose that the so-called "safe yield" of 147,000,000 gallons a day, or the emergency yield of 174,000,000 gallons a day, will not meet the demands of increasing population and industry for several years to come.

Despite the indication in local records that New England enjoys the most nearly uniform precipitation of any section of the country, the justification advanced for continuing Quabbin construction at the present speed is that the Metropolitan District might face a serious condition should there be a severe drought three years in succession.

The Research Bureau estimates that by simply slowing this work down, in a way that would not damage what has already been done, contributors to the Metropolitan District could reduce their combined annual assessments about $600,000, with a saving to Boston of possibly $1,000 a day.

Brazil for the Brazilian Ruler

BRAZIL'S new Foreign Minister, Senhor Aranha, has left little doubt that the affairs of some 155,000 Germans in Brazil are to be administered from Rio and not from Munich. His first important acts as the chief of foreign policy were to support President Vargas' decrees banning National Socialist political and cultural activity in Brazil, and to stand firm in the face of German protests which were described as peremptory. Brazil does not propose to be governed, even in part, by remote control.

Only a few days previous, President Vargas had given another indication that his is to be the only sovereignty within Brazil: the Integralist or Green Shirt fascists of Brazil were banned.

Taken together, the two moves have offered more than a few calories of comfort to those who decry the spread of fascism, and those who hoped that President Vargas would eschew the ideological throne. Aranha the democrat, it was quickly said, Aranha the stout friend of the American system with close kinship to the United States, has prevailed; Brazil will stand off the ideological invasion. Others have gone so far as to say that President Vargas, by conferring an important portion of his leadership on so able a crusader for liberty, has given a hostage to the American system and renounced, for Brazil, the fascist technique.

If accurate, these contentions would greatly hearten the ranks of the democracies; and they may yet be accurate. But for the present it is necessary to note that President Vargas, in the last week, has only been fulfilling the logic of dictatorship. Who would expect Signor Mussolini to permit the spread of National Socialist ideology among the Germans of the Italian Tyrol? Or Herr Hitler to give the direction of Poles in Silesia over to Warsaw? The leadership philosophy requires that the leader be unquestioned master within his own house.

In a word, the allegiance of President Vargas will be discerned not by his domestic maneuvers to consolidate power, even at the expense of foreign racial doctrines; but in his economic and political alignments relative to the international balance of power. And these alignments are not yet established; perhaps not even decided upon. They will develop historically. And the proponents of democracy, meanwhile, can bestir themselves to the limit of their powers of peaceful persuasion, to support Senhor Aranha in his able efforts to strengthen the ties between Brazil and the United States.

Nature of Democracy

Book News of the Day

IN THE dozen papers of CONSTRUCTIVE DEMOCRACY (London: Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d.) we have, in abundance, the usual glosses on the term "democracy." Sir Ernest Simon finds two essential elements in "The Faith of a Democrat": belief in the ultimate importance of every individual and active love of one's neighbor. Mr. R. Bassett affirms that discussion, free and continuous, is the cardinal element of the democratic process. His analysis of "The Essentials of Democracy" is perhaps the most thoroughgoing of all, and he makes a useful distinction between the notion of agreement as to ends and agreement as to methods. The former, while it may be held up by a community as an ideal, is in fact impracticable—and therefore cannot constitute the basis of social life. What is feasible—and represents therefore the essence of the democratic purpose—is the acceptance of a common code of political behavior.

Lord Lothian, though his subject is "Democracy in Foreign Affairs," similarly stresses the duality of the general conception of democracy—as a way of community life, on the one hand, and, on the other, a system of government. Sir William Beveridge on "Planning" aptly compares planning under democracy to breathing under water.

Yet one feels that the challenge of the new authoritarian régimes is never adequately met, because, indeed, the antithesis "democracy" and "dictatorship" is frequently one of words rather than facts. Mr. Eric J. Patterson in "The Democratic Task of Dictators" hints at this, and it is a pity his contribution is so brief. But even in his four pages he brings out the essential difference of the various dictatorships, "varying according to the health of the nations over whom they exercise domination, to the needs which they have to satisfy, to the hopes which they will have to fulfil."

Now, undoubtedly, the political dynamics of Germany, Italy, and Russia—to name only the principals—are a challenge thrown down to the folk-ways and the political philosophy of the "Anglo-Saxon" peoples. But then surely the mistake made was ever to have imagined that the kind of society resulting from British—or French—experience was likely to thrive in countries with a totally different social and historical background. It may not have been the fault of France and England that other peoples tried to imitate their pattern and take their political and intellectual garments ready-made. But the root of the matter is contained in a sentence from Mr. Arthur Bryant's admirable paper on "The Foundations of Democracy," when he writes: "Every form of government is dependent on the particular people and age for which it is designed."

If we seek a common denominator for those realms where democracy "works," it will be found, I think, in a certain element of maturity. It may be maturity of national experience, or it may be a maturity deriving from long-standing individual habits of responsibility: but in the one case, as in the other, "ripeness is all." Without that basis democracy seems doomed to remain merely an abstract figment of political science; and the sooner we realize its inevitable limitations of time and place, the better for our peace of mind.

W. HORSFALL CARTER

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Indian Impasse

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

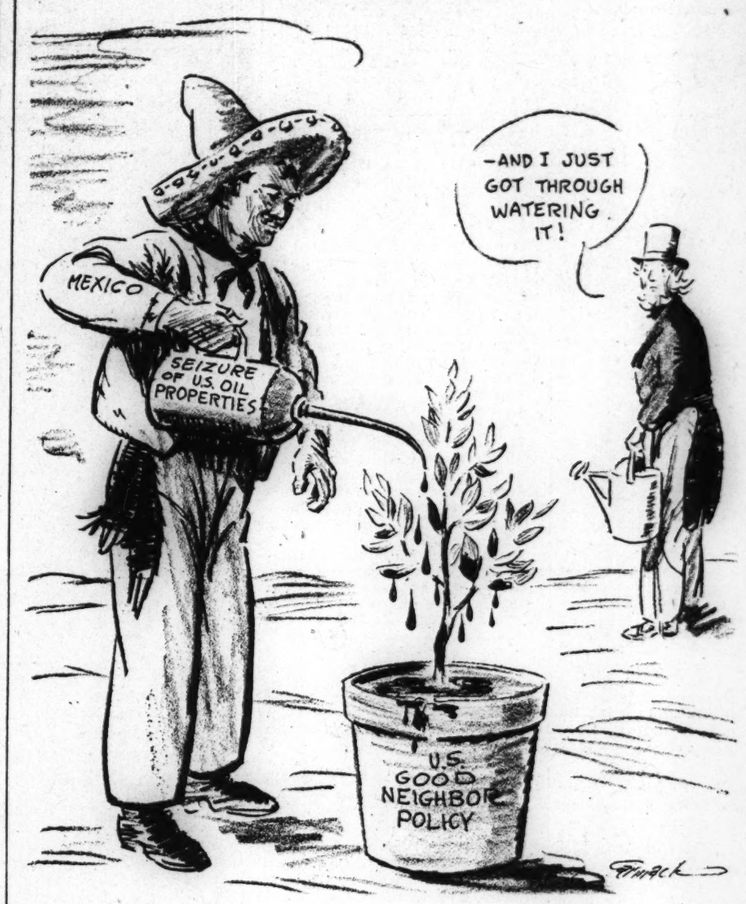
May I make a suggestion about the impasse which appears to have arisen between Congress Ministries and Governors in two or more Provinces? The Ministries want to release all political prisoners. The Governors, supported by the Viceroy, feel that to do so would be sufficiently dangerous to warrant their refusal. The right to intervene is based on the special responsibility attaching both to Governors and Viceroy "to prevent any grave menace to the peace and tranquillity of the Province" or of India.

But the primary responsibility for law and order, by the recommendation of every body from the Simon Commission onwards, as well as by the Constitution itself, rests upon the Ministry. It is difficult to believe that the release of a small number of political prisoners in any province except Bengal, which all Indian opinion recognizes to be a special case because of its history of terrorism, constitutes in itself "a grave menace"—though it may lead in that direction. The Ministries, not unnaturally, say that if the Governor or the Viceroy is to be the judge about law and order in this way they will have no real responsibility for law and order themselves, and that they had better therefore hand the responsibility for provincial government back to the hands of the Governor who is really exercising it. They feel too that, like all democratic Governments, they have means of their own for dealing with political agitation, while a bureaucracy can rely upon nothing but the police. Surely the right course in cases of this kind is for the Governor formally to warn his Ministers about the dangers that he fears, and make it clear to them that if their judgment as to their own capacity to protect life and property proves wrong, and serious trouble occurs or threatens, he will not hesitate to use his powers and publish, as his justification, his warning to the Ministers as to the probable consequences of their action.

The essence of responsible government with safeguards is that the responsibility for law and order should rest on the shoulders of Ministers until there is publishable evidence that a breakdown constituting or threatening "a grave menace" has occurred. In no other way can fundamental understandings be carried out upon which the new Constitution was launched and upon which its development alone can proceed. It is surely not beyond the two sides to arrive at an understanding of this kind.

London. [MARQUIS OF] LOTHIAN

Poor Nourishment



A House by the Sea

LIKE all great dreams it began casually. Father came home one day in the middle of a very rainy winter and said: "I took two lots at Searock today in settlement for the Clark account. One of them is supposed to have a great cedar on it."

Mother put down the pink organdie she was sewing for Judy and exclaimed: "Oh, Stephen! Where are they?"

Father looked a little baffled.

"Well," he admitted, "I'm not positive. Clark had a map of the region but it was so covered with crosses and creases I couldn't make head or tail of it. And anyhow, there is the cedar."

"Yes," mother agreed happily, "We will have to begin drawing plans."

"And we can't build," father cautioned, "until the railroad goes through anyway. But I expect we could just jot some ideas down on paper."

We began immediately after dinner and on the dining-room table. There was no other place large enough for all four of us to plant our elbows and think. Judy was a bit young for architectural flights, but she watched father make some swooping lines and was soon well started on her own account.

Judy and I were allowed to stay up half an hour past our bedtime in order to complete our creations. And when we had been asleep for a good while mother came and woke us up to tell us of the wonderful idea father had just had. As soon as it was warm enough we would go down and camp on our lots for a day or two and then we could tell just what kind of house we wanted.

It was a warm May and toward the middle of it we bundled up all our camping things in the back of the surrey and started off very early one morning. It was a good half day's drive to Searock, even with such horses as Banjo and Fiodle.

The enchanting, flowering part of spring accompanied us along the way. In the deep woods the pale stars of trillium glimmered in a green dusk, and when we came to open fields the clouds were racing along to get to Searock before we did.

By this time father had a better map of our precious holdings. It would have been simple to find our lots anyway, because of the cedar tree, its magnificent reddish trunk at least four feet through, and the topmost branches quite lost up in the blue sky. But there was absolutely no view. A wooded ridge ran between us and the sea.

We were all hungry and disappointed and kept falling over the tent stakes, and to complete our woe father found a sign stuck crookedly in a lot close to ours:

SITE OF PROPOSED
RAILROAD STATION

Then mother began to laugh. She laughed until the tears came. "Oh, dear," she wailed. "We are right in the middle of the business district!" And she waved a hand at the surrounding stretches of wooded land with not a building to be seen.

Judy and I woke up much too early the next morning. Through the open flap of our tent we could see that only one star had lingered in the sky and that every branch and leaf was silvered with dew. While we lay there whispering the sun came up and we tried our best to imagine what it would be like when the railroad was built and we were so close to the station. Our ideas about trains were not very sound, because we had never seen any. But we had a book with pictures of them, and our tender imaginations were never permitted to rust from disuse.

After breakfast it became clear that father had another idea. Pine trees only slightly less splendid than our cedar grew on the ridge and we would just go up there and pick out some lots we liked.

It was a hot climb through the deep sand up to the ridge, and when we finally got up there what was left of our breath was taken away by the view. There, below us, was the Pacific Ocean charging back and forth in great green rollers on white sand. Some distance out were the two curving rocks that gave Searock its name. We collapsed in the shade and watched it for a long time and forgot all about beach lots and houses.

"It will be windy," mother said reluctantly.

"I was thinking of that," father agreed. "We must find a place where the trees are thick enough to protect the house." He rose energetically.

Judy and I gave out first and stretched out flat on our fronts on the pine needles. The roar of the sea was soothing and through the pine branches the sky was an exquisite blue.

"I'm going to have a dress just that color when I'm a lady," Judy announced firmly, "of very stiff silk."

"And I shall have a velvet cloak just like that wave," I said. It was an old game with us. We were convinced that being ladies would be a prospect of unequaled bliss.

We woke up when father and mother returned, weary but triumphant. They had found a wonderful, protected spot on the ridge, with a slope that would be perfect for most of the house to hide behind.

They sat there with us on the pine needles and planned most of it. There was to be a garden at the back with old-fashioned flowers and seats made of gnarled tree limbs. It was hardly necessary for father to make any lines on the envelopes he found in his pockets, because it was all so clear to us. So much what we all wanted. But of course, we would have to wait until the railroad was built.

They did not build the railroad that year or the next. Our house by the sea became a little dim to Judy and me.

And then, by some strange process of adult decision, we were going to live in California. It was never quite clear to Judy and me and we were much too fuddled by the prospect of a two days' journey on the train to give a thought to anything else. Searock was as far away from our attention as a discarded doll.

But through the years that house by the sea has become as dear to me again as it was to all of us that afternoon when we first planned it under the pine trees. It has never been any trouble. The roof has not leaked and the shutters stay put and we have never had to sell it on a low market. It stands untroubled on its high wooded ridge, looking out to sea and yet protected by the trees from all the winds of heaven. A place hewed and fashioned to perfection by the sharp tools of memory and imagination. E. W. G.

Mirror of World Opinion

War on Japan

THE Japanese aggression is more than a war on China. It is more than an assault on the rule of law and order among nations.

The army, unless it resorted to some coup, was in a fair way to lose that control. Once before, when its hold was slipping, it resorted to foreign war in Manchuria and twice since it has resorted to political assassination at home, murdering the liberal leaders who were opposing it. Now again it has reverted to the device of all dictatorships when they are in trouble at home, by starting a war abroad.

Thus the real objective and the real victim are the people of Japan, their rights, their liberties and their self-government.—*Lockport (N. Y.) Union-Sun and Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

A Democratic Economic Front?

By Carlyle W. Morgan

[Excerpts From a Radio Talk Over WIXAL]

WHETHER from intention to engage in aggression, or from fear of aggression, nations are practically all running in the race that leads to war. Aggression in China today threatens both American and British interest. And by virtue of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis, which is a loose partnership among the three greatest dissatisfied powers, the United States finds her problems once again linked to those of Britain and France. All once more have the common problem of discouraging the war method. All have to help show that aggression does not pay.

The governments are getting ready to prove this, in the traditional way. They are arming. But they are not only arming themselves; they are arming their enemies also. . . . This is typical of the contradictory character of mere war preparations. It always has been so. And that is why so many of us are now asking: What about economic preparations?

It has been suggested that the non-aggressive nations might establish huge supplies of metals and other materials necessary for war, and hold these strictly for their own use in case of international emergency. In this way, it has been suggested, the non-aggressive governments —who happen to be in much stronger financial positions than the potentially aggressive governments are—might establish a corner on war materials.

Before I go on to another method, let me point out that this cornering-the-market idea has aspects to recommend it. It would, for one thing, raise the price of materials needed for war to levels which might prove prohibitive to those nations whose armaments seem to threaten world peace. The great increase in the demand for these materials after Britain decided to rearm was cause of some concern in the dictatorships, if reports can be trusted.

This plan has in its favor the fact that between it and a plan that would tend to lower prices it probably would receive readier support on the part of industrialists and producers of raw materials. From the consumers' point of view, of course, this fact of rising prices is not so favorable. But consumers have never been so well organized politically as producers are. And it is the well-organized groups who make their voices prevail in government councils.

So let us put down this point in favor of a program for cornering the market on war supples: It has elements in it which make it politically practicable.

However, from the peace-making point of view, it is less desirable. For many interests besides those of peace-making will fatten on it and wish to extend it and maintain it. Moreover, this program will tend to increase those economic problems of the dictatorships which are, at present, root causes of much of the world's unrest. And it would tend to increase these war-producing problems whether or not diplomatic progress were being made toward understanding between the dictatorships and the democracies.

The alternative to this program—that is to say, the alternative if we are to bar war as a method—is a system of embargoes. This system would be very similar to that provided in the League of Nation's sanctions program. Except that when it is employed to protect the national interests of the great powers themselves, it will probably be employed successfully.

Do not think that sanctions were really tried in the Ethiopian crisis. That is what Premier Mussolini would have the Italian people think. Sanctions were half tried. When it came to applying the key embargo, that against oil shipments, not even offers of co-operation from the United States were sufficient to induce powerful member-states of the League to take the risk. What part pure commercial greed played in defeating the move for oil sanctions may some day be known.

If we wish to estimate how effective a determined program of embargoes could be, let us remember that while Italy is much better placed than Germany in production of iron, to make possible her iron production, Italy must depend on the rest of the world for fuel. Japan produces all the coal she requires. But she has to buy much of her oil, some of her iron, much of her tin. For cotton, wool, and rubber she is largely dependent on outside sources.

The so-called aggressive powers are peculiarly sensitive to economic pressure. Therefore it is surprising that with all the talk we hear of bigger navies and armies, we hear so little of plans to meet the threat of aggression with economic power.

Of course, the formation of an economic front against aggression is a problem for statesmen, and no small problem. But statesmen have no small problems, anyhow, these days. Armament is a big problem, especially as taxes approach the maximum of the people's ability to pay. Conducting a war is a big problem. Winning one is bigger. And the biggest of all is to bring out of armed victory an honest and a workable peace. It was not done in 1919. Could we do it after another war? Killing each other puts us in no frame of mind to make a just peace. So before we begin to shoot, might we not try as our first line of defense against aggression—an economic front?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, MARCH 23, 1938

Muddling Thro[illegible] the Muddle

By Harold Nicolson, M. P.

I WAS DINING THE other night near Lympne, in Kent. After dinner (for the night was calm), we stepped out upon the terrace. Below us, the escarpment tumbled down to the low levels of Romney Marsh. A mile beyond, a lightening of the shadows marked where the sea began. Above that luminous band a single lighthouse flashed rhythmically.

It was the light on Cap Gris Nez, to the west of Calais. "It seems," murmured my companion, "like the pulse of France beating—clear and self-reliant."

"It is worse than that," I answered. "It is the pulse of Europe beating—sinister, mechanical, and fierce."

We shivered slightly and returned to the fireside.

* * *

"There are times," said my companion, "when I envy the Americans. It must be comforting to be such a distance away."

"Let us suppose," I began, "that you and I tonight are not in England. Let us suppose that this room—the shaded lamps, the firelight playing on the bookshelves—is not at Lympne, in Kent, but at Rockland, Maine. That light, behind the curtains there, is not a light pulsating out from Europe. It is the light on North Haven Island. You and I are two Americans tonight, of education and culture. We come from Boston. We have traveled much and read many books. We have been out upon the terrace and seen the light of North Haven Island flash out across Penobscot Bay. We return to the fireside and throw a log or two upon the flames. We sit back in our chairs and the conversation turns to Europe and the danger of war. We discuss British policy. What on earth do we say?"

* * *

"We say," my companion answered—for he is a pessimistic man—"we say that England is decadent and done for. We say that her only hope is to entangle the United States into fighting another war to make the world safe for British Imperialism. We say that Borah is right and has been right all along. We say that not a single American marine shall be sacrificed in order to bolster up a tottering Empire. We say that America has her own troubles and cannot afford to consider the troubles of others. We say that Democracy is bunk anyway."

"No," I answered, "we do not say that. Other Americans say that, but we do not; because we have studied much, know our history, and have traveled abroad. What we say is that we do not believe that this time England will be able to muddle through. We are sorry about it in a fraternal sort of way. We think England and France are done for and that Germany is now supreme in Europe. We regret this, since we believe that France and England represent a degree of civilization higher than that represented by National Socialist Germany. And we have a slight twinge of conscience when we reflect upon how often we abuse England for being supine or decadent when we are safe here in this room separated from Europe by those 3,000 miles of water."

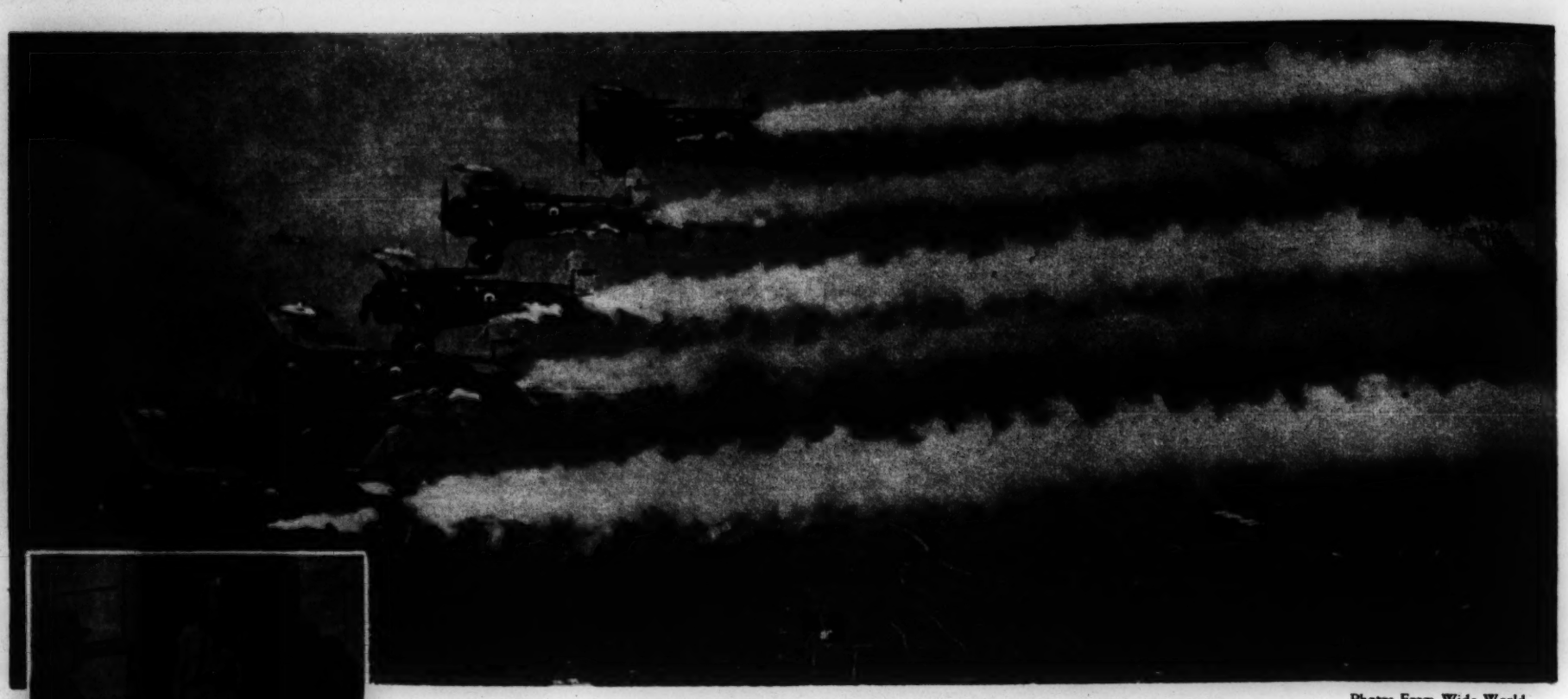
"But," said my companion, "can England muddle through this time?"

"I think so," I answered.

"Why?"

And then I started to explain.

"In this country," I began, "we British are passing through a phase of transition. On the one hand, our public opinion has preserved certain theories of policy which date from the time when we were unassailable and supreme. On the other hand, the British people



Photos From Wide World

"THE BRITISH PEOPLE NOW REALIZE THAT THEY ARE EXTREMELY VULNERABLE"

Precautions Against Air Raids Include Education of Civilians in the Use of Gas Masks (Left), and Training of an Air Force, of Which a Group of Bristol Fighters Are Shown Above, Laying Down a Smoke Screen Over Hendon

now realize that they are extremely vulnerable and are terrified of war. The airplane and, to a lesser degree the submarine, have deprived us of our insular security and rendered less effective our command of the seas.

"We know that within a few short minutes of a declaration of war (perhaps even without any declaration of war) heavy bombers will swing across the seas and rain fire and destruction upon our cities. We know that our communications with our Empire will be greatly endangered and that the food supply of our home population will be placed in jeopardy. We know that any war, even the most successful war, will expose us to grave social unrest and severe financial embarrassment. We know that we have everything to lose and nothing at all to gain. We regard the prospect of a second World War with dread and horror.

"At the same time, however, we retain our old theories of what British policy should be. We feel dimly that we should protect the weak against the strong; that we should still maintain unabated what we call 'British rights and interests' and what others call our 'unashamed imperialism'; we believe that the initiative in European politics still remains in our hands and that it is possible for our Government to impose a definite line of policy upon other countries; and, above all, although we are now equally menaced as any continental country, we are not prepared to accept the obligations, such as compulsory military service, which our self-defense necessitates. We do not realize that without an energy far more terrific than any we have displayed since the days of Queen Elizabeth we cannot hope to maintain both our Empire and our authority in Europe."

* * *

"We are weakened also by the diversions of opinion in our midst. Large sections of our population are ardent pacifists, and cherish the illusion that we can prevent war by refusing to make it.

"Other sections of our public believe in isolationism, forgetting that our sumptuous caravan passes through narrow defiles which are dominated by predatory brigands, and that the brigands are not themselves isolationists.

"Still another section feels that we should gain time and comfort for a year or two by buying Germany off, preferably by granting her the possessions of others.

"And there is a fourth group which finds comfort in the thought that the League of Nations is not really dead, and that if the military powers were to attack us we should have on our side the sympathies of all the world. So we should. Our funeral would be well attended and many excellent obituary notices would figure in the press of the world!"

"Now take the other side. France is distracted by internal dissensions. Russia has become isolationist and inert. The smaller powers feel that there is no help coming from the Western Democracies and they will be forced to make terms with the armed might of Prussia. The Arab world is seething with unrest, and their hopes and ambitions are fed daily by Italian propaganda.

"Our Dominions, having attained complete independence, may well hesitate to help us in our time of need. The Irish question is still unsettled. India is neither united nor friendly. Every day almost some fresh market is closed to us. The spectre of social unrest is always present. We have lost our old united national will.

"Germany, on the other hand, has everything to gain and nothing to lose. She has for years been arming, at the cost of sacrifices which few other people would tolerate. She has now obtained practical control of Austria and seeks to obtain control of all central and southeastern Europe. Her alliances with Italy and Japan give her an immense strategical advantage. The time is not far distant when she will believe that she holds us at her mercy."

* * *

"You feel, therefore," my companion interjected, "that the situation is desperate?"

"Not in the least," I answered, "and I shall tell you why.

"I quite admit that in the conduct of foreign policy the military states have every apparent advantage over the civilian states—the warriors over the shopkeepers. They possess the initiative, they can act with astonishing rapidity and secrecy, they have no public opinion to consider, and they are not—as we are—terrified of war.

"On the other hand, whereas our weakness is exposed to the gaze of all the world, the weakness of the military countries is hidden even from themselves. The economic and financial situation in Germany, and, above all, in Italy, is deplorable. Nor is their strategic position as secure as it may seem.

* * *

"If France and England are allied in battle, then Italy, although she could create great momentary damage, could not long survive. Japan is already too deeply engaged in China to afford any decisive assistance, and although we should probably lose Hong Kong, we should certainly not lose Singapore.

"And what of Germany? In modern warfare, the powers of the defensive have been increased to the proportion of three to one. It is very doubtful whether Germany would be able to pierce the Maginot line. She would always be exposed to a possible attack from Russia and the Eastern States. Her air attacks upon this country would be terrifying, but they would not be determinant. She cannot hope, therefore, for a knockout blow. And she knows very well that she could not survive another prolonged war.

"Germany, therefore—and she is the key to the whole problem—does not desire a general war. What she desires is to obtain her Weltmacht, not so much by violence, as by carefully planned threats of violence. To a certain extent

(Continued on page 12)

THE PEACE OF THE ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE REBUKES THE FORCES OF DISORDER AND INHARMONY

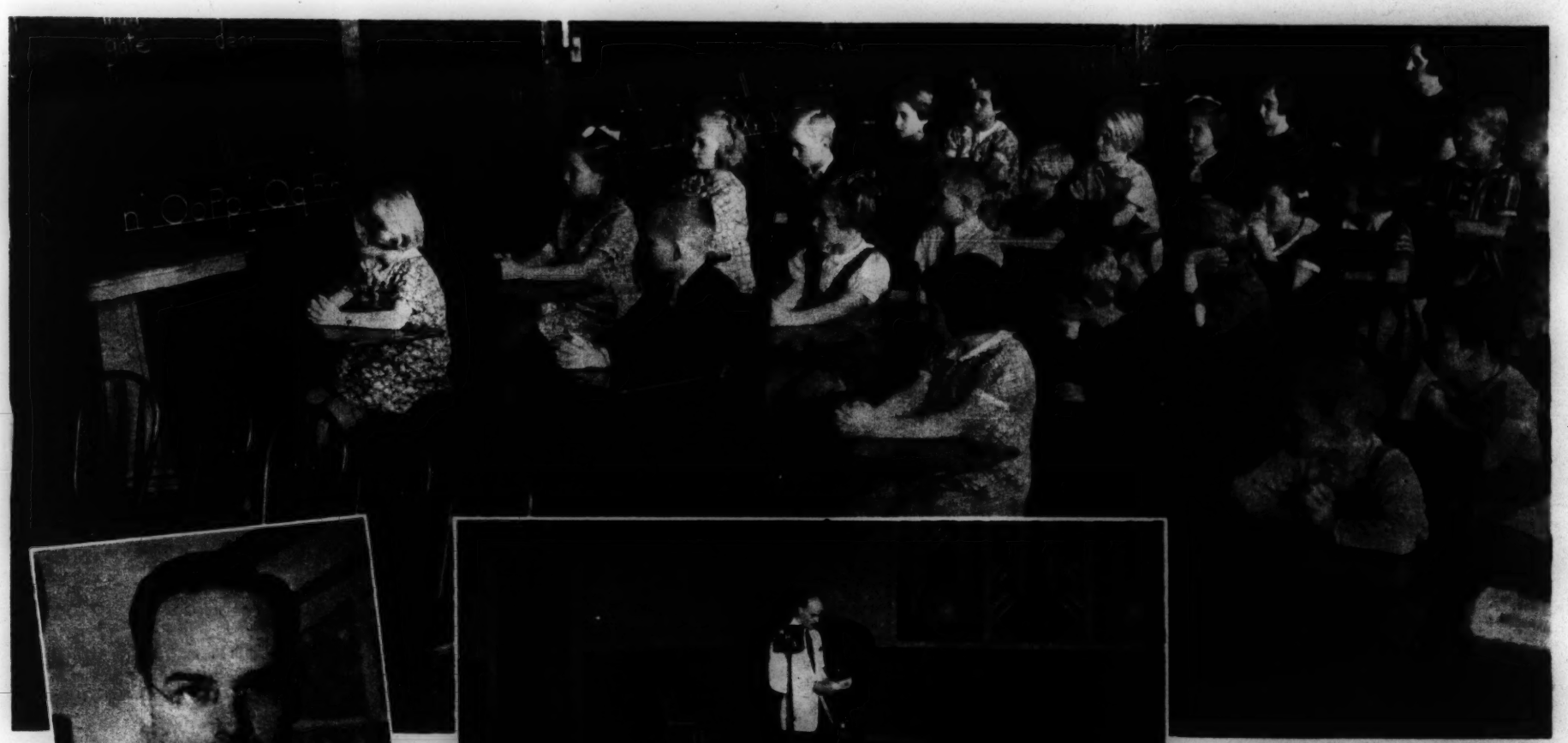
But Will a Muddling-Through Policy Preserve That Peace in Malmsmead, Shown Here?

© Photochrom

Voices From the "Outside World"

Radio Brings Them Into City and Rural Schoolrooms in Wisconsin, Among Other Places, and So Supplements the Instruction Which the Teacher Provides

By Robert A. Anderson



FROM BEYOND THE HORIZON

Probably the Greatest Benefit of Radio as an Aid to Teaching Is Derived by the Rural Schools. It Brings Them New Ideas

HAROLD B. McCARTY (LEFT), DIRECTOR OF THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL OF THE AIR

All Photos From the Wisconsin School of the Air

"LET'S DRAW!": TEACHING ART BY RADIO

Children in Madison Go to the WHA Station on "The Hill," There to Take Part in a Program Which Revises the Old Approach to Ways of Learning to Draw

WISCONSIN, FOR MORE than six years now, has offered teaching daily by radio to its remote and urban classrooms alike, in a voluntary plan of supplementary education designed to vitalize the work of elementary school pupils and stimulate them to a further interest in their subjects.

To those pupils, comprising still less than half the schoolrooms of the State, radio is now an accustomed event but never a commonplace. They take it eagerly and responsively.

Focal point of the Wisconsin School of the Air is state-owned station WHA, situated on the campus of the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

* * *

Station Director Harold B. McCarty, former president of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters, is founder and director of the Wisconsin School of the Air.

"Radio has been building up heroes and impressions in the thoughts of children who listen in their homes," he declared. "Its program characters have come to be real figures in their lives, with a definite influence on their language and habits.

"Why shouldn't there be a like influence under guidance, with heroes of a different type? Here is a radiant teaching talent which exerts itself in a small classroom; I was interested in distributing such talent over a wide area."

Nature and music are the subjects currently enjoying greatest popularity with the youthful listeners, of the 10 regular programs covering half a dozen general fields. Wakelin McNeel, conservationist and Wisconsin 4-H Club leader, takes well over 10,000 pupils "Afield with Ranger Mac" in weekly discussions of trees and forests, of birds and weeds and flowers. Children join in a virtually state-wide chorus in their "Journeys to Music Land," under the leadership of Prof. E. B. Gordon, of the University of Wisconsin School of Music.

Radio, while proceeding advisedly as a classroom aid, is little aware of subject-limitations. "Let's Draw!" teaches a purely visual skill in art and craftwork through a plan of stimulating the imagination of the child by means of legend and music. "State Capitol Visits" lifts civics and government out of the textbook as an experienced announcer interviews and thus humanizes leading legislative and executive figures.

"Trailer Travels" provides a vital presentation of national geography. "Rhythm and Games," conducted by Mrs. Fannie Steve, Health Education Director of the Madison public schools, is a recreational program but ever with a purpose: the development of bodily grace and poise.

"Though radio has a permanent place in the schoolroom," said Mrs. Lois Nemec, State Elementary School Supervisor, "that place—whether one preponderantly of direct teaching or simply of stimulation—has not yet been determined. That is going to depend principally on how the individual teacher uses it.

Many out-of-the-way rural schools have seen little change over decades. The same brisk, pleasant teacher is seated at her desk in front of rows of pupils whose ages and grades we gather only from their neatly graduated order, the smallest ones in the first row, and successive seats and rows holding the older and larger ones, to the age, perhaps, of 12.

One observes a flag and naïve crayon sketches and posters, "Be Kind to Animals," "Well Begun Is Half Done." There is a squat iron stove, and elsewhere a low, home-painted table on which repose the miscellaneous souvenirs of children's rambles: cocoons and curling leaves, forked twigs, dry butterflies, and pebbles. Somewhere in the room one sees a radio, often the lone symbol of change.

During classroom reception, listening pupils are allowed, preferably, to be at ease, ready to respond to the spirit of the broadcast, and to their radio teacher's leadership.

"The poor classroom teacher may dull the air of expectancy and eagerness which should surround a program," Mr. McCarty says. "The more efficient teacher realizes that nothing should be done to mar a quality of pleasure and vitality like that attending the coming of a well-liked guest. An easy listening attitude should be developed out of the beauty and appeal of the music at the outset, without disciplinary measures."

* * *

The pupils thus relaxed, the moment such music opens a program the visitor seated behind the class may see all the rows of feet begin, unconsciously, to tap the time. No classroom teacher's command to "Sit up tall and straight!" could be followed, it would seem, with quite the same smartness as is that of this impelling radio voice; and yet such an order on the air connotes to the child no sense of imperiousness.

Similarly, listening pupils are asked from time to time to show their hands. "How many of you have ever seen a live bat closely?" the query might be, or "How many of you would like to go down in a salt mine?"

When the broadcaster has returned with, "Well! Not a great many, it seems," or, "I knew you all would!" more than once some smaller member of a group has been moved to ask, incredulously:

"Gee, can he see us?"

The child's ability to retain radio teachings has often been remarked upon. One teacher of a consolidated country school declared: "Several times I have tried to teach to my seventh-grade class certain material in agriculture that has later come over the air. I couldn't make the facts stick the way Ranger Mac did; they seemed to take on new meaning coming from a fresh source."

John Callahan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, remarked on this point: that we all learn from experiences, and that radio is simply an experience in which children are strongly interested.

Broadcasters are chosen largely on the basis of character and personality; often they are not those who write the script. Novelty, moreover, is admittedly a force. Programs are 15 minutes long, except for those of participation, like music, which may be longer. No student listens to more than three or four broadcasts a week as a rule.

* * *

"At first I was concerned about the possibility that the novelty might wear off," said Mr. McCarty. "From the beginning we have felt that radio could enrich the work of the classroom and assist the teacher, not by supplanting her in anything, but by providing extra stimulus and inspiration. Nothing in our experience since then has indicated that the use of radio can diminish her importance."

The teacher must "set the stage" before each broadcast and cultivate an eager, receptive attitude in her class, as by queries which she purposely leaves unanswered, on the subject at hand. Similarly, since a broadcast is admittedly a fleeting matter, she must joint its threads immediately after, while the material is still fresh, and in the discussion recall points not remembered by the children. The value of any program is thus enhanced by her part.

"Most of my children will never leave the farm," one appreciative rural teacher told me, "and I am so pleased to see them pursuing subjects now, under the influence of the radio, which will widen the scope of their interests for years to come."

Meet Mr. Morrison

With a Career as Striking as Dick Whittington's, the Leader of the British Labor Party, and a Man Who Gets Things Done, Soon Will Visit the United States on Political Business

By
E. C. Cotes

© Elliott and Fry, © Keystone, and L. N. A. Photo

MILITANT COUNTY COUNCIL LEADER

Herbert Morrison Is Shown Removing the First Portion of the Stonework From the Old Waterloo Bridge Three Years Ago, When Rebuilding Began. At the Top of the Page He Is Distributing Prizes at His Own Former School in Stockwell, While a Characteristic Portrait Occupies the Middle Position

A CAREER PICTURESQUE AS any hero of romance is that of the Rt. Hon. Herbert Stanley Morrison of England.

He may not—like Dick Whittington of four centuries ago—have heard Bow church bells forecast his appointment to the Lord Mayoralty of the British metropolis. But his climb from messenger boy, telephone operator, and grocer's assistant to the leadership of the Socialist London County Council, within sound of those famous chimes, has been at least equally noteworthy. Now he is brought to international attention by his approaching visit to the United States, where he is to confer upon the proposed organization of an American labor party.

He is the civic head of a vastly larger population of Londoners than ever came under the sway of an occupant of the Guildhall. Unlike Dick Whittington, who hailed from Gloucestershire, Mr. Morrison was born upon the spot. His father—as he is always proud to declare—was a policeman hailing from the East End of London.

* * *

Out of Mr. Morrison's early years of struggle came practical insight into the everyday problems of his fellow workers. He enriched this insight night after night by strenuous hours of reading, his life of privation and self-discipline being so hard that only a determined person could have persevered.

At 35 his connection with the London Labor Party enabled him to contest successfully an election for Parliament. At once he began to make notable contributions to its debates. So valuable proved his work for his party, alike as a speaker and in political organization behind the scenes, that he was chosen Minister of Transport in the late Ramsay MacDonald's Labor Government in 1929-1931.

Here he became the author of the biggest reform ever effected in London's traffic—the unifying of control of all the various forms of public conveyance in and around the metropolis. Before his time a multiplicity of undertakings ran numerous systems of buses, cablecars, and suburban railway lines above ground, as well as differing sets of trains in tunnels at varying depths beneath the streets. All these competed with one another, with resulting confusion, duplication of effort, inefficiency. Mr. Morrison saw where the weakness lay and set himself to cure it on Labor-Socialist lines. The Labor Party he served was driven out of office by the time he had completed his scheme, but its obvious merits were such that the incoming Conservative administration adopted it with only secondary changes.

Mr. Morrison rendered another big service to Labor during the period he was out of Parliament, when he devoted himself to reorganizing the London Labor Party machine. So well did he work that in 1934—for the first time in history—his supporters came out on top in the triennial elections for the London County Council. The Conservatives who had previously ruled municipal London almost continuously were surprised and shocked and made a sustained effort to regain power when the next elections occurred in 1937. But, once more, Mr. Morrison proved too strong for them. So wide was the public confidence he had won during the three years he had been in control that he went back to the London County Hall with a bigger majority than before.

A spectacular opportunity to show what he could do arose almost immediately after he had taken over control of the Council. Waterloo Bridge, a century-old architectural masterpiece and one of the main road thoroughfares in the center of London, linking the north bank of the River Thames with the south, had fallen heavily into disrepair. Artists and archaeologists, architects and traffic experts disagreed fundamentally as to what ought to be done. The street traffic over the bridge and the river shipping that passed beneath its arches both had outgrown the accommodation afforded them. Nevertheless, so strong was the feeling existing in influential circles against destroying a much admired monument that Mr. Morrison's Conservative predecessors had left the question of action in abeyance for more than nine years.

When Labor came into power, the bridge was but a tottering ruin supported upon unsightly wooden props. Mr. Morrison at once declared this to be a scandal. He swept protesting artists and archaeologists aside. London, he said, was going—and that without more delay—to have a sound bridge that neither obstructed navigation nor failed to carry the street traffic efficiently. Within about as many weeks as his predecessors in office had been years in trying to decide what to do, he evolved plans for the best new structure that a public competition among British architects could suggest.

* * *

Mr. Morrison's critics, including some of the chief London newspapers, who wanted to patch up the old bridge, raised objections so loud that the House of Commons refused to sanction the loan for the cost, which is usual in such cases. But Mr. Morrison was not deterred. The citizens of London, he said, would find the necessary money out of revenue—and events have since justified the confidence he displayed. The old bridge has disappeared. A new one, which promises to be almost equally noteworthy, and which is certainly vastly better suited to its purpose, has begun to rise in its place. Parliament, while continuing to refuse any contribution to the removal of the old structure, has agreed to bear a substantial portion of building the new.

And Mr. Morrison smiles and recalls that while the municipal voters may not all like his particular solution, they prefer people who face difficulties when they arise and do the best they can to set them right, rather than those who are content to leave them in a condition that nobody can approve.

Waterloo Bridge has been only one of several big municipal questions where Mr. Morrison's administration has shown that it will not tolerate the continuance of abuses. Other outstanding matters concern slum clearance and the making of a green belt around the urban area. In both of these there has been notable quickening of action. New and better houses for the workers are being built upon so large a scale that Mr. Morrison has been able to predict, uncontradicted, that a limited number of years hence will see London's last slum removed. The green belt has crept round so substantial a portion of the built-over region as to promise at no distant date the completion of a circle guaranteeing permanence of country amenities to the entire suburbs.

Healthy playing fields for children, previously reduced to taking hazardous exercise in crowded thoroughfares, have been provided to an extent never previously attempted. Garden suburbs have sprung up and wholesome homes have been built at rents which workers on small pay can afford.

* * *

Mr. Morrison meanwhile has conducted a campaign of Socialist propaganda from one end of Britain to the other. He preaches quietly but forcefully that only by the complete substitution of collective effort, in place of individualism, can the worker obtain a really high standard of living and of security from anxiety. He points to the success achieved by the London County Council during the four years it has been in Labor hands, as an example of what similarly organized workers might accomplish upon a nation-wide scale.

He rejects alliance with the Communists on his left or with the Liberals on his right. The Communists, he holds, would prevent the adhesion of Socialism of the solid mass of constitutionally minded workers. The Liberals would prevent Labor from nationalizing the public services to the degree which he holds to be essential for the welfare of the nation as a whole. Nevertheless, he would treat every question of nationalism upon its individual merits.

* * *

"The public ownership of a given industry," he once wrote, "is only to be defended on the basis that it is economically and socially superior to private ownership. If in any given instance a case to that effect cannot be made out, that industry ought not to be publicly owned unless there is a strong case on other grounds."

There are some even among British Conservatives who might be willing to embrace Socialism if they could be sure that such conditions would be fulfilled. It is Mr. Morrison's avowed mission to endeavor to convince them that this would be the case.

Up to the present he has been handicapped by less discreet colleagues. He has also somewhat suffered from the enthusiasm with which he has himself opposed rearmament dissociated from collective security coincidentally with advocacy of far-reaching British intervention in the cause of the common people in different parts of the world.

(Continued on page 15)

Attitude Toward Peace

Rotary International, With Clubs in Many Lands, Is Sponsoring Institutes to Increase Understanding Between Peoples of the World, and So Help to Substitute Order for Chaos

By Herbert Waldo Hines

Photo at Right, Syracuse (N. Y.) Post-Standard

"THERE ARE CHANGES GOING ON THAT ARE BRINGING CERTAIN WORLD PROBLEMS TO THE FORE"

Nashville Citizens Are Hearing About Some of Them From Qualified Speakers at an Evening Session of the International Relations Institute Sponsored by Rotarians. Dr. James Harvey Rogers (Right), Yale University Economist, Is Dealing in Financial Millions Before an Institute Meeting in Syracuse, N. Y.

IT WAS IN GALVA, AN Illinois town of 3000 inhabitants, on a blustery, zero-cold night, that more than 300 persons were assembled for the closing lecture of an institute of international understanding.

Dr. Richard Hertz, a German, had addressed the audience on the subject "Ferment in the Orient," and had been answering questions addressed to him from the audience. The audience was alert and was learning much about a subject that apparently had meant little to them before.

There came a pause in the questions, and an elderly gentleman, obviously cultured and influential, arose. "Mr. Chairman," he said, "I am not a Rotarian, but I cannot refrain from expressing what I feel in regard to the institute lectures. This opportunity for us to hear able speakers give information about world problems and explain the relation of these to our little community has not only been an inspiration and blessing to us, but it has been one of the finest things that has ever happened in our community. Mr. Chairman, I move we give a vote of thanks to the Rotary Club for bringing this great opportunity to us and express the hope they may do it again!"

His motion was greeted with applause. There were many "seconds" to the motion. When the chairman put the question, everyone in the audience sprang to his feet and gave a second round of applause!

A practical demand for peace, based upon understanding between nationals, is everywhere coming to the fore. Newspapers, editorially and in articles, are giving hopeful expression to the need for a workable attitude toward peace, while forums and other gatherings have brought the subject to general attention. Playing its part in this widespread movement is the Rotary Institute of International Understanding. Scores of these institutes have been held throughout the United States within the last few months, and will be brought to a close for the year by the end of March.

From Lock Haven, Penna., Dr. C. H. Stein, president of the Rotary Club, wrote to a friend in Chicago, "Everything about our institute has been most encouraging. . . . Last evening 1000 people came through a downpour of rain to pack the high school auditorium." At the same time, there came a letter from Ottumwa, Iowa, in which Rotary President Frank G. Strohauer wrote, "We all continue to be as surprised as we are gratified at the intense interest shown on the part of the public. When the idea was first presented, we were most skeptical, for it was difficult to conceive that it would be possible to interest hundreds of the people of the community in an idea that seemed so far removed from their daily interests."

* * *

At about the same time the writer was attending a public meeting in a small community in western Illinois and beheld over 500 persons absorbed in a discussion of world affairs. These are but samples of what has been happening in 53 communities in the United States in recent months. These gatherings represent upswingings of a movement among local Rotary clubs that is aimed to contribute to the influencing of world public opinion for universal peace.

This action is a realization of an old ideal of Rotarians, long called the "Fourth Object." It favored "the advancement of international understanding, good will and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service." Pressure of events has proved that we are living in a world which is becoming a business and economic unit, so Rotary discerned the relations between the idealism of luncheon speakers and practical business. They began to say, "Let's get someone who knows all about this international thing to tell us about it!" And they did. This meant lectures, study and work; and a movement was born—the Institute of International Understanding.

This movement thus had its rise, first, in a practical need for thoughtful adults to orient themselves in the rapidly changing world, and, secondly, in a desire becoming more and more articulate, to make real and effective Rotary's international ideals hitherto considered somewhat fantastic. The dictum of the movement became, "Judge not the motives of neighbors of other nations; seek rather to understand them." These institutes have been held in communities in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and have been arranged for in Texas, Missouri, Louisiana, Mississippi, Colorado and Arkansas.

The procedure usually is about the same. Five Rotary clubs in neighboring communities arrange to have their institutes during the same week, each taking a different day of the week so that chosen speakers may visit all five on five successive days. Five speakers are chosen, each an acknowledged authority in one field of international relations, and each gives a week to these five institutes. Thus, on the same day of the week, for each of five successive weeks, are held the sessions of each particular institute. The members of the local Rotary club attend these evening forum sessions, bring their friends, and invite others of the community.

Maurice Duperrey, an outstanding business man of Paris, France, and president of Rotary International, in addressing the Institute of International Understanding held at Washington, D. C., last October, expressed the ideal and purpose of the gatherings.

"We must recognize," he said, "that in the most divergent localities, where all the nations aspire to carry on peaceably, conflicts arise often through ignorance, and can be dispelled by a better understanding of the opposing points of view."

* *

Upon the same platform, a non-Rotarian, Honorable Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, also spoke, and defined some of the things that Rotarians aspire to bring about through the institutes.

"United action," he declared, "is needed throughout the Americas for the publication of verified facts about every country, stressing constructive events and objectives rather than specializing on prejudices, crimes and disrupting happenings. We all need to cultivate faith, confidence in and respect for each other, dispelling suspicions based on inaccurate knowledge and misunderstanding."

A composite program compiled from various groups will give an idea of the kinds of subjects and types of speakers at the institutes. In Oswego, Cortland, Binghamton, Watertown and Utica, New York, Dr. Allen D. Albert, a past president of Rotary International, former newspaper editor, and a lecturer in sociology, addressed institute forums on the theme, "Can Any Nation Live Unto Itself?" In Lock Haven, Mount Carmel, Pottsville, Berwick and Williamsport, Penna., Dr. Karl C. Leebrick, professor of international relations and dean of the College of Liberal Arts of Syracuse University, spoke on "United States and International Organization."

In West Carrollton, Wilmington, Chillicothe, Newark and Lancaster, Ohio, Dr. William C. Dennis, president of Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, who has served in various United States Government legal capacities in the Orient, spoke on "The United States and the Far East." In Kenosha, Wau-

(Continued on page 13)

GIVING THE INSTITUTE AN INTERNATIONAL ASPECT Photo by Elston Leonard

High School Students in Little Rock, Arkansas, Attended One of the Rotary Lecture Meetings Attired in the Dress of Other Nations

New Fields of Linen

In Oregon Flax Is Being Grown Successfully, and With Support From Farmers, State, and Nation, a Crop Sufficient to Affect World Markets May Soon Be Produced

By Donald H. Black

HARVESTING AND PROCESSING FLAX IN THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY

Oregon Flax, Formerly Pulled and Bound by Hand, Is Now Harvested by Machinery. Above, a Field of "Wigwamed" Retted Flax Drying Out. Flax Is Still Pulled by the Roots to Preserve the Full Length of the Fiber. The Belts of the Scutching Machine, Right, Remove the Fiber's Woody Cover

WHEN MRS. JONES STOCKS UP on linen sheets at the January white sale, or when Aunt Hattie presents her niece with a half dozen hand-drawn handkerchiefs, they become patrons of the flax industry. When the maid spreads a crisp damask tablecloth or irons the guest towels, she also is doing honor to those persons who harvest and prepare the flax.

For many years, a large proportion of the world's linen has come from the United Kingdom. Irish linen is synonymous with the best. But now from out a small fertile area in the Willamette Valley of Oregon, where the apples also grow in profusion, reports are emerging of an American flax industry.

Briefly, the history of this new industry is a story of a long line of attempts to start a business, the value of which only a few individuals were far-sighted enough to foresee. Efforts of Mrs. William P. Lord, wife of an Oregon Governor, a State Legislature, an act of Congress, and a series of similar acts by numerous State Legislatures brought Oregon's possibilities in the flax field to the front.

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Mrs. Lord organized the Oregon Women's Flax Fiber Association. This organization, aided by merchants and citizens, had seed planted, machinery for a scutching mill installed and flax fiber produced. As a result of the publicity attending her activities, Europe 30 years ago heard of Oregon flax and Belgium sent experts to conduct experiments. These men found and reported that flax fiber, although grown with little effort toward proper care and cultivation, as produced in Oregon, was of superior texture and gloss.

Then followed 10 years of effort before the State Legislature finally earmarked $50,000 and authorized the construction of a flax plant at the state penitentiary. Although operating almost entirely by hand labor or with crude, home-constructed machinery, the plant flourished until 1929. In that year Congress passed a bill permitting states to forbid the importation of prison-made goods or materials. By 1934, most of the states had passed this law. Already a number of foreign nations, including England, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Union of South Africa, Belgium, Japan and Newfoundland, had erected legal barriers against the importation of prison-made goods.

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At this juncture, Gov. Charles H. Martin became convinced that the Willamette Valley had a future in flax production. It was pointed out that there were more than 500,000 acres of land adaptable to the production of superior grade flax fiber. Of this territory less than 3,000 acres was being used.

Retting and scutching by hand was, at best, a slow process that was, likewise, destructive, for much fiber was ruined in the hand scutching. On the other hand, machinery to handle these tasks was far more expensive than the prison plant could afford, yet it struggled along and increased in size, efficiency and value of product manufactured.

Farmers, however, refused to produce a crop which they claimed had little or no ready market. Yet the United States was importing in 1929 approximately $40,000,000 worth of flax fiber and flax products, according to figures from the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce. Governor Martin felt that all that was needed was some means of establishing production plants. In Washington, the story was told to the Agricultural Adjustment authorities by both Governor Martin and Senator Charles H. McNary. As a result, aid was granted through the Agricultural Adjustment Act, whereby farmers growing fiber flax would receive a subsidy of $5 per ton.

In addition to this, the Federal Government, through the Works Progress Administration, agreed to build three plants and supervise them for the period of one year. After that time they were to be turned over to the State for management or lease to farmer co-operative groups. As their contribution farmers were required to organize into productive groups and provide lands upon which the plants could be constructed and, in addition, sufficient funds to pay part of the equipment cost for the plant to be located within their co-operative area. The subsidy, originally granted at the rate of $5 per ton, was later increased to $7.50 per ton.

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The importance of the flax production industry, especially from the viewpoint of the United States, is the tremendous demand for manufactured flax products. The United States imports, according to the Domestic and Foreign Commerce Bureau, in 1936 passed the $40,000,000 mark for the first time since 1929, and they are steadily increasing each year. In addition to this, there are other millions of dollars worth of flax products imported by practically every civilized country in the world. Even those countries which produce finished flax products are, in many cases, also heavy importers as well as exporters, being unable to grow sufficient flax to meet their commercial demand. The United Kingdom, for example, is the heaviest exporter of raw and finished flax. Yet, in 1928, while the Kingdom exported 6126 tons of raw fiber, she also imported 39,160 tons from other countries, which was used to keep her spinning mills busy filling orders that poured in from all sections of the globe.

Great Britain exports nearly 50 per cent of all the flax and flax products which the United States imports, and the duty ranges from 40 per cent to 55 per cent. Supposing the United Kingdom exported to the United States $20,000,000 worth of flax during one year, both raw and manufactured, the exportation would be subject to a duty charge of some $10,000,000.

Taking the picture in its entirety, the enthusiasm of the Oregon flax farmers in their program, the interest of the Federal Government, and the Governor of the State to champion the cause, the only scene that can be depicted is one of a bright future.

The Snow-White Flower

W. P. M.

There's blooming in our garden
A Snowdrop in the cold,
The ice and snow about it,
Yet life and grace unfold.

The little Flower's a prophet
Of singing birds a-wing,
And trees again applauding
Inconquerable Spring.

Snow-fall is only raining
Transmuted by the frost,
And warmth and light prevailing
Give back all beauty lost.

The trees will fling new banners,
The hedges glow in green,
And stars will gem the wayside,
For violets will be seen.

Endure, says tiny Snowdrop,
In patience wait for light;
Its shining warmth brings freedom
From winter's cold and blight.

Courage, it saith to mankind,—
Love on in the dark of the year,
Then triumph with light's glory
When the time for bloom is here.

F I T N E S S

By Eyre Sandford Carter

"DON'T YOU THINK," said the Man Opposite, "that there is far too much stress laid today on physical fitness? Look at all the advertisements on the billboards and in the newspapers — So-and-So's breakfast food 'gives you energy'; Somebody Else's schedule of exercises 'peps you up.' "

"Well," I answered, "it seems to me that it goes deeper. Commercial advertisers are simply capitalizing the popular mood of the moment. It is not they who create the mood, though of course publicity of that sort may help it to spread. Is it not the Governments, in some countries at least, that are deliberately encouraging a drive for physical fitness with a definite military objective?"

The Man in the Corner emerged from behind his newspaper. "Surely that consideration does not apply in the Western democracies. If their Governments are encouraging the nation of fitness, it must be because there is a popular feeling tending that way. Advertisers may be exploiting the feeling, but they are not doing so as part of a military campaign."

* * *

"What, then," I asked, "has given rise to this trend? Has it anything to do with the fact that, broadly speaking, the Anglo-Saxon is a lover of sport, and likes to take part, if he can, in active pursuits?"

"That surely seems to determine the direction that the urge toward physical fitness actually takes. But I fancy that the urge itself is a perfectly natural result of the improvement of social conditions generally. In the 'bad old days' not so very long ago not many folk seemed to care about the environment in which the great mass of the people worked and lived. Over-crowded slums, ill-ventilated and dirty factories—these were taken as matters of course. If an individual by his own efforts could better his lot and improve his material circumstances, that was his affair, and nobody else's."

"I see what you mean," the Man Opposite broke in. "Your point is that now it is not solely his affair, it is a community matter; society as a whole feels a responsibility for seeing that the underprivileged family has a fair chance of living in a decent house and of having decent conditions of employment."

* * *

"Precisely; and you see where that leads. One of the improvements in conditions of industrial employment is the tendency to shorten the working week. But increased leisure may be a doubtful blessing. The old Roman philosopher, Seneca, said that we all complain of the shortness of time, yet we have more than we know what to do with; we either do nothing at all, or nothing worth while, or nothing that we ought to do. That of course is an exaggeration, but there is a definite task facing us all today to see that the lure of too much mechanized amusement or of merely 'going places' does not divert us into a misuse of hard-earned leisure."

"But what has this to do with fitness?" objected the Man Opposite.

"I am coming to that. As I see it, people who for generations have been accustomed to arrange their own lives—not merely to do what they were told by superior authority—are quite naturally taking the same line with regard to their increased opportunities for leisure. They turn first, of course, to pastimes which the 'leisured classes' have enjoyed for some time—dancing, games, athletics, and so forth. But the difficulty is that the average industrial worker has not the means to indulge these pursuits. How many football fans ever get a chance to play the game themselves?"

* * *

"It is a pity they do not," I remarked, "for team games have a decided value in building up character and bringing out the capacity for leadership and for co-operation."

"But still," the Man Opposite persisted, "you are talking about physical fitness. I maintain that that is putting the cart before the horse. Mental fitness, yes; moral fitness (which is the product of character-building), by all means."

The Man in the Corner assented warmly. "Certainly we want 'the whole man.' But is not the development that we are discussing an evidence of mental and moral fitness, that is, of improved thinking? The slum clearance program and legislation for better factory conditions are not physical things. They are the result of more enlightened thought on the part of Governments and peoples. That enlightenment inevitably leads to better physical conditions, manifested, as I have said, in the fact that the State—the community as a whole—is bringing about improvements in housing and in factories and now is turning toward the problem of providing the average man and woman with the means of making a constructive use of their increasing leisure.

"Yet I agree with you, Sir"—this to the Man Opposite—"that if fitness meant no more than an extension of games and athletics, these would not make a fit nation. They form the first and easiest stage on the road. But if you consider the wide range of activities which are now being made available to more and more of the workers generally, it shows that people are becoming increasingly aware of the opportunities for a constructive attitude toward leisure and more eager to use them. Amateur dramatic societies, 'mock parliaments' for the discussion of local affairs, groups for the study of current world events—a host of these and similar interests are bound to have the effect of widening the mental horizon of the individual. That means not only an enrichment of his life, but an enhancement of his fitness for citizenship."

* * *

"There is one factor which we have not yet mentioned," said the Man Opposite, "and that is the spiritual. Is there no place for that in what you call fitness?"

"It is the basis of it all," was the reply. "We talked just now of better conditions being the result of improved thinking. Thinking can only be really improved through greater spirituality. Most people, however, as yet seem hardly to be aware of that fact.

"They look first for material betterment, then for mental enlightenment. Gradually, they come to grasp what leaders of thought in every age have pointed out to those who have ears to hear—that any improvement they may experience is in fact the effect of an increasing awareness of spiritual realities. Then they are on the way to realizing that perfection does not lie in material things but in the fundamental spiritual law. As they understand and apply this law, they are enabled to gain dominion over all physical conditions."

Second Recor

The South Looks Ahead to a Better Time, Economic That It Would Seem to Be Dr. Charles H

By Robert W. Des

IN AN OLD BRICK WAREHOUSE, on the waterfront at Savannah, Georgia, discoveries have been made during the last few years which promise to mean as much to the American Southland as the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney back in 1794. That invention multiplied cotton production 200 times within a decade; the new discoveries may open the door to opportunities which will make the slogan of tomorrow, "Go South, Young Man!"

The Eli Whitney of this age is Dr. Charles Holmes Herty, an industrial chemist who has been in Who's Who in America for many years because of his achievements, and who now promises to invade the Histories of America. It takes 35 lines in the current edition of Who's Who to describe Dr. Herty's career, but it would take several more to explain how this slight man, of medium height, managed to disprove a cherished belief that southern pine was useful only for naval stores—that is, turpentine and resin—and so apparently to open a new chapter in the history of the United States.

* * *

Under the roof of Dr. Herty's Savannah warehouse research has shown how to convert Dixie's pine trees into white paper, rayon, and other commercially valuable products. It is a discovery which will put money into empty pockets, and will give a push to the lagging economy of the American South.

The South has had no all-year source of revenue, up to now. But because Dr. Herty has found a way to use the trees of the South for paper, particularly, new hope is stirring below the Mason-Dixon line. Also, many a northern capitalist is beginning to sharpen his pencils to do some figuring.

There are about 2000 daily newspapers in the United States, and about 10,000 weekly newspapers, to say nothing of magazines and book publishers, all using paper. The 431 largest daily newspapers, members of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, alone consumed 2,939,424 tons of newsprint in 1936. How much the other publications used is not easy to determine, but the United States imported 2,751,580 tons of newsprint in that one year, which was 17 per cent more than in 1935. All but about 325,000 tons of it came from Canada.

At the then existing price, $42.50 a ton, this meant that publishers paid $116,952,150 for paper. The same amount, at this year's price, which is $50 a ton, will cost them $137,579,000. They begrudge the extra $20,626,850, especially as it represents a 25 per cent increase in three years, and they have no reason to believe that it may not go even higher next year or the year after.

* * *

It is easy to understand why newspaper publishers are especially interested, therefore, in the promise which they see in the utilization of southern pine for newsprint, which can be provided, so some say, for $20 a ton less than the Canadian price. Dr. Herty says it can be delivered for $15 less. The Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, logically enough, has taken the lead in studying the question and in encouraging Dr. Herty to advance his experiments.

While it has been possible for some time to make dark-colored paper, so-called kraft or sulphate paper and pulp, from southern pine—for wrapping paper, bags, and containers—white paper was another matter. The pine was considered too rich in resin to be used for newsprint and magazine paper. But Dr. Herty solved the problem.

He is that legendary figure—an unselfish natural scientist, too devoted to his work to be concerned with personal honor or wealth. Yet honors, if not riches, have come to him on many occasions. He has been awarded medals, plaques, and honorary degrees, and he has been called Savannah's "foremost citizen." Most recently, a new $3,000,000 pulp mill, built at Fernandina, Florida, by the Container Corporation of America as the first unit of a $9,000,000 plant, was dedicated to Dr. Herty, with great ceremony. Special cars brought representatives of leading newspapers, magazines, and business firms to Florida for the occasion. The United States Secretary of Commerce, the Governor of Florida, and an assortment of other governors, senators, legislators, and mayors participated in a program broadcast from coast to coast, and culminating in the unveiling of a plaque to Dr. Herty.

It was a fragile moment when the slim figure arose to acknowledge the applause. Tears had rolled down his cheeks several weeks earlier, when he was told of the honor to be paid him. Now that the moment had come, it seemed "as if it were a dream," he said. He recalled, very briefly, the struggles and the disappointments in his experiments.

"The road," he said, speaking under the Florida sun, "has been a long one, filled with difficulties, but somehow we have gone ahead, and we have seen here in the South within the last year an industrial development that has opened the eyes of the whole world. The era of Kraft-paper development in the South is but the curtain-raiser of still greater industries that are to come in the form of white paper. This pine of the South has all the properties that will make it valuable for book paper, for bond paper, and for rayon, but, above all, for newsprint. The greatest prize ahead for the South, for its greatest industrial advancement, is going to be newsprint. Our good friends out in the woods will be among those to benefit by this development. They will have a market for a new crop—pine trees."

This means an all-year crop. But lest conservationists tremble at the prospect of the South being denuded of its pine, as some northern states were virtually denuded by ruthless lumbering, Dr. Herty gives reassurance.

* * *

"There is no need to fear that the timber will be exhausted," he told members of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, at their convention in Hot Springs, Ark., last year. "There is no need to fear, both because there is so much of it, and because the rapidly growing interest in reforestation will insure its replacement." Expert help is available to instruct the men "out in the woods," he added, on how to cut and replant in such a way as to maintain a constant crop year after year.

The young, second-growth forests of the South, which have a minimum of resin and gum, are suitable for paper making. In the South they grow to proper size in 12 to 15 years, where they would require 60 years in the North. Farmers can be instructed in such a way that a constant supply will be maintained. The standing timber in the South suitable for pulp is estimated at 250,000,000 cords, which would permit an annual cutting of 25,000,000 cords—enough to make double the present annual amount of paper consumed in the United States.

Dr. Herty was honored by the southern publishers at their Hot Springs convention. They presented him with a bronze wall plaque, in which he was characterized as a "scientist dreamer-realist," and praised his work and its importance to the entire nation. Others had praised Dr. Herty's work before. He is a native of Georgia and, although he lived in the North for a good many years, he is a Southerner, through and through. He taught for many years at the University of Georgia and at the University of North Carolina.

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President of the American Chemical Society in 1915 and 1916, Dr. Herty edited the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry for several years following, was president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Association, adviser to the American Chemical Foundation, Inc., and was a consulting industrial chemist in New York for a time. He was in charge of National Recovery Administration codes for the chemical industries, and served as director of the division of pulp and paper research in the Georgia State Department of Forestry and Geological Development.

In 1934, Dr. Herty become director of the Pulp and Paper Laboratory of the

Philip D. Gendreau, and Florida Times-Union

MEN AND TREES: The Southern Pine Tree Appears to Have a Great Future as a Source of Paper. Three Men Who Have Had More or Less to Do With Developing Its Possibilities Are (Left to Right), James G. Stahlman, President of the American Newspaper Publishers Association; Daniel C. Roper, United States Secretary of Commerce; and Dr. Charles Holmes Herty, Savannah Industrial Chemist. They Are Standing Before a Plaque, Unveiled in Dr. Herty's Honor Last January at Fernandina, Florida

econstruction

Economically, and If Any Man Deserves Credit For
Charles Holmes Herty, Industrial Chemist

ert W. Desmond

Industrial Committee of Savannah, the laboratory in which he has learned how to utilize the southern pine for newsprint, an achievement for which he has been honored by the Chemical Foundation, the Farm Chemurgic Council, and other groups.

In addition to earning his Ph.D. at the University of Georgia, and his Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Herty has studied at Zurich and at the University of Berlin, and holds several honorary degrees: the LL.D. from the Universities of Georgia and North Carolina, the Ch.D. from the University of Pittsburgh, and the D.Sc. from Colgate University, the University of Florida, and Oglethorpe University.

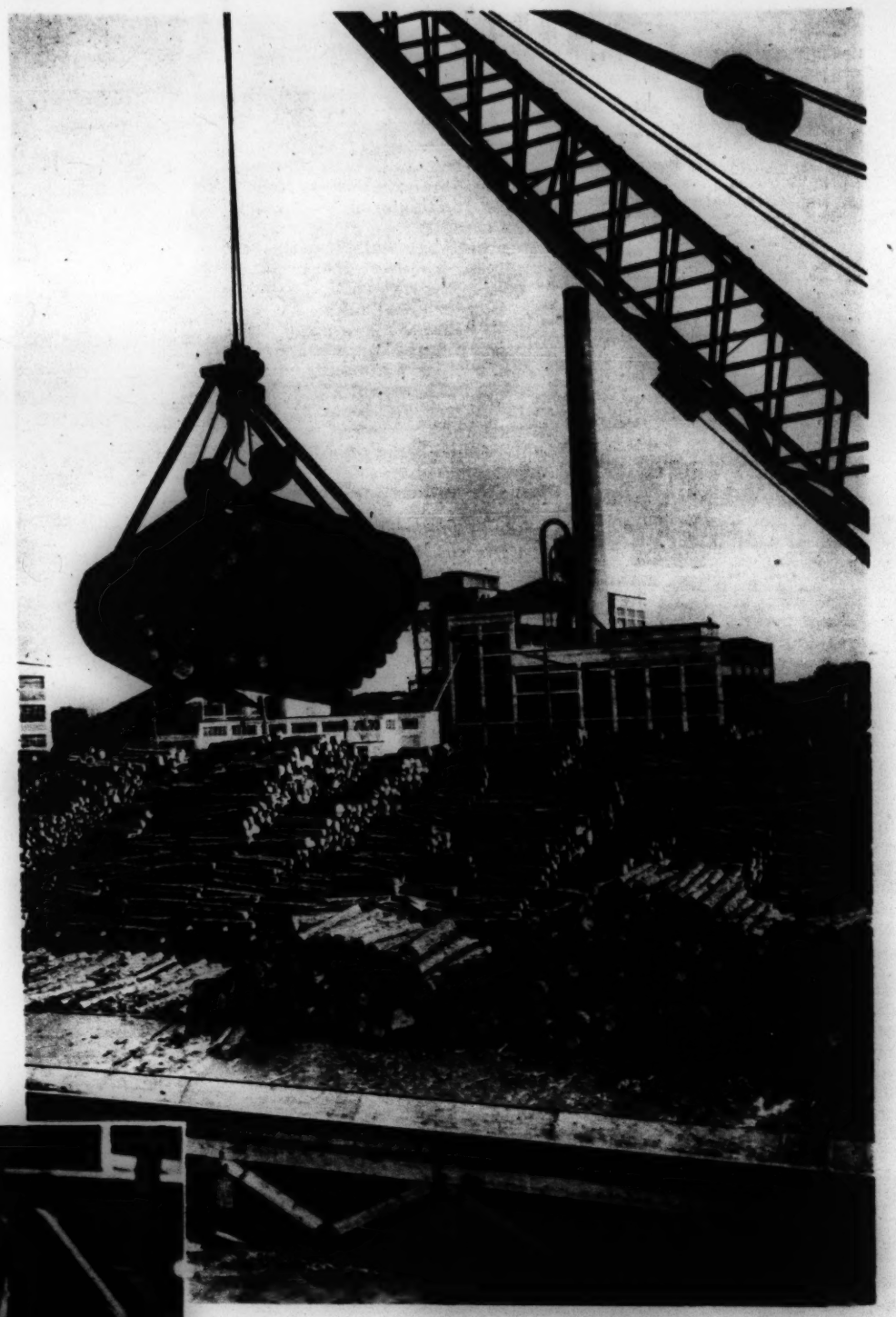
* * *

Twenty years ago, Dr. Herty laid the foundation for his reputation through experiments in turpentine farming, which resulted in the introduction of the so-called Herty cup-and-gutter system of turpentining, a means of collecting the turpentine which unquestionably has saved the South immense forest tracts that otherwise might have been destroyed by improper tree tapping.

Dr. Herty also became interested long ago in the possibilities of using the vast areas of idle southern pine for paper and other cellulose products. Then, when on a visit in the South in 1927, a friend had driven him to see a stand of young pine. The trees needed to be thinned out, but that would be expensive, and there would be no market for the timber cut; it was too small for sawlogs. But Dr. Herty had an idea. He obtained sawdust from 30 trees in that stand, and analyzed the resin content of the various trees, which differed in size and age. He found that the young trees had a far lower resin content than anyone ever had supposed, so low, in fact, that Dr. Herty thought pulp made from such young trees might be suitable for paper.

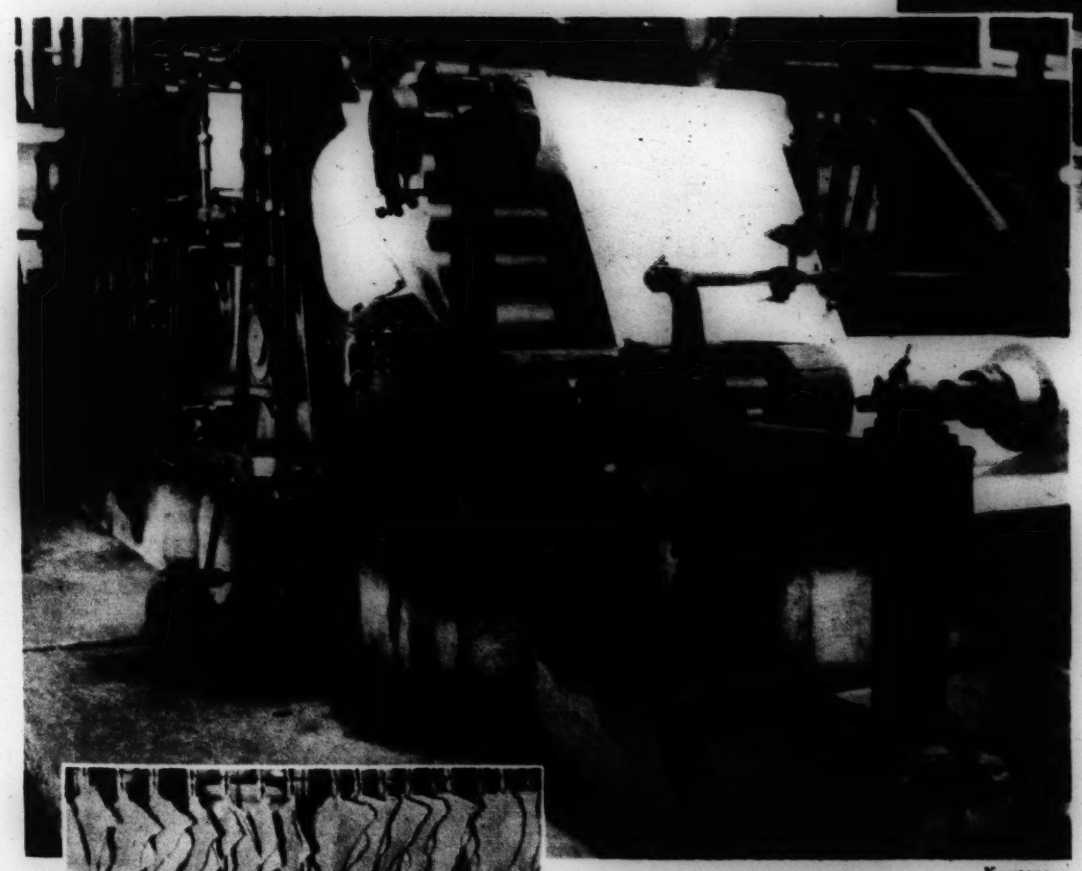
Dr. Herty received financial support for research from the Chemical Foundation, the City of Savannah, and the Georgia Legislature. It was then that he set up the laboratory in Savannah—really a semi-commercial paper mill—and began to experiment in making paper, rayon, and other cellulose products from southern pine in ways that would be commercially practicable. That was in 1932. Within a year he was beginning to get satisfactory results. The Southern Newspaper Publishers Association also became interested in 1933, and gave him further support and encouragement.

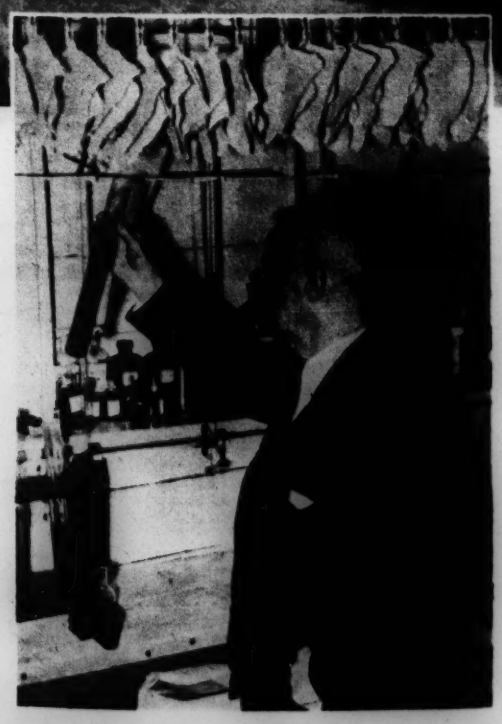
The press of the nation has been paying attention for several years, now, to the promise which southern forests offer. Headlines between 1930 and 1938 have unfolded a thrilling industrial story.



SYMBOLIC OF THE NEW SOUTH

Modern Pulp Mill of the Container Corporation of America, Opened at Fernandina, Florida, Last January, Is Bringing Employment and Income to Many Persons, Including Those "Out in the Woods," by Utilizing Southern Pine for Kraft Pulp. Other Mills Have Been Erected Elsewhere, Are Being Built Now, or Are Planned, to Make White Paper, as Well, by the Method Which Dr. Herty Discovered





Keystone

PLACE OF DISCOVERY

In the Small-Scale, Semi-Commercial Paper Mill Where Dr. Herty Carries On His Work in Savannah, White Paper Is Shown in Finished Form. It Has Been Made From Southern Pine Logs. Dr. Herty Is Among His Test Tubes (Left), With Samples of Paper Hanging Above His Head

Expectation of great development is present, where a few years ago it was not. Experimental editions of newspapers have been printed on paper made from southern pine, and only experts can distinguish it from imported paper. Construction of the first mill for the production of newsprint from southern pine is about to begin near Lufkin, Texas, a mill sponsored by the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association.

Predictions of what pulpwood is going to mean to the South's economy are voiced by two men who are as close as any to the development—Dr. Herty himself, and James G. Stahlman, publisher of the Nashville Banner, and president of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association last year, and now president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

Dr. Herty sees profit for the South not only in pulpwood, but in its by-products—especially fats for soap and paint, rayon, silk, photographic films, and lacquers. The belt of southern states—Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, and Texas, he says, have enough pine to supply newsprint for the world, without depletion of their own forest resources, if replanting is properly done. These states, he says, are a logical source of such products.

"All the real economics of the situation, free from any political or financial bias, point to the southern states as the section for a permanent newsprint industry to supply adequately the entire needs of the United States, and provide for a great export business," Dr. Herty has declared. "Cheap wood, lower-priced labor, and nearness to sulphur, salt, limestone, alumina, and clay make the necessary supplies less expensive. Hydro-electric power, cheap coal, and cargoes of fuel oil along the coast assure reasonable expense for power and steam. Freedom from ice and snow makes logging possible throughout the year, and therefore removes heavy interest charges on the great investments in wood made necessary by conditions in colder climes."

"We are too close to the picture to realize what all this means to the South right now," Mr. Stahlman has said, "but I will make the prediction that within 15 years the South will have industries utilizing southern pine—kraft, newsprint, rayon, cellophane, and collateral industries—that will have not less than a half billion dollar turnover. This means better business for everybody—the banks, the railroads, the merchants, the newspapers, and especially the pauperized families in the pine-belt section of the South, who will be able to cultivate pine for commercial use on land heretofore going to waste and practically worthless.

* * *

"A new day is dawning for the South," Mr. Stahlman declared to a coast-to-coast radio audience on the NBC Farm and Home hour, as broadcast from Fernandina that January day. "I see depleted farm lands and eroded hillsides turned into groves of waving slash pine. I see new towns springing up, unemployment wiped out, railroads hauling long trains of cars filled with products coming from the southern pine; and, above all, a citizenship enlightened through greater opportunities for education and travel, happy in a new-found economic and social status and content in their freedom from domestic industrial strife.

"These," he concluded, turning to the industrial chemist seated on the platform, "are just some of the things which the research of Dr. Herty has made possible of realization."

Could one have said more of Eli Whitney?

Among the New Books

The Story of Ch'iu Chin

Chinese Women, Yesterday and Today, by Florence Ayscough. London: Jonathan Cape. 12s. 6d. net. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50

A HAND-SCROLL, written in Chinese, unrolls from right to left. Its end, to the Westerner, looks like its beginning. Chinese history is like this. Like a scroll rolled back and back, into a remoteness so dim that its record can be traced only with difficulty. When Mycenaean art flourished in Greece, when Tyre was powerful, when siege was laid to Troy, when Saul and David were making Israelitish history, China was a flourishing domain. Already, under the Chou Dynasty, which followed the Shang or Yin Kingdom, manners and morals were being formulated and taught.

Mrs. Florence Ayscough has made it her business to discover something of these manners and morals as they relate to women, and to trace the pattern of them—because Chinese character is largely molded to pattern—through the scroll of history. In this book she has thrown a vivid light upon the movement toward emancipation of a great army of women who lived secluded through the centuries behind the baton-door which led in each house to the inner apartments occupied only by themselves.

The book, as is explained on its title page, concerns the Chinese women of yesterday and of today, but the balance is by no means equal. The author has comparatively little to say about modern conditions, save for a chapter which tells of the three famous sisters of the Soong family—Mrs. H. H. Kung, Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, and Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek—and for a short reference to the Communist women of the country.

It is more particularly with the time of evolution that Mrs. Ayscough deals; when, toward the end of the alien Ch'ing Dynasty, Sun Yat-sen and his followers began to agitate for the Republic which was finally established in 1911.

One of the followers of Sun Yat-sen was a young woman, Ch'iu Chin (Gem of Autumn), and round the person of Ch'iu Chin the author has woven the romance of all the imprisoned women of China, since it was she, with the fire of patriotic rebellion, who discovered how great a force lay, all unsuspected and all unused, within the hidden lives of the women of her country.

Perhaps the best expression of Ch'iu Chin's revolutionary sense is to be found in a prospectus which she wrote to a woman's publication issued by herself and a male supporter in 1906.

"In our language"—Mrs. Ayscough has quoted it—"are two miserable, pitiable, hazardous, dangerous words; they are: 'black darkness.' Black darkness is not comprehending reality, unreality; not having sight, hearing; without unity in man's affairs. . . . The frontiers of black darkness are miserable, pitiable; the ten thousand thousands fail to observe, to analyze, their hazard, their danger. . . . Furthermore sunk, sunk, in the dark prison, the ten thousand seem identical; although there exist those with intelligence bright as comets, they cannot employ their skill."

Ch'iu Chin's campaign did not last for long. Her sparkling idealism threatened too severely the ancient traditions of China. At daybreak on a morning in July, 1907, a party of Imperial soldiers and executioners led out a young woman, dressed in the red robes of a criminal, to martyrdom. But Gem of Autumn had done her work, she had molded a pattern for a new age.

What had animated Ch'iu Chin? Mrs. Ayscough has devoted half her book to answering this question. Ch'iu Chin was, as she says, unique in Chinese history, but women poets, women artists, women educators, women warriors, even, had appeared down the long scroll of China's history. In each had burned some spark of liberty, and the spark of each had combined to fire the heart of the modern Ch'iu Chin and to set in motion a thing that was new.

Mrs. Eddy Quoted In New Bartlett

MARY BAKER EDDY, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, is among the authors newly included in the eleventh edition of Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations," revised and enlarged by Christopher Morley and Louella D. Everett (Boston: Little Brown. $5). There are 12 quotations from Mrs. Eddy's works, as follows:

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," four quotations: Page 1, lines 1-4; Page 339, lines 25-28; Page 492, lines 7-12, and Page 494, lines 10-11.

"Rudimental Divine Science," Page 1, lines 1-4.

"Message to The Mother Church for 1902," Page 2, lines 4-7.

"The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Page 160, lines 5-8.

"Satisfied," Stanza 1.

"Christmas Morn," Stanza 1.

"Shepherd, Show Me How to Go," Stanza 1.

"O'er Waiting Harpstrings of the Mind," Stanzas 1 and 7.

This final stanza of "O'er Waiting Harpstrings of the Mind" is:

> My prayer, some daily good to do
> To Thine, for Thee;
> An offering pure of Love, whereto
> God leadeth me.

The quotation from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Page 339, lines 25-28, follows:

"The basis of all health, sinlessness, and immortality is the great fact that God is the only Mind; and this Mind must be not merely believed, but it must be understood."

Mid-Channel Creature

The Summing Up, by Somerset Maugham. London: Heinemann. 10s. 6d. New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.50.

IT IS NOT OFTEN that an author writes an honest book about his own life, but in this book Mr. Maugham has done so. Whether he was wise, as a matter of self-interest—and self-interest means something to him; he is not a reckless person—is another matter. Trollope's candor ruined his reputation. But Mr. Maugham's candor is different. He is defensive. He is, and knows he is, a fish out of water in English letters, some mid-channel creature unhappy in England and not rooted in France. He is respected for his intelligence by English writers, but not for his heart. And even in France, where he is taken more seriously, and in America, where sophistication is liked for its own sake, his lucidity must seem to lack fervor. His chief virtue is that he takes writing seriously; he is that rare thing, a writer who has improved as he has become more successful.

* * *

Mr. Maugham has a lot to say on many subjects. He writes of his early days as a medical student, the changing history of his views on literature and life, his activities as a playwright, his ultimate opinions, which are skeptical and agnostic, on religion and philosophy. He examined his limitations early and worked within them. He discovered, for example, that his imaginative capacity was small, that he liked humanity in general better than human beings in particular. He planned his career. Observing that journalism and reviewing, the inevitable resort of novelists without money of their own, were bad for their work and perhaps fatal, he set out to make enough money on the stage to enable him to buy the liberty he needed as an artist. It was hard-headed but it was intelligent. He found he could not write clearly; he learned Dryden and Swift by heart until he could. He reacted from the fashionable admiration of highly colored writers like Meredith and Pater. He suspected a lack of vitality in them and turned to real life and ordinary people. He came to dislike minorities and shows the discomfort of the successful before the less successful. This leads to curious results. He dislikes the highbrow and the cultivated minority of his own period, but links up with the highbrows of today in believing that a culture which belongs to the few is likely to be dead. But he is more contemptuous of the social failure of our society than indignant.

* *

Mr. Maugham is criticized for the unpleasantness of his character. It is a criticism which all primarily intelligent writers have to face in Anglo-Saxon countries. It is a criticism which would not be made in France. But it must be admitted that the intelligent view of character is as partial as the genial or any other view. Flaubert, as D. H. Lawrence truly said, crushed poor Madame Bovary by the overweening superiority of his brain. The chief limitation of Mr. Maugham is not, however, the harshness of his intellect—which he admits—but the small range of his interests and sympathies. There is a wide variety of scene and character; but the character is all seen in one not very illuminating way: Mr. Maugham is merely out to expose conventional judgments about people. He is interested almost solely in the gap between practice and profession. It was of course the preoccupation of the intelligent middle class of his time.

Mr. Maugham writes a great deal on the character of the artist and on the writing of English. He is always stimulating, civilized and agreeable, but often, I think, wrongheaded. His tolerance seems hardly more than a desire to be let alone. It is incorrect, surely, to say that the greater the artist the more individual and therefore essentially fantastic his view of character. What is fantastic about the characters of "War and Peace?" He thinks, disliking imagery in prose, that the influence of the King James Bible has been bad on English prose. The American writers have escaped, he says. But has the Bible been less read in New England than in Britain? What greater clarity and simplicity of narrative could a writer seek as a model than, say, the Bible story of Samson and Delilah?

"The Summing Up" is not a book about a happy man or a happy life; it is the book of a man wounded and aloof, who has sought consolation in excelling in his profession. It is an immensely readable book.

V. S. P.

Eighteenth Century Salem

Salem in the Eighteenth Century, by James Duncan Phillips. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $4.

JAMES DUNCAN PHILLIPS, who wrote "Salem in the Seventeenth Century," has now gone on with the more complex history of the same town in its second century.

Like the rest of New England, Salem from almost the beginning of the century to the close of the Revolution had to reckon with the problems of war. It is true that the French and Indian menace did not have for Salem citizens quite the desperate urgency felt in frontier towns, but Salem had also a frontier, that of the sea, and the wonder is in reading her history that she managed so greatly to expand her trade while the wars we know as King William's, Queen Anne's, King George's, the French and Indian, and, finally, the Revolution, followed one after another with only the briefest breathing spells. War was both an impediment and a spur to Salem trade, an impediment in diverting her manpower, a spur to the initiative and energy of her merchants, who in the eighteenth century laid the foundations for the expansion of the early nineteenth.

Mr. Phillips links the commercial growth of Salem in the eighteenth century with the character of the men of that period and the spirit of those who preceded them. Seventeenth-century Salem was grounded in a religious faith that emphasized individual responsibility. Politically, too, the people were individualists. Economically, they insisted on every man's obligation to support himself and every man's right to the fruit of his toil. They were thrifty, industrious, and efficient.

The most important part of the book is the painstaking chronicle of the work of Salem privateers in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Phillips has estimated that more than 10 per cent of the entire privateering fleet of the United States was supplied from the Salem district (which includes Beverly and Danvers).

Readers nurtured in the traditions of April 19, 1775, will probably not be shaken in their faith that the Revolution began on Lexington Green by the author's account of the affair of Feb. 26, 1775, when Colonel Leslie, sent to Salem by General Gage to capture military supplies, had the good judgment to withdraw without bloodshed upon seeing the numbers and the intractability of the Salem patriots.

Oxford is the American publisher of Leslie Hotson's "I, William Shakespeare, Do Appoint Thomas Russell, Esquire." Cape's English edition was reviewed in these columns on Feb. 16.

The Greystone Press of New York has published the American edition of Count Ferdinand Czernin's "This Salzburg." The English edition (Peter Davies) was reviewed in these columns, Nov. 24, 1937.

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A Volume of Cézanne's Paintings

Cézanne. Vienna: The Phaidon Press. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.

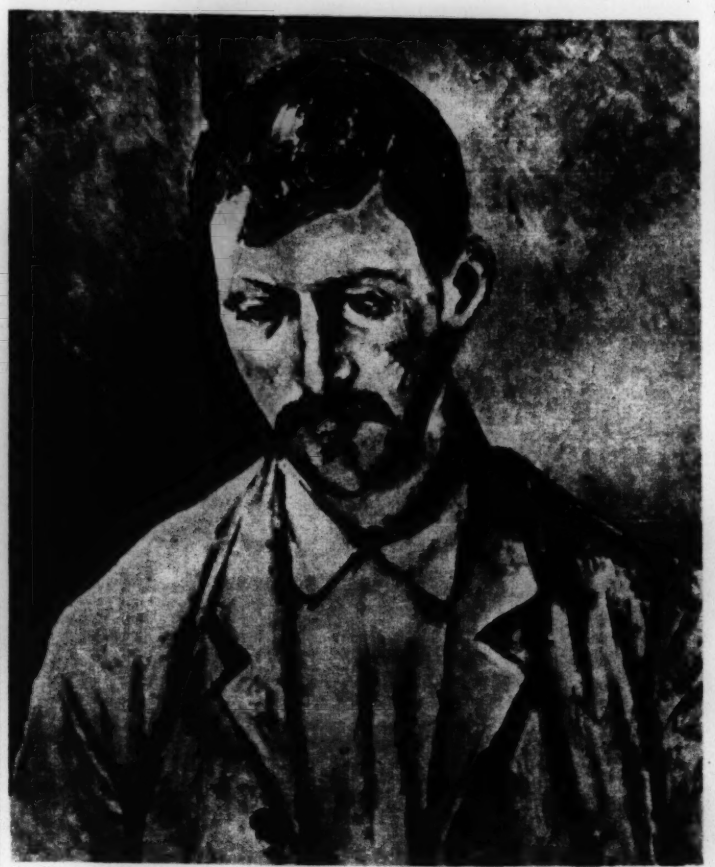
THOSE TO WHOM well-published art books mean something are rather breathless at the succession of publications by the Phaidon Press. Already splendid publications have appeared on modern and Renaissance masters, and, probably most pleasing of all, "The Art of Ancient Egypt." And now comes the volume on Paul Cézanne, with 100 reproductions in monochrome photogravure and 18 color plates.

The vigorous method of painting employed by Cézanne is less caustic and grotesque to our eyes today than it was to those of a generation ago. The art of painting has become thoroughly suffused in the western world with his concept of proper and meaningful imagery. In his day it was arrogant, to say the least, to apply the brush in such a multicolored scheme. His intentional "distortions" were looked upon with suspicion, as were those of his artistic forbear, El Greco. But the taste of an era which would be receptive to an El Greco can accept also the roughed and vibrating surface, the stout and virile effects of bulk through which the French master aimed toward opulence of form and a scintillating and dynamic sculptural effect. Planes are indicated through the modulation of colors upon surfaces, so that there seems to be a feeling of movement back and forth, swelling and receding, interactive. Critics have called this organic painting. It employs a plastic rhythm, a full orchestration in which formal values are induced by a perceptive and canny placing of color.

Color is the very bone and sinew of Cézanne's painting, and, needless to say, far too much of it is lost in monochrome photogravure. Yet even in black-and-white there is strength and brightness and force in his pictures. In some, such as the compositions containing women bathers, the surface of the picture seems to be swimming with motion, with the flame-like tracery of lines. The color reproductions, in a general way, introduce us to the master in fuller dimension. We may learn what a serious business color was in his hands and how fearlessly he used it. We may even note how the placing of pigment aided in the extraordinary effect of luminosity and sculptural design.

There were limits, naturally, in mechanically reproduced color. The method of Cézanne is the last to respond to mechanization, for it is so changing, so sensitive, so insistent upon fine differences. But this is a muted complaint about color reproduction in general. To the Phaidon Press, congratulations for bringing such valuable pictures to the less affluent lover of art.

DOROTHY ADLOW



PORTRAIT OF A PEASANT. FROM "CÉZANNE"

Romance Triumphant

They Carry the Fire, by Kathleen Erskine. London: Hutchinson. 8s. 6d. net.

THIS IS NOT quite the "novel of first-rate importance" which it is described on the cover as being; it is, in fact, light romance of a somewhat conventional pattern. However, it is a competent specimen of the type—the story moves quickly and easily, and though the characters and the problems with which it deals get little more than superficial treatment, the result is pleasantly entertaining.

The hero is Simon Dacre, one of those fortunate fellows whom everyone takes to at once, even the reader. For, although he is most uncompromisingly a hero—handsome, 6 feet 3 in his socks, a champion runner, a brilliant architect, and brave as a lion—he also emerges in his words and actions as human and not unintelligent. Moreover, that flaming red hair and those burning blue eyes of his are, we find, more than fashionable heroic embellishments; they are symbolic of a fiery idealism.

A son of poor people, he manages, after a hard struggle to gain his diploma as an architect; but almost immediately he comes up against the sordid outlook and the chicanery of the firm that he has joined. The story of Simon in pursuit of his ideals is engaging, and now and then stirs both the imagination and the thought; but, though it is fortunate for him, it is not quite so fortunate for us when romance steps in, and sweeps away both him and the author. The odds against him are disposed of with remarkable efficiency; and we leave him possessed of fame and opulence, married to a beautiful, even more famous, and aristocratic bride, and dramatically triumphant over all his enemies.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Challenge to Christendom

The Choice Before Us, by E. Stanley Jones. New York: Abingdon Press. $1.50.

AGAIN THAT MILITANT Christian, the Rev. E. Stanley Jones, sets forth his faith in God as the remedial agent for the world's ills. Few men from actual knowledge of world affairs are better qualified than he is to discuss present-day conditions; and few, if any, can excel him in a full faith in the one method and means of solution. While one may not agree with all his theological views or with all his philosophy, yet no Christian will fail to endorse the challenge which he so strongly sets forth—to choose the way of Christ or be submerged in the flood of false ideologies which today threatens civilization.

Dr. Jones is a hard hitter. He is not a soft-tongued preacher, either in the pulpit or with his pen. He has strong convictions, forged in a fiery experience in which he has faced many of the problems of a troubled social order, and he is unshakably convinced that there is a way out, a method by which civilization not only may be saved, but carried forward; and that method, that way, is the way of the Cross.

In this latest from his pen of a goodly line of books dealing with various phases of religion encountered in his long experience as a missionary in India, Dr. Jones analyzes the world situation of today, or rather as it was a few months ago, and finds a remedy in the Gospel of the Kingdom. The choice before us is either a world governed, controlled, by godless autocracies, wholly devoid of the guiding star of God's kingdom, or the acceptance of the Christ way, whereby alone can humanity be saved. This thesis he sets forth with his accustomed vigor.

In a chapter given to a comparison between Nazism, Fascism, Communism, and Christianity, he deals with these types of idealism, makes clear their true character, and over against their stark materialism he sets the possibilities of a world truly governed by the spirit of the Christ. It is an appealing argument, a tremendous challenge to the nations which call themselves Christian, as well as to those that are frankly godless. He finds the remedy in true democracy, the democracy that has behind it "the kingdom of God motive, and before it the kingdom of God goal." He knows the weakness of democracy as at present administered, yet he holds it to be nearest the ideal form of government when truly Christianized.

Dr. Jones quite frankly acknowledges the failure of the church to exert the influence it should in social affairs. It seems confused and afraid. "If it (the church) is to be saved from the charge that religion is opium—a drugging of oneself with devotion and emotion—then it will have to gear its devotion into large problems of human welfare and set its sanctuaries in the heart of human problems." In these words does he call for a reexamination of its premises and purposes on the part of the church, if it is to save society.

It becomes perfectly clear to the reader of this book that Dr. Jones sees what many leaders of Christian thought are acknowledging today—that the religion *of* Jesus has become buried in the debris of religion *about* Jesus, weighted down with creed, dogmas, formalism, and sacraments that have stopped the flow of the living waters which gave potency to early Christianty.

"The Choice Before Us" is a challenge to Christendom to examine itself, to purge its forms, in order to save society from the dire results of godless autocracy.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

The Book Window

Opera Front and Back, by H. Howard Taubman (Scribner, $3.75). Not stories of the operas, but lively gossip about the Metropolitan Opera, its stars, officials and public, written by a music critic of the New York Times.

The Story of 20th-Century Exploration, by Charles E. Key (Knopf, $3.50). Exploits of famous explorers in the Arctic, on the Amazon, on Everest, in the deserts of Asia, in Greenland and in Africa.

Ballade in G minor, by Ethel Boileau (Dutton, $2.50). Sequel to "A Gay Family."

The Politics of Modern Spain, by Frank E. Manuel (McGraw-Hill Studies in Political Science, $1.50). A historical analysis of the background of the present civil war.

Over the Hills and Far Away, by Ada Galsworthy (Scribner, $4). Travels of John Galsworthy, recounted by his widow.

The Gold Missus, by Katharine Fowler-Lunn (Norton, $3). Adventures of a woman prospector in Sierra Leone.

The King's Daughters, by Lady Cynthia Asquith (Dutton, $2). An authorized story of the small British princesses.

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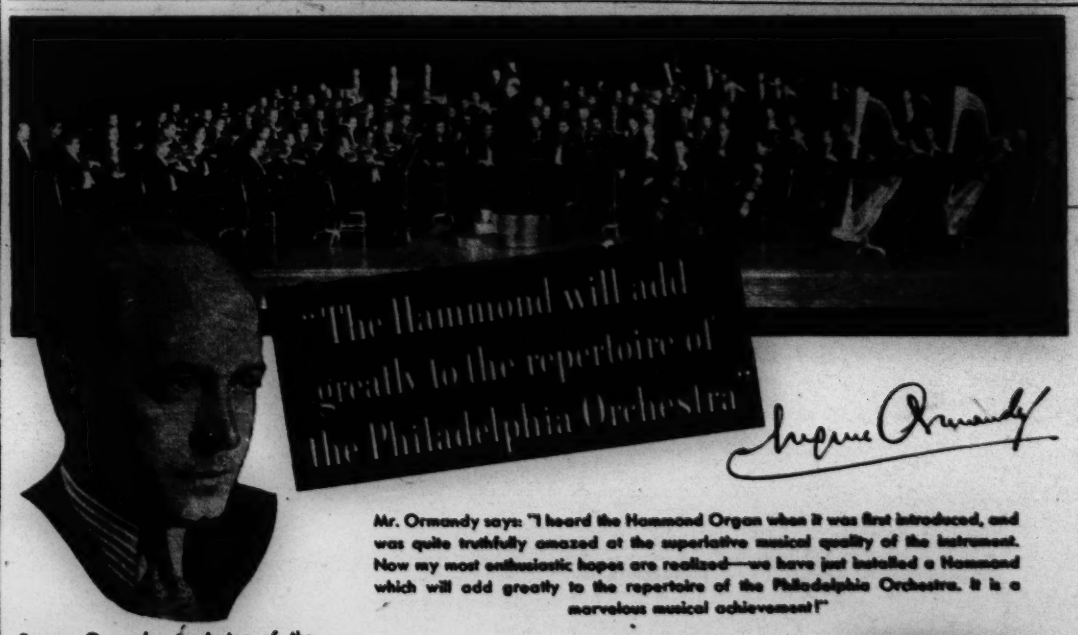

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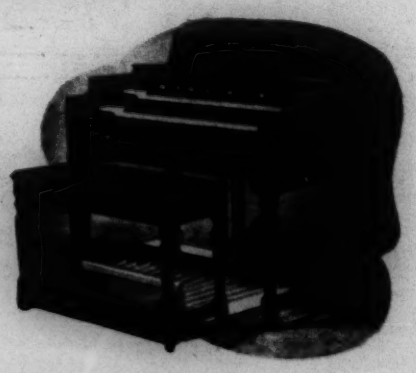

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. . Muddling

(Continued from Page 2)

she will succeed in that policy. But only to a certain extent. In carrying out that policy she will expose her people to a strain which even they will be unable to stand and will arouse human hostility to a point which even Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop will regard as dangerous.

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"But can we survive 1938?" my companion asked.

"I do not know," I answered. "Come, let us go out again and look at France."

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Mountain-Guarded

SEVEN MOUNTAINS stand around Bergen. Buttressed by these crowding heights, the town turns to the water, which laps around its feet and thrusts silver fingers into the city.

Small boats dot the surface of lake and fjord; rock-perched dwellings tilt over the water and cling to the rugged sides of nearby islands and mainland. Cargo boats and passenger boats tie up at the quays, and fishing vessels land their catches within a few feet of the famous Fisketorvet, or Fish Market Square.

Mountain tops pierce low-flying clouds as they race in from the North Sea, giving the city its frequent rain.

* * *

Rain falls on so many days of the year that horses on the streets shy if by some rare chance they meet anyone without an umbrella—or so travelers are told.

But the people of Bergen seem satisfied with their fjord- and mountain-guarded city. They and their forbears have been there a long time—King Olaf Kyrre founded it in 1070.

Gray granite has ousted wood in the center of the town, but the timber houses of an older day still stand in steep and twisting side streets and in the narrow alleys at the far end of the Strand-gate, where the Nordness peninsula juts out into the fjord. White-painted, most of them, with lines of bright color around the window frames, each house has a row of flowering plants on the window sill.

* * *

The people of Bergen, whether they live in old or new houses, are never far from water or mountain. To reach the top of Flöien, their most accessible height, with the minimum of time and labor, they have built a funicular railway up its side. From the summit, tracks lead on through pine woods to higher peaks. Below, the city spreads over its "mountain pasture," numberless little boats ride the ruffled waters, and larger vessels, steaming by off-lying islands, follow the wake of the Vikings over the North Sea.

Dorien Leigh Photo

CLIMBING THE HILLS TO HOME

On the Steep and Twisting Side Streets and Alleys of Bergen, the Houses Are Mostly Painted White, With Lines of Bright Color Around the Window Frames

Escort to the Pribilofs

WHEN THE EARLY spring sun ably were land animals originally begins to warm the waters of the North Pacific Ocean, crews of United States Coast Guard ships make ready to ride herd. Not an aquatic rodeo for fo'c'sle cowboys, but one of the most unusual patrol duties of the service—convoying the great Alaska seal herd back to its home in the Arctic after a long winter sojourn in more temperate waters.

Exactly where in the vast Pacific the herd spends the winter remains a mystery, but it is one of spring's harbingers to see the bobbing, glistening heads appear off southern California. Then they swarm northward along the coasts of the United States and Canada, pouring through the channels of the Aleutians, back to the Pribilof Islands, for a grand home-coming after an absence since autumn.

The complete migration, down and back, covers nearly 6,000 miles, during which the seals never once touch land, so far as is known. And while the patrol ships of their official escort slosh along the coast, the crews spin many a fantastic yarn about the seals. One is that they will come to the surface at the sound of music!

At any rate, the Coast Guard performs a vital service in guarding the swimming horde from poachers. This is part of the program carried on by the United States Government by which the Alaska seals have been saved from practical extinction. In fact, strict regulation of sealing operations has resulted in increasing the herd 15-fold in but little more than quarter of a century.

So different are the Alaska seals from the familiar seals of the circus and public aquariums, that they are thought to be of different ancestry. They prob-

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Jade Tower of Babel

ILLUSTRATIVE OF the historic lack of unison between the various provinces of China was an incident observed on a ship bound from Shanghai to Hong Kong. A Chinese merchant from Lienchoufu, desiring to speak to a Chinese merchant from Chinchowfu, had to call upon an Occidental to serve as interpreter. The one merchant spoke English, the other Spanish —both could speak Chinese, yet neither could understand the other.

Actually, to say that one speaks Chinese is about like saying that one speaks European. The Chinese language of the north is radically different from that spoken in the south. Such a simple word as "thanks," for example, is *shi-shi-ni* in the vicinity of Nanking, and *o-de-ah* in Canton. The Moslem Chinese of the far interior, again, speak a language that differs widely from the coastal tongues. It is the custom to speak of Chinese dialects rather than of Chinese languages, but that is merely a matter of definition. Basically, all of the dialects are founded on an idea strange to Occidental languages, namely, a varied inflection and a lengthening and shortening of syllables (the Chinese sing-song) to express different meanings. A common syllable such as *fa* has as many as six widely varying meanings in certain dialects. That common basis, peculiar to all the Chinese languages, is in many cases the only similarity between them.

* * *

True, there is "mandarin" Chinese, evolved long ago as a sort of "hoch-Deutsch" for China, but only the more literate Chinese are familiar with it.

An obstacle to literacy for the masses is the complexity of Chinese writing. Its more than 3,000 "letters" are not our understanding of the term at all, but are ideographs—that is to say, each character is the picture of an idea, highly conventionalized in its passage through the centuries. To master Chinese writing requires a prodigious memory as well as a developed artistic sense and the ability to handle a brush deftly.

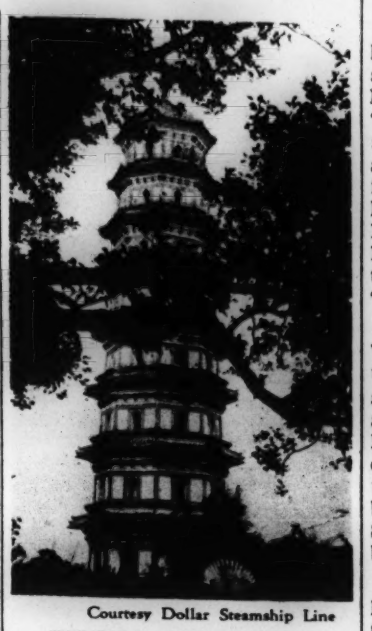
The Japanese are faced with somewhat the same difficulty, since their writing is based on Chinese characters, but they have introduced various short cuts and simplifications, such as the "kata-kana," a syllabic alphabet of 50 characters. Japanese, an almost unaccented language, spoken in a monotone, can readily be represented in the English alphabet, but Chinese, with its rising and falling inflections, and its extreme tonal gradations, would offer formidable difficulties, unless possibly an elaborate musical scale were combined with our alphabet.

So great and frequent are these tonal gradations that it is quite impossible to whisper in Chinese. Tone is so important that whispering reduces any of the dialects to a meaningless jargon.

* * *

English-speaking peoples, with their common tongue, can have little idea of the difficulties involved in developing a spirit of unity and the nucleus of patriotism in a country of vast distances, poor transportation facilities, illiteracy, and different tongues. The man from Walla Walla, Washington, may misunderstand an occasional word spoken by the man from Selma, Alabama, but, when one of America's leaders addresses the nation by radio, there are few, if any, of his words that are not understood by his listeners. The Chinese leader, on the other hand, would have to stand before the microphone for hours on end, repeating the same speech over and over again in a wide variety of tongues.

Because of the linguistic difficulties in China, pidgin English



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CHINESE PAGODA AT PUKOW

is increasingly being used as a lingua franca among the Chinese in the coastal region and in many parts of the interior. This queer speech serves a definite purpose. To those who speak English as a mother tongue, the difficulty of the language is often not apparent, but this difficulty is magnified many times for a Chinese, whose basic ideas of the way to express thought are so at variance with Americans. Chinese presents a similar difficulty to Americans, and pidgin English is an ingenious compromise. All foreigners who intend to live in China must learn it, but the speed with which the coolies pick it up is amazing.

* * *

"Go top-side fetch missy for chow chop-chop," may sound silly the first time you are called upon to say it, but pidgin English is by no means "baby-talk," nor a humorous device for vaudeville comedians. Pidgin English, in fact, has been dignified by more than one grammar and dictionary of its own, printed along the China coast, to which more than one learned philologist has contributed time and labor.

Its grammatical rules are simple and its vocabulary is limited to a few hundred words, but there must be many philosophers who, when called upon to speak it, have reveled in its very simplicity, which makes for crystal clarity, and, who knows, also for greater truth, since pidgin English is not the language for those who deal in innuendoes and double meanings.

C. L.

Make your CONVERSATION pay dividends!

● **Your personality is judged by your *everyday* conversation. Whatever you say *can* and *always should* reflect your real abilities. Are you sure you make a good impression every time you talk?**

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. . Attitude Toward Peace

(Continued from Page 5)

kesha, and Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and Aurora and Joliet, Illinois, Dr. Ethan Colton, author of "Four Patterns of Revolution" and "The XYZ of Communism," spoke on "Behind the Headlines in Europe." In Burlington, Oskaloosa, Ottumwa, Fairfield and Muscatine, Iowa, Dr. C. Douglas Booth, British publicist and international lecturer, spoke on "World Economic Co-operation."

The subjects mentioned above were those generally used in all the institutes, except that in some cases there was used the subject, "The Good Neighbor Policy in the Americas," and in others two lectures were devoted to the Orient, the second one being "Ferment in the Orient." Some of the speakers appeared before more than one group.

Rotary is interested in such a program because it is a rapidly growing world organization, with groups in 81 countries and geographical areas, and is having frequent interchange of contacts and ideas. It has learned to work out its international relationship on the basis of friendships and conferences, and with confidence in the other fellow's sincerity of purpose. This policy, many Rotarians believe, will assist in solving the world's problems.

* * *

There are changes going on that are bringing certain of these world problems to the fore. Natural science has been rapidly breaking down barriers of space and time so that the world now is a great community of interdependent parts. It is an economic and business unit, but this fact is not universally recognized. Many business men, however, especially those having friendly as well as business contacts the world around, realize this and believe its general acceptance will lead to an era of peace and world order.

Rotary, however, does not offer any panacea for war nor any sure road to peace. It is not interested in grinding any propaganda axe, nor in destroying national sovereignty; nor is it impatient for quick and final results. It seeks simply to help develop international understanding based on factual presentations of what is being enacted on the world stage, with an occasional peek backstage. It believes that, since we are living in a closely knit world, it is our task to study and understand things that bind us together rather than emphasize things that separate us.

* * *

In addition to the surface successes of these institutes, other worth-while accomplishments have been registered. They have proved to be adult education of the finest kind. With the bringing to communities of competent authorities and interesting platform personalities, much useful and dependable information in geography, history, economics and sociology is disseminated. Adults are assisted to think in terms of a world order. Librarians have reported an increased interest in materials relative to international affairs both during and subsequent to the institutes.

Bakery in the Capitol

The favor shown to Vienna and French bread in the United States is said to have its wellsprings in a bakery that was operated in the basement of the national Capitol. Ovens set up under the Senate chamber during Civil War days produced something like 16,000 loaves of bread daily, including the two types which later gained national popularity. The bread was supplied to Union soldiers at the front.

"YOU'LL LIKE SITROUX CLEANSING TISSUES BETTER!"

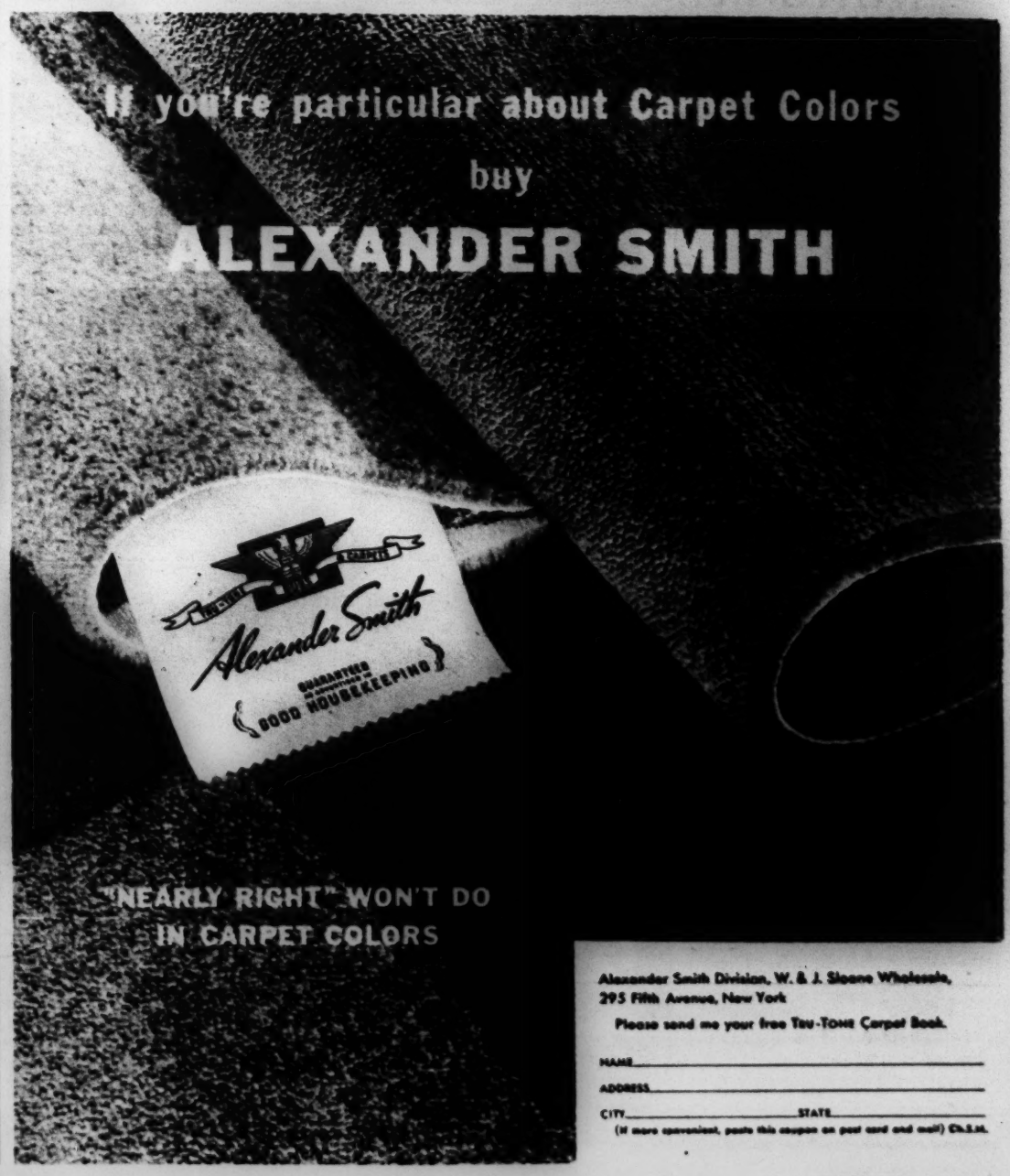
RUTH COLEMAN
Beautiful
Paramount
Player

All over the country, more and more readers of the Monitor, both *men* and *women*, are turning to these super-quality Sitroux Cleansing Tissues. Fine-textured . . . softer . . . more absorbent than ordinary tissues — and, most important, *stronger*, so they don't "come apart" when in use. Ideal for cleansing the skin. Perfect, too, when used as a soft, sanitary disposable handkerchief.

Keep a box of these economical tissues handy — on the dressing table, in the kitchen, bathroom, garage and car. They save laundry bills! Ask for Sitroux (pronounced "Sit-true") face tissues.

TWO BIG SIZES 10c and 20c

SITROUX (PRONOUNCED SIT-TRUE) AT 10c STORES



Alexander Smith Division, W. & J. Sloane Wholesale,
295 Fifth Avenue, New York

Please send me your free TRU-TONE Carpet Book.

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Lunch Wagons De Luxe

"WAGON WHEELS, wagon wheels, keep on turning, wagon wheels."

It wouldn't do any good to sing that song to a lunch-wagon, because its wheels stopped turning long ago. Lunch-wagon wheels have gone the way of the buggy whip and hand-cranked automobile engine, but the wagon itself is rolling along in public esteem. Not the "hand-out" wagon of years ago, the palatial dining car of today costs as much as $30,000 and serves a big variety of eatables to a big variety of patrons, women as well as men, Congressmen, judges, actors, bookkeepers, and trucksters.

♦ ♦ ♦

Lunch-wagons now do a business totaling more than $125,000,000 annually. Meals in the better wagons are top hat. Erroneous is the assumption that these culinary Pullmans serve secondary meals. Many a chef, fresh from the griddle of a first-class hotel, has fallen down trying to prepare dining car cuisine. An old-timer explained that the average hotel cook usually is expert upon only one form of gastronomic art. A lunch-wagon chef must prepare all kinds of dishes tastefully. Up to a few years ago, the lunch-wagon drew few women. Today, 25 per cent of the patrons of the better wagons are women and children. Obviously, the same old hash won't build business. Twenty or more a la carte meals must be available, home-made pies, soups, sea food, frozen desserts, pastry, fruits and meats.

In some diners only fresh vegetables are served winter and summer, canned vegetables only in emergencies. Food is cooked right in the diner, except where wagons have auxiliary sheds in the rear to prepare soup stock and other long-brewing concoctions during the night. Many patrons prefer to see how their food is cooked or prefer it at purchase-time instead of reheated. Lunch-wagons are getting a lot of that type of trade.

♦ ♦ ♦

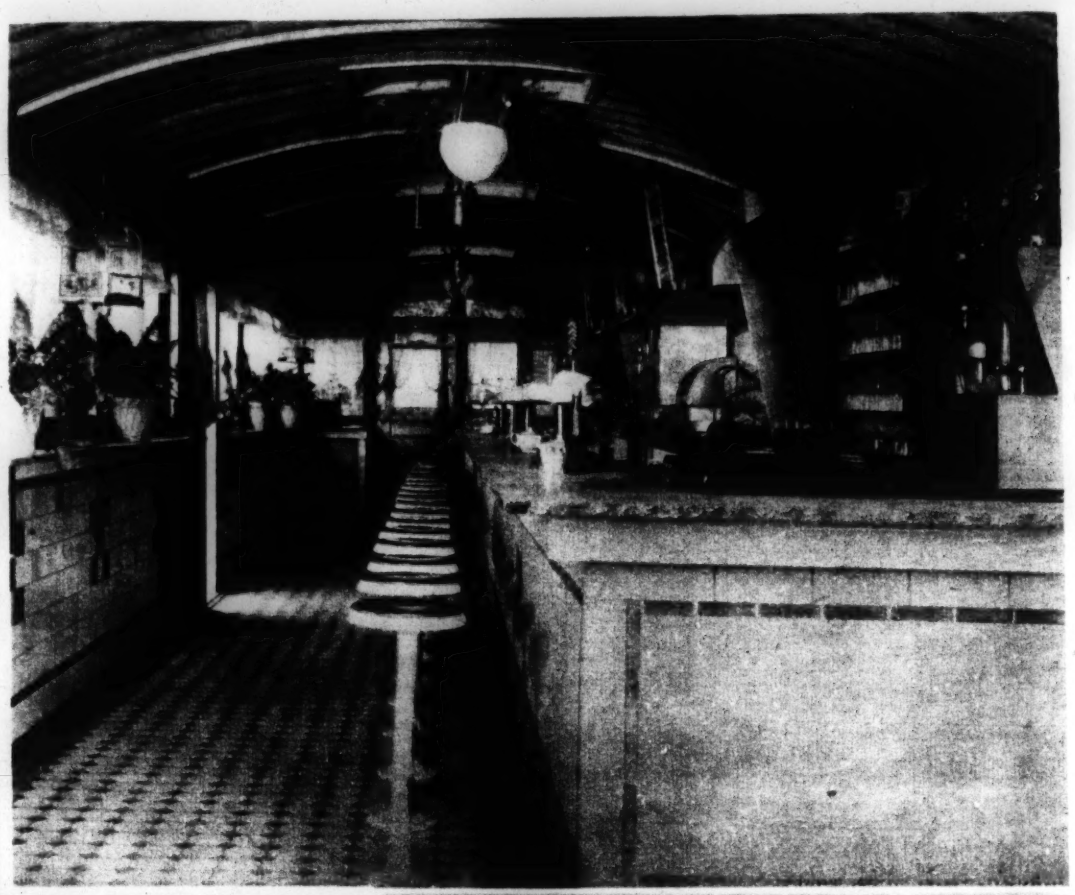
De luxe wagons are equipped with dining rooms and oyster bars. No longer a wheeled beanery, they are designed by architects, built by engineers, equipped with the latest sanitary devices, ventilation, stainless steel cooking equipment, electric refrigeraton, tiled walls and floors, decorative marble, sometimes air conditioning and automatic heat. According to authorities on lunch-wagon history, it is a New England institution along with Cabot, Connecticut and cod. It started rolling there, thence to the middle Atlantic states and now the trek is carrying it all over the country. Lunch-wagon manufacturers are shipping them north, east, south and west, with the demand increasing year by year.

The lunch cart started as a circus wagon. Sam Jones, circus man started the movement in Worcester around 1875. Because Sam had just left the sawdust ring, the first wagon and those following for a number of years resembled an ad for Barnum & Bailey. Although the early wagons had the oval roof common to railroad trains, that was probably because railroads and circuses traveled much together in those days.

To the turn of the century, many purveyors of pop, pie and pretzels followed carnivals, circuses and fairs in horse-drawn rigs. Refreshments were passed out through a window, whence came the name "hand-out" wagons by which these early models were known. Sam Jones noticed that "hand-out" wagons around circuses mopped up with pink lemonade and hoky-poky. He decided that a unit offered sales possibilities at any location where traffic was brisk. For a number of years he sold sandwiches, pie and coffee from a "hand-out" wagon, either on the village green or wherever he chanced to roll. Came shut-down time and he drove home. Eatables were passed through a small "hand-out" window on each side, one for pedestrians and one for carriage trade. No stool for patrons yet. Later Jones built a bigger wagon with steps for "walk-ins" but still no stools.

♦ ♦ ♦

Charles H. Palmer, also of Worcester, followed Jones and built the first famous Night Owl Lunch Wagon. He introduced six stools and cooked with kerosene.



MODERNIZED VERSIONS OF THE OLD HAND-OUT WAGON

One Suspects a Woman's Hand in the Ferns, Bird Cages, and Dainty Curtains of the Diner Above. Or Perhaps These Appurtenances Are Intended to Draw Feminine Patronage. The Lower Diner Being Settled Into Position Will Provide the Luxury of Semi-Private Booths in Addition to Counter Stools

At the beginning the owners of lunch wagons catered mostly to night workers, such as printers, but later the hours were gradually increased so that most wagons stayed open all night. On the average, twenty-five per cent of the business is done under the stars.

Palmer's Night Owl was so well received that imitators followed. Shortly the Thomas H. Buckley Lunch Car Company of Worcester built a Night Owl, 6 by 10 feet, which was pulled out on the highway in the afternoon and operated until 2 in the morning, then taken home to stable or back yard. Before the Buckley organization started business Palmer made lunch wagons to order. Buckley made the lunch wagon first and then went out to sell it, so he is given credit as its first commercial promoter. Up to 1890 the lunch wagon was horse-drawn to busy locations, paid no rent, trotted home after closing. Then came the Worcester Lunch Car Company, originators of the permanent wagon, its first model being 7 by 14 feet for hook-up to city improvement and ground rent, which averaged then around $5 monthly; now it averages $45 monthly. Because the early models housed cooking equipment at one end and behind a service counter, they were called "one-end wagons." Patrons took food to stools. These were in general use up to 1918. A few are in use yet after 50 years of service.

♦ ♦ ♦

Prices vary now from $6,000 to $30,000 on installments. Sizes vary from 10 to 15 feet wide, from 30 to 80 feet long, seating capacity from 10 to 80 people. Weight may exceed 30 tons. One manufacturer is putting out a dinette car for $4,950, 24 feet long, 10 feet wide, seating 15. Long wagons are built in 2 sections to maneuver the highway. On location the wagon is mounted on a concrete foundation housing the plumbing and other works. Costs about $1,500 to mount a de luxe wagon. Steel frames prevent sagging. Diners come fully equipped from the factory. Early "hand-out" wagons cost around $500, needed no foundation and paid no rent.

F. M.

Created FOR... SERVICE and BEAUTY

ILLUSTRATED is the magnificent Wicks installation in St. Alphonsus (Rock) Church, Saint Louis, Missouri. Its beauty of design and symmetry and its superb tone balance has been praised by scores of musicians. It is one of hundreds of similar fine Wicks instruments. Your inquiry is cordially invited.

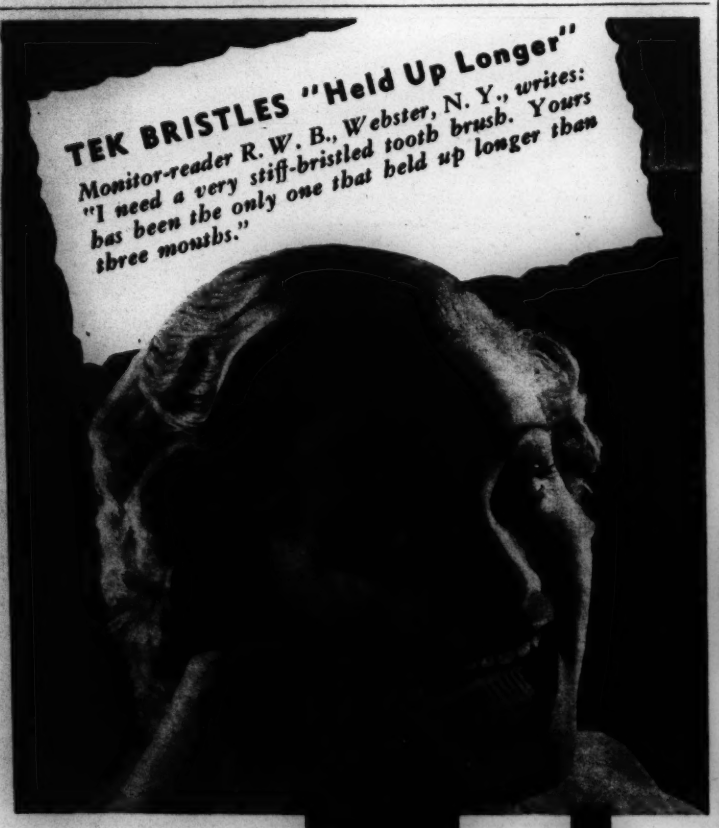
WICKS ORGANS

from $895 to $50,000

WICKS ORGAN COMPANY
HIGHLAND, ILLINOIS
DEPT. CSR

TEK BRISTLES "Held Up Longer"

Monitor-reader R. W. B., Webster, N. Y., writes: "I need a very stiff-bristled tooth brush. Yours has been the only one that held up longer than three months."



● Tek bristles are laboratory-selected for purity, resiliency and long life. They may be had either "hard" or "medium." Professionally small-shaped, Tek cleans INSIDE surfaces as easily as outside. Tek Jr. for children.

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TOOTH BRUSH
Johnson & Johnson
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. CHICAGO, ILL.

Trust your fingertips! The minute they touch a Pequot sheet, you feel a special sensation—not alone softness, not alone strength—but *both*, combined. *Soft strength* is the quality that has made Pequot the most popular brand of sheets in America. *Your* fingers will appreciate both its luxury and its economy.

Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.

PEQUOT
Sheets and Pillow Cases

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

This Googol Business . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have learned with interest and amusement that the grains of sand at Coney Island number 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 particles, but, alas! this is most decidedly not "one fifth of a googol," but, instead, is 1/100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th of that number, being its fifth root only. The "record" should be corrected, do you not think? Numbers are very tricky.

Incidentally the largest finite number expressible in three figures is 9^{9^9}, being "nine to the power of nine to the ninth," which expands to a line 1451 miles, 1421 yards, 1 foot, 11¼ inches in length, written four figures to the inch. Even googols are utterly lost and submerged as elements in the relative expression of this greater number, becoming very small potatoes. The number is about the 3,696,873rd power of a googol, slightly raised to a fractional power first, that is, to the power 1.000000152, so it may embrace the entire number, with its suite of various integers.

The above calculation depends on whether or not "3" is taken as 100.47712, assumed to be a close enough value to effect the calculation.

LOUIS DUNCAN RAY

Today's Contributors . .

SPECULATION has, to coin a phrase, been rife for many months as to Great Britain's intended policy in the present confused world situation. Is it to be one of clear-cut action and, if so, what? Or it is to be that policy called "muddling through," often depended upon in the past? Few writers could be better qualified than HAROLD NICOLSON to discuss that subject. Formerly a member of the British Foreign Office, a member of the British diplomatic service attached to various embassies, and a member of the delegation to the Versailles Conference, Mr. Nicolson has devoted himself for some years to writing. His biography of the late Lord Curzon is notable, and he also has written a novel or two. His latest book, just published, is "Helen's Tower," which is something between biography and history, a study of changes in the British social and political structure. Mr. Nicolson has written for the Weekly Magazine Section on two previous occasions. His wife, incidentally, is Victoria Sackville-West, whose name is equally well known in literature.

Another article with international implications is that by HERBERT WALDO HINES, describing the Institutes of International Understanding sponsored in the United States by Rotary clubs. Mr. Hines became interested in education for peace during his student days at Harvard, Chicago, Berlin, and Marburg, Germany. In this concern he has written and traveled widely. He is himself a Rotarian of several years' standing, and is attached to the Rotary International Secretariat at its central office in Chicago. The Institutes, of which he writes, are his special concern.

A member of the Monitor's London Editorial Bureau, E. C. COTES is in a position to watch closely the rise and fall of the British political barometer. His inspection has brought Herbert Morrison into special view this week. ROBERT A. ANDERSON, who

Wide World Photo

IN THE SMOKIES

This Old Water Wheel Is Still in Use for the Milling of Grist and Corn 'Way Down South at Dillsboro, N. C.

writes of radio in education, lives in Madison, Wisconsin. DONALD H. BLACK has a front-row seat at the experiments going on in Oregon to develop an increasingly profitable flax crop there, for he is a resident of the State.

The poem by W. P. M. is one of several from his pen to appear in the Magazine Section. EYRE SANDFORD CARTER contributes the week's Magazine Editorial from his vantage point in England. ROBERT W. DESMOND, of the Magazine editorial staff, journeyed to Florida some weeks ago to see the new pulp mill, utilizing southern pine, formally dedicated at Fernadina, and to meet Dr. Charles Holmes Herty, whose experiments have given hope of a new economic day for the South. All of this forms the background of his article.

Richard Arlen

His smart wardrobe at Columbia Studios is Mothproofed with LARVEX

YOUR clothes are just as important to you. So, spray with Larvex as movie stars do and forget your moth worries.

Moths starve on Larvex-sprayed fabrics. That's why a thorough spraying with Larvex is the safeguard advised by scientists and used in famous movie studios.

Larvex is odorless, stainless and one spraying mothproofs for a whole year. The new Larvex continuous sprayer makes it easier to apply. An extra-easy way is to use your vacuum cleaner sprayer.

Larvex is economical, too. A man's suit costs less than 17c to mothproof when Larvex is bought by the gallon.

MOTH PROOFED LARVEX

Look for this seal

IT APPEARS ON CLOTHES, BLANKETS, FURNITURE AND RUGS WHICH HAVE BEEN MOTHPROOFED WITH

LARVEX

"WOW"

Remarkable New Discovery

The superior suds-less Dog Shampoo. Use wet or dry. Safe in winter. No odor. No fleas. Better stores sell it, or send 65c for 1 lb. can postpaid.

Walter G. Legge Co. Inc., 11 W. 42 St., N. Y.

. . Meet Mr. Morrison

(Continued from Page 4)

Thus he has enabled the Conservatives to say of him that his foreign policy would involve risks of war, which his home program would leave the country unable to conduct successfully.

The writer of this article recently asked Mr. Morrison what was his answer to this charge. His reply was characteristically candid. He agreed that there was a dilemma, but defended his opposition to rearmament on the ground that the foreign policy of the present Government was such that it was impossible to be sure that military strength would be used for purposes that could be approved.

His position is, however, so strongly buttressed in other directions as to make him one of the chief political forces with which the British National Government of today has to reckon.

* * *

Mr. Morrison's strongest political opponents respect and admire his integrity, his courage, his industry, his moderation, his devotion to what he conceives to be for the welfare of his fellows, and his disregard of selfish interest of any kind. His straightforwardness, wide sympathies, unaffected kindliness, and cheerful bonhomie delight his colleagues and have won personal regard from those who have relations with him. As the guest of honor at a recent luncheon given by the Association of American Correspondents in London, he impressed his hosts by his clarity and wit and by the simple self-possession and downrightness with which he attuned himself to his surroundings.

* * *

The modest home to which he goes at night after getting away from his duties in the House of Commons and at the London County Hall, is situated some seven miles beyond the East End of London, where he was born. It is at Eltham, a pleasant upland suburb among the hopfields of Kent, site of the ruins of an ancient royal palace where successive kings and queens of England from the year 1270 A. D. onward for three centuries held their tourneys.

It was here, in 1347, that Edward III is said to have finally established the famous Order of the Garter, a quaint warrant describing how "for the King's joust at Eltham" were made 12 emblems embroidered in blue and gold, each bearing the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense" (Fie on him who thinks ill thereof).

Here is a motto that might fittingly be applied to Mr. Morrison himself. For the humblest of the associates of his upbringing find him ever ready—unchanged by the success he has achieved—to remember affectionately old friends whose simple, daily lives, indeed, he has never ceased to share.

A "MUST" ON MANY A MONITOR SHOPPING LIST

This wholesome, hearty food takes you back to Old New England. Just as if Prudence prepared it for you alone. For, amazingly enough, its true home flavor is all there. Only tender, young beef and choice potatoes. With meat prices as they are—Prudence is a thrifty purchase. Ask your grocer for the new 1-pound size.

PRUDENCE

Corned Beef Hash

FROM AN OLD NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN

Try all the Prudence Home Quality Foods. Lunch meat, Beef Stews, Beef Loaf with Gravy, Mackerel with Beef Sauce. Boston Food Products Co., Boston.

OUR GRATITUDE!

Many of you readers have told us how much you enjoy our candies. You have proved this liking by sending us wrappers and other evidence of your purchases. You have thanked us for making you acquainted with our products through our advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

To all of you, many, many thanks.

We are indeed glad that you like Curtiss Candies. And we pledge our continued efforts to maintain the standards which have won your approval and justified your continued support.

CURTISS CANDY COMPANY

Otto Schnering, *President*

622 Diversey Parkway, Chicago, Ill.

CANDY IS DELICIOUS FOOD

Butterfinger 5¢

Music to our ears

letters* from beginners and experts all over the country telling how they rely on Rumford for successful home baking . . . how Rumford makes good baking—better!

ALABAMA "I use recipes all the time from the large and the smaller books. I certainly find all the recipes so reliable. I've tried other baking powders but stick to Rumford. Suits me best and did my mother too."

CALIFORNIA "As a very new user of Rumford Baking Powder I should like to tell you how pleased I am with it and what good results I have had in using it. It made our pancakes so delicious that I am not interested in using any other brand of baking powder now. Have just finished baking the cup cakes after your recipe in the magazine section of The Christian Science Monitor for December 8th."

FLORIDA "Before using Rumford I never had very good success making biscuits, but now I can make delicious biscuits, as well as cakes, and with *less baking powder*."

GEORGIA "I enjoy using Rumford Baking Powder. I can always depend on it for successful leavening in all my baking. I am so well pleased with it that no other baking powder can take its place."

ILLINOIS "I have been using Rumford Baking Powder, and no other, for 35 years. There is none better, none just as good."

INDIANA "About two years ago I started using Rumford Baking Powder because I saw the advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. I have used a number of the recipes. We specially like the Omelet printed about two months ago. I am going to try your Cranberry Pie tomorrow."

KANSAS "I have found Rumford satisfactory in every way. However, I wish to especially mention its use in cooking rhubarb and cranberries, as I have found that it does take away the tartness which so many do not like. My husband never cared for either one of these until I began using Rumford Baking Powder in them, and now he is fond of both."

LOUISIANA "At home my mother always used Rumford Baking Powder as long as I can remember. Last year I was told of rubbing Rumford Baking Powder into meats before roasting, to insure tenderness. I did that with my next turkey, a 17 lb. turkey, and I was so proud of the result."

MARYLAND "We have been using Rumford Baking Powder about four years and have continuously had very happy results."

MASSACHUSETTS "I have used Rumford with perfect satisfaction all my 15 years of married life, and my mother always used it during the past 35 years . . . You are right, 'the cake does stay fresh longer' . . . I tried a special baking powder offer but was disappointed. I found when making cup cakes, having to bake them in two separate lots, the first ones raised up O.K. but the second ones were only half that size. Thinking the fault might have been mine I tried again at a later date and with the same disappointing results. When I used Rumford I found the second lot of cup cakes raised even higher than the first. Still (_____) claims a double action too but it must have taken place while the cakes were waiting to go into the oven."

MICHIGAN "I was attracted to the ad by the recipe given. Since then have changed over to Rumford Baking Powder because the recipe was so good."

MINNESOTA "Since about 1890 I have used Rumford Baking Powder exclusively and since her marriage in 1921 my daughter has used none other."

MISSOURI "I have been using Rumford for about a year now . . . Previously I had been using (_____) for over 12 years. I find Rumford exceptionally satisfactory, . . . and always the recipes are so dependable."

MONTANA "I know mother used Rumford Baking Powder, and now I am using it. We use it because it is good."

NEBRASKA "Certainly this writer never has any but Rumford Baking Powder on the cupboard shelf. What I especially like about it is that no matter how much is used the finished product never has that bitter taste that is so common with many other makes of baking powder. I recommend it whenever and wherever I can as the finest baking powder on the market."

NEW HAMPSHIRE "I use the Scrambled Eggs recipe very often as a luncheon dish for my family. I never before had an exact recipe for scrambled eggs and never before had I added baking powder to the eggs. Rumford is a wonderful addition and since its use I am sure of perfect uniform results whereas before, with the guess-method and no baking powder, I often had a watery dish, unattractive to serve."

NEW JERSEY "Just made the doughnuts (in Dec. 29th advertisement). They are truly delicious and so easy to make—a grand recipe."

NEW YORK "I cannot tell you how delighted I am with Rumford. My cakes are lighter, fluffier and *moist*. It seems like a revelation that a powder could change the same good ingredients into such a perfect cake. Your good product truly deserves a place in every home."

OHIO "We have always found Rumford satisfactory and it does have the 'double-action' which you claim."

OKLAHOMA "I purchased a can of Rumford and have been using it with splendid results . . . One of the first cake recipes I tried was the 'Black and Gold Cake' and it is now one of my standbys . . . You do make such good suggestions!"

OREGON "I was brought up in a home where only one kind of Baking Powder was ever used and only after seeing your Rumford ads in the Monitor was I tempted to break away from family tradition, and *I am very glad of the change*. I not only save money on my original purchase but have much better luck, and can honestly recommend Rumford to all my friends."

PENNSYLVANIA "I thought it sounded foolish to use baking powder in making Salmon Croquettes and Sauce for them, but I tried your recipe and my future servings of this dish will be in the Rumford way."

TENNESSEE "Since I am a beginner I'm having to take other people's advice and they all seem to agree on one thing, —'Use Rumford.'"

TEXAS "I like Rumford so well that I am always glad to recommend it to friends."

WASHINGTON, D. C. "Although I had done practically no cooking before my marriage, I have been especially complimented for my biscuits . . . I owe you thanks because I use Rumford."

WASHINGTON "I have been using Rumford Baking Powder for several months . . . I make a great many doughnuts and am much pleased with the results. I used a standard brand for a good many years but switched to Rumford and have never regretted it."

WISCONSIN "Yesterday I followed your suggestion to put Rumford Baking Powder in the Meringue, and oh, how it did stand up!"

**Letters unsolicited and on file.*

WHITE LAYER CAKE

1/2 cup butter	1 1/2 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
1 cup sugar	1/3 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup milk	1 teaspoon flavoring extract
1 1/2 cups flour	
4 egg whites	

Beat the butter and sugar to a cream; add the milk and flavoring, then the flour, salt and baking powder sifted together. Beat very thoroughly and then fold in very gently the stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs. Bake about twenty minutes in layer-cake pans, putting the layers together with any desired filling.

Rumford has these unique advantages, found at their best only in a pure all-phosphate baking powder such as Rumford:

Controlled double-action, 2/3 leavening acts in the mixing, and 1/3 leavening acts in oven heat. Can **never** leave any bitter taste. Definitely helps keep cake moist and fresh longer. Thorough and complete leavening action throughout entire mass of batter or dough, producing more even texture.

Use Rumford, the pure all-phosphate Baking Powder, for delicious cakes, hot breads and pastry. . Buy a can today! For a free set of recipe cards and folder of helpful information on Cake baking, send your name and address to **Rumford Chemical Works, Rumford, Rhode Island.**